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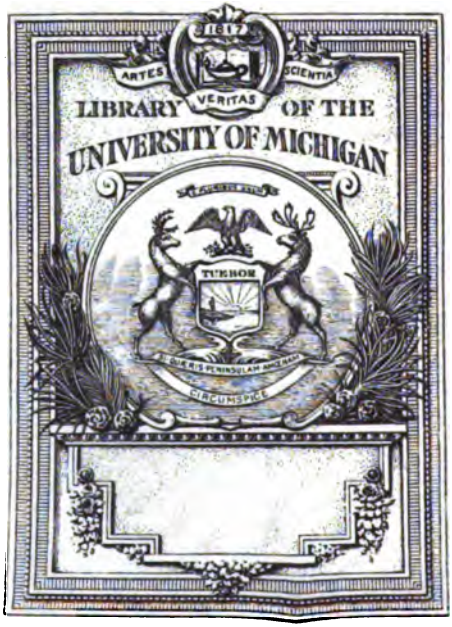
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MISCELLANEOUS

CORRESPONDENCE,

Containing a Variety of

SUBJECTS,

RELATIVE TO

Natural and Civil Hiſtory, Geography, Mathematics, Poetry, Memoirs of monthly Occurrences, Catalogues of new Books, *&c.*

VOL. III.

By BENJAMIN MARTIN.

LONDON:

Printed and ſold by W. OWEN, near *Temple-Bar*, and by the AUTHOR, at his Houſe in *Fleet-ſtreet*.

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The MOHAWK INDIAN Warrior,
with his Tomax, Scalping-Knife &c.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For JANUARY, 1759.

AS there is lately arrived from *America*, a *Mohawk Indian* Warrior, one of General *Johnſon*'s Guards, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Battle of *Lake George*, (where General *Johnſon* beat the *French*) by his ſingular Valour in taking the *French* General, *Monſieur Deſſeau*, Priſoner; and as the abovenamed *Indian* Warrior (for the Gratification of the Curious) is expos'd to public View, dreſs'd in the ſame Manner with his native *Indians*, when they go to War, with his Face and Body painted, his Scalping-knife, and Tomax, or Battle-axe, and all the other Implements that are uſed by the *Indians* in Battle, we imagine a Copper-plate Print of this extraordinary Perſon will be agreeable: To which we add the following Account.

Theſe *Mohawk Indians* are ſomewhat remarkable in their Perſons; they much eſteem a very broad, flat Forehead; which they take care to give their Children, by binding hard on that Part a Plate of Lead as ſoon as they are born, and letting it lye on as long as is neceſſary for that Purpoſe. Their Noſtrils are large and open; their Eyes ſmall, but quick and piercing, their Ears large, *&c.*

The *Indian* Warriors have only a proper Covering round their Waiſt; the Reſt of the Body being naked. Their Faces are uſually painted; ſome half Black, others one third, Triangular-wiſe; others with bearded Arrows inſtead of Whiſkers. Their Dreſs and Appearance vary according to their Rank; as well as the Temper and Diſpoſition of their Minds, as they have been more or leſs civiliz'd. Their Cruelty of ſcalping their Enemies is probably owing to long Cuſtom amongſt them, and the baſe Inſinuations of thoſe who may have an Influence over them; but where they have had the Advantage of different Inſtruction, there are many Inſtances of their diſcovering a different Diſpoſition.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 205, *anſwered by the Propoſer Mr.* R. Waddington.

BY the *Newtonian* philoſophical Principles of the Mathematics, I find the Length of Pendulums vibrating Seconds in the Latitudes as follows, *viz.*

	Latitude.		Length of Pend. Inches French.	Length of Pend. Inches English.
	°	′		
Paris, at the Observatory	48	50	36,7134	39,161
	50		36,7161	39,164
	51		36,7188	39,167
London, the Tower	51	32	36,72	39,168
	52			
Cambridge	52	17	36,7215	39,170
	53		36,7248	39,173
York, at the Castle	54		36,727	39,176
	55		36,7297	39,178
Edinburgh, Scotland	55	57	36,732	39,180

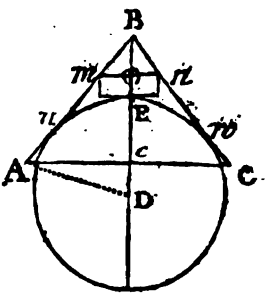
The Latitude of the Place being found, and having a good Pendulum Clock adjusted to vibrate Seconds in a temperate Air, I find the Centre of Oscillation of the Pendulum. See Mr. Emerson's Fluxions, 1st Edit. Page 230, or 2d Edit. Page 319. Otherwise his Mechanics, 1st Edit. Page 87. Then measure this Distance of the Centres of Suspension and Oscillation, and lay it upon a good plain Surface (provided for that Purpose) which done, and a Line drawn in right Direction therefrom, the Length whereof is known from above, or from the Newtonian Principles of Gravitation, &c. which Length divide into Feet, Inches and Parts, and the Thing is found as requir'd.

Question 206, *answered by the Proposer Mr.* C. Wilkinson.

PUT the Hyperbolical Logarithm $x^3 = z$, $N = 2{,}71$, &c. (the Number whose Hyperbolical Logarithm is 1,) then $N^z = x^3$, since the Momentum of Bodies are as their Mass and Velocities conjunctly; and the Mass of Globes as the Cube of their Diameters, we have $\pm 3 N^z \dot{x} \mp 2 x^3 =$ the Momentum after the Stroke; and its Fluxion $\pm 3 N^z \dot{z} \mp 6 x^2 \dot{x} = 0 = \pm N^z \mp 2 x^2$, whence $z = \text{Log. } 2x^2 = 2{,}8$, &c. and $x = 2{,}53$, &c. the required Diameters of the Balls.

Question 207, *answered by the Proposer, Mr.* Henry Green.

FIRST the Radius of the Circle I find $= 25$, which put $= a$, hence $CD = 7 = c$: But it is demonstrated by the Writers on Fluxions, that the Altitude of the least circumscribing Triangle will be $\sqrt{2a^2 + \frac{c^2}{4}} - \frac{3c}{2} = 25$ for the Parallelogram.



Let $BD = 32 = a$, $CD = b$, $BE = 7 = c$, and $x = Ox$, then per similar Triangles as, $b : a :: x : \frac{ax}{b} = BO$, consequently $c - \frac{ax}{b} = OE$ ∴ the Area of the Parallelogram is $ex - \frac{ax^2}{b}$ a Maximum, which put into Fluxions, and properly reduced, x is found $= \frac{bc}{2a} = 4{,}375$ ∴ $8{,}75 =$ the Length, and $3{,}5 =$ the Height of the Parallelogram. *Q. E. I.*

Question

Notwithstanding we have receiv'd many Answers to this Question, none of them all agree with Mr. Green's, *nor any two with each other.*

Question 208, *Not answered.*

Question 209, *answer'd by the Proposer Mr.* Samuel Cole.

LET the given Line be A B ($= a$); then a Circle being described having it for a Diameter, will have an Area equal the Circumference of the Circle (which suppose $= c$) multiplied by $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Line A B, or $= \frac{1}{4} ac$. An Ellipsis described having the Line for a conjugate Axis, and twice its Length for its Transverse, will have an Area $= \frac{2}{4} ac$. A Cycloid described with the given Line for the Diameter of the generating Circle, will have an Area $= \frac{3}{4} ac$. And an Oblong having the Line for its Breadth, and a Length $=$ the Circumference of the Circle first described, will have an Area $= ac$. Whence it appears the Figures are the Circle, the Ellipsis, the Cycloid, and the Oblong, or Parallellogram.

A——B

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 216.

By Mr. John Buddles, *at* Chesterle-street.

REquired the Dimensions of a Cone of the greatest Solidity; so that a Ball may fall down its slant Side in 4 Seconds of Time.

Question 217.

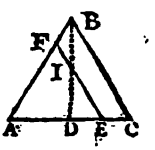
By Mr. Samuel Kitton, *at Mr.* Harvey's *School, at* Bungay, Suffolk.

WAlking in a strait Walk, in a Gentleman's Garden, I observed on one Side of the Walk, two Statues, which I was informed by the Gardener, were 100 Yards off each other; the one Statue 70 Yards off its respective End of the Walk, its nearest Distance to the Walk 40 Yards, the other Statue 60 Yards off its respective End of the Walk, and its nearest Distance 30 Yards. Quere the Length of the Walk; and at what Distance must I stand from each End of the Walk to see the two Statues in a Maximum, by Geometry?

Question 218.

By Mr. Barak Longmate, *of Fleet-street.*

GIVEN the Sides of the Triangle A B C, viz. A B $= 15$, B C $= 13$, and A C $= 14$; draw the Line E F parallel to B C, so as to cut the Perpendicular B D exactly in the Middle as at I. Required the Area of the Segment E F B C?



Question 219.

By Mr. Thomas Robinson, *of* Biddick, *near* Durham.

IN an Ellipsis is given the Difference between its Area and the Area of the greatest inscrib'd Parallellogram 730,624, and the Difference between the Area of the Circle circumscribing and inscrib'd in the same Ellipsis 1960,3584, to find the transverse and conjugate Diameter of the Ellipsis.

N. B. The above Questions, by Mistake, were number'd 196, 107, 108, and 199, in *October* last.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS, *in the Year* 1758, *at* Newport, Shropſhire.

		H.	′	″		
Jan.	23d.	16	13	52	The Eclipſe of the Moon began.	
		16	23	00	*Ariſtarchus* eclipſed.	
		16	27	10	The Eaſtern Part of *Mare Humorum*	immerged.
		16	34	10	The Middle of *Copernicus*	
		16	43	15	Middle of *Plato*	
		16	47	15	Middle of *Tycho*	
		16	57	30	*Pliny*	
		17	09	20	Eaſtern Part of *Mare Criſium*	
		17	14	45	Weſtern Part of Ditto	
		17	19	22	The Moon	
		19	14	45	*Kepler* emerged.	
June	19th.	16	16	09	*Jupiter*'s firſt Satellite emerged.	
July	28th.	8	36	54	Ditto.	
Aug.	12th.	9	21	52	The 3d emerged, but a ſmall Cloud intervening juſt at that Time, made it a little doubtful.	
Same Night.		9	44	52	The 2d emerged.	
Aug.	20th.	8	53	34	Through a 13 foot Refractor the 1ſt emerged. This was not viſible, to a 2 foot Reflector, till 8h 54′ 00″.	
Same Night.		10	52	00	Was ſo near an Appulſe of * 24d 39′ of ♓, as to ſeem to touch the Moon's Southern Limb, this is an excellent Obſervation to prove the Moon's Latitude.	
Aug.	30th	2	53	00	The Planet *Venus* was within 2′ of the Moon's Eaſtern Limb, from whence we conclude an Occultation was at 2h 57′. Clouds prevented any farther Obſervation.	
Sept.	5th	7	18	40	The 1ſt Satellite emerged.	
Nov.	15th.	9	00	34	♉ *Tauri* paſſed 1′ 21″ North of the Moon, the ſmall Star juſt under it was occulted at 8h 58′ 00″. Emerſion at 9h 58′ 28″.	

J. P. H. and *B. T.*

Theſe Obſervations were made with a two Foot braſs Reflector.

O D E

ODE for the NEW YEAR. 1759.

Written by WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq; Poet-Laureat, and set by Dr. BOYCE, Master of his Majesty's Band of Music.

The Vocal Parts by Messr. *Beard*, *Savage*, *Baildon*, *Wass*, *Barrow*, *Ladd*, *Denham*, *Cooper*, and the other Gentlemen and Children of the Royal Chapel. The Instrumental by Dr. *Nares*, the King's Band, &c.

Strophe.

YE Guardian Powers, to whose Command,
At Nature's Birth, th' Almighty Mind
The delegated Task assign'd
To watch o'er *Albion*'s favor'd Land
What Time your Hosts with choral Lay,
Emerging from it's kindred Deep,
Applausive hail'd each verdant Steep,
And white Rock, glittering to the new-born Day!
Angelic Bands, where'er ye rove,
Whilst lock'd in Sleep Creation lies,
Whether to genial Dews above
You melt the congregated Skies,
Or teach the torrent Streams below
To wake the Verdure of the Vale,
Or guide the varying Winds that blow
To speed the coming or the parting Sail,
Where'er ye bend your roving Flight,
Whilst now the radiant Lord of Light
Winds to the N. his sliding Sphere,
Avert each Ill, each Bliss improve,
And teach the Minutes as they move
To bless the opening Year.

Antistrophe.

Already *Albion*'s lifted Spear
And rolling Thunders of the Main,
Which Justice' sacred Laws maintain,
Have taught the haughty *Gaul* to fear.
On other Earths, in other Skies,
Beyond Old Ocean's Western Bound,
Tho' bleeds afresh th' eternal Wound,
Again *Britannia*'s Cross triumphant flies.
To *British George*, the King of Isles,
The Tribes that rove th' *Acadian* Snows,
Redeem'd from *Gallia*'s polish'd Wiles,
Shall breathe their voluntary Vows:
Where Nature guards her last Retreat,
And pleas'd *Astræa* lingers still,
While Faith yet triumphs o'er Deceit,
And Virtue reigns, from Ignorance of Ill.
Yet, Angel-Powers, though *Gallia* bend,
Tho' Fame, with all her Wreaths, attend,
On bleeding War's tremendous Sway,
The Sons of Leisure still complain,
And musing Science sighs in vain,
For Peace is still away.

Epode.

Go then, ye faithful Guides
Of her returning Steps, Angelic Band,
Explore the sacred Seats where Peace resides,
And waves her Olive Wand.
Bid her the Wastes War repair.
——— O, Southward seek the flying Fair,
For not on poor *Germania*'s harrass'd Plain,
Nor where the *Vistula*'s proud Current swells,
Nor on the Borders of the frighted *Seine*,
Nor in the Depths of *Russia*'s Snows she dwells.
Yet O, where'er, deserting Freedom's Isle,
She gilds the Slave's delusive Toil,
Whether on *Ebro*'s Bank she strays,
Or sighing traces *Tajo*'s winding Ways,
Or soft *Ausonia*'s Shore her Feet detain,
O bring the Wanderer back, with Glory in her Train.

JANUARY. *A Poem.*

Nec tibi tam prudens quisquam persuadet auctor
Tellurem Boreâ rigidam spirante movere;
Rura gelu tum claudit hiems; nec, semine jacto,
Concretam patitur Radicem affigere Terræ.
Virg.

THE year begins with *January*'s cold,
By frosts severest winter's rage controul'd;
Soon as the weakly dawn up-lifts her eye,
And morning light proclaims the day-spring nigh,
I view the hills, the vales, the meads and plains,
And see old *Winter* unrelenting reigns
O'er all ——— with tyrant power, despotic sway,
And frowning rigid, rigid rules the Day.
Amidst his waste, see, yon sad valley lie,
That us'd with charms to greet the rapture'd eye!
See, from the chambers of the frigid North,
In varied form, old *Winter* issues forth!
With snow attended, or with freezing wind,
In chrystal Bonds, that does the rivers bind,
When the blythe scater skims along the main,
And wings his Passage thwart the icy plain,
Which now indignant feels the northern pole,

And

And lockt in ice, forgets its pompous roll.
Whence, froſt, amazing pow'r, deriv'd from whence,
Doſt thou ſeverely ſpread thy reign immenſe
Thro' earth and ocean, and the fleeting air,
Undeigning grove, or wood, or plain to ſpare?
Say, why thou thus cements the falling floods,
Arreſts the ſtreams, and ghaſtens o'er the woods,
Impriſons rivers, chryſtallizes hills,
Calms the caſcade, the ruſhing torrents ſtills,
Glazes the brooks, and brightens o'er the hills.
Or why ye gelid gales,—replete with Snow,
Do you deſcend to cover all below
In lucid ſhow'rs? —— Why thus your treaſures pour,
And nature's face with whiteneſs cover o'er?
Why cloath the trees in ſilver-ſeeming geer,
With albid robe inveſt the winter'd year,
And chief in this cold hoary month appear?
When, in one waſte, unjoyous nature lies
A prey to Winter, and inclement ſkies;
When artful toils for ſtarving birds are laid,
And every herb and every plant 's decay'd;
When, lo! the ploughmen, ſeiz'd by raging cold,
Blow their numb'd fingers, or their Arms enfold,
As to the fold, they whiſtling tramp their way,
At morn, at noon, and at the eve of day?——
When, borne on *Zephyrs* wings, no odours riſe,
Nor Larks melodious tempt the angry ſkies;
No ſylvan pipe inſpires the cotted Vale,
Nor *Echo* warbles to the ambient gale;
Harmonious ſounds that us'd the ear to feed
With more than tranſport from *Alexis'* reed?
Ah! where are hid the bow'rs of flow'ry greens,
The vernal ſhades:—Thoſe bliſs-abounding ſcenes?
Where's *Flora* fled, and where the *Fairies* gone,
That danc'd ſo late our verdant plains upon?
Struck with a dread,———all, all now diſappear,
And fly th' unwelcome *January* year.
——Your hop-hills now with mellow manure mend,
And ſolar warmth and air your hot-beds lend;
Leſt noxious ſtreams, ye gard'ners, ſhould annoy,
And prematurely cruſh expected joy.
From envious froſt Anemonies conceal,
That vernal bloſſom they with ſtrength reveal;
And mind you now Ranunculuſſes guard,
From wint'ry changes when ſeverely hard;
So ſhall gay *Flora* ſoon your pains confeſs,
And each your cares with full-blown gifts redreſs.
Now, cautious, prune the nectar yielding Vine,
And roots of trees to open air reſign;
Unleſs tranſplanted;——then you muſt beware
Of killing froſts,—and dung their roots with care.
Might I adviſe;——be careful how you bleed,
Or phyſic uſe, unleſs in caſe of need;
For while the year's ſo rigidly unkind,
It carries agues in each breath of wind,
And may the weaken'd conſtitution ſeize,
And fix the baſis of ſome ſore diſeaſe.
——Deſiſt, my muſe, and *Pruſſia*'s ſov'reign ſing,
The hero poet, and the won'drous king,
Whoſe natal day by *January*'s bore,
And bids the *muſe* her richeſt tributes pour,
In praiſe of him, the wonder of the age,
Unmatcht by any deed recording page:
In praiſe of him, the minion of the *Nine*,
As great in action, as in thought divine.
Circled by foes,——lo! providence deſcends
And guardian wings around him wide extends;
To ſave the man, who guards religion's cauſe,
And juſtice' ſword, from fate's black ſcabbard drawn,
To ſcourge vile hoſts of dire intending foes,
Who with demoniac rage to cruſh him roſe.
Thirſting for blood; on more than rapine bent;
For matchleſs murders crown their fell intent.
Whom ſavage paſſions urge to more than luſt,
And *Fame* moſt juſtly names a race accurſt;
O'er whom ſtill conqu'ror may he ever prove,
And *Ruſſia*'s rage with unſheath'd ſword reprove!
——His forces ſtill may ſmiling vict'ry crown,
And make ſucceſs ſucceſſively his own!
Till peace her olive wand in tranſport ſhow,
To ſeal his eſſays 'gainſt a barb'rous foe.
In ſtrains like theſe *Britannia* echoes round,
And *Pruſſia* joins her in the welcome ſound.
" May length of days contribute long to give,
" The world thoſe virtues that in *Frederic* live!
" Far diſtant be the hour of rigid fate,
" That ſhall to heav'n th' illuſt'rous man tranſ-
" late!"
—— Next infelt horror chills the *Muſe*'s ſtrains,
For regal blood thee, *January*, ſtains,
A pious king, to party-rage a prey,
Was baſely martyr'd on thy *thirtieth day*:
Accurſt the deed!—the perpetrators too!
Hell-born *Phanatics*, this is ſpoke to you.
May no ſuch murder 'gain pollute the iſle,
Where freedom, plenty, art and ſcience ſmile!

Muſarum Amicus.

MINERVA *preferred to* VENUS.

THO' *Polly*'s beauty, I adore,
And own her pow'rful charms,
Her piercing wit enchants me more,
And gives to love alarms.

My rapture'd heart, with tranſport glows,
To ſee th' aſpiring fair
Improve the talents heav'n beſtows,
With ſuch aſſiduous care.

How great, the genius of the maid,
When gently, with the bruſh,
Her lilly hand converts the ſhade,
Into a crimſon bluſh.

Or when her taper fingers gilde
The Pencil or the quill,
Swift o'er the ſpotleſs page, they glide,
Which ſhining ſhews her ſkill.

Tho' nature meant my *Polly* fair,
And form'd a beauteous face,
Her bright perfections moſt declare,
Attractive, winning grace.

A ſet of features may allure
And ſtrike the am'rous ſwain;
But virtue, makes the conqueſt ſure,
And binds the pleaſing chain.

A. D.

A POEM, *on the* USEFULNESS *of* NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, *by* W. P.

YE muſes hail!—Ye ſiſter *Nine* inſpire,
My nerveleſs lays, my unpoetic lyre,
Thoſe joys you feel, the lib'ral arts beſtow,
The ſacred charms of heav'n-born ſcience know:
'Tis yours to bid, the ſoaring fancy riſe,
And ſouls expand unbounded as the ſkies:
With aid propitious, on your bard deſcend,
His numbers poliſh, and his ſtrains befriend;
What raptures fire my breaſt! their rays I feel,
What op'ning proſpects pure delight reveal!
Such pure delight, as none can e're deſcry,
Without a genuine philoſophic eye.
Philoſophy I hail, that ſeraph-maid,
In learning, ſenſe, and beauteous thought array'd.
By whom bright GENIUS wiſdom's ſon refin'd,
And ſtor'd with treaſures of th' immortal mind;
By whom the ſoul, ſerene and clear, imparts,
The worth of *ſcience*, and the ſtrength of *arts*;
In ſtriking view all *Nature*'s proſpect ſhows,
With vivid beauty, as their beauty glows,
From whom fair *Reaſon* takes her quick'ning might,
And gilds the mind with all her mental light.
How great her pow'r with wiſdom's eſſence bleſt,
When Dove-ey'd *Solitude* invites to reſt;
In ſtill retreats, in bleſt becalmed groves,
Where hallow'd *Peace* and *Contemplation* roves!
Where *Reſt* and *Silence* unmoleſted dwell,
And calm reflections worldly cares repel!
In this choice ſtate *Philoſophy* be mine,
And lend my ſoul aſſiſtance all divine!
That I, ennobled, may heav'n's workings ſcan,
And form ideas of creation's plan;
Like *Socrates* advance, and prying know,
We owe above, whate're is lent below;
Taſte tides of bliſs that *Science* e're conjoin,
And ſhew a *God*; a God, o're all divine;
That ſhines *Supreme Creator*, good in all,
Stupendous great; in great things, and in ſmall,
O bleſt *Philoſophy*, to Thee I bend,
Be thou my guide, my never failing friend,
Since by thy aid we wonder-ſtruck deſcry,
The curious *Mechaniſm* of man and fly,
Of fiſh, of fowl, of camel, and of ant,
And *equal* praiſe to *Nature*'s ſovereign grant.
Who to a vaſt abyſs, a chaos ſpace,
Confus'd and boundleſs by the *bounds* of place,
His ſacred mandate gave, and heav'n and earth,
Rous'd at his FIAT, wakened into birth;
Around creation pour'd her plaſtic might,
And radiant *Phœbus* ſhed his infant light;
Whoſe glorious beams rejoic'd the riſing day,
That ſmil'd refulgent, with his new-born ray:
Prolific *Nature* cloath'd the recent ground,
And *verdure* bluſh'd, her verdant mantle round,
The feather'd choriſts hail'd the blooming grove,
And *Nature* echo'd with their harmleſs love.
The beamy *Moon* ſhed her alternate ray,
And made the *night* appear a paler *day*:
Still keeps her ſtages, ſtill her monthly race,
With various changes, and with borrow'd grace;
The herds and flocks together ſought their feed,
And lambs and wolves, promiſcuous ſtrew'd the Mead:
The finny race aſſum'd their wat'ry way,
And joy'd to meet th' enliv'ning ſolar ray:
The glowing *firmament* was pav'd with light,
With ſuch magnificence, amazing might,
That ſpoke it's *Maker*, *Maker*, infinite.
From thee *Philoſophy*, deriv'd from thee,
The limpid ſource of evidence we ſee;
The height of *virtue* by thy power gain,
And *reaſon* ſings the fanty-raptur'd ſtrain.
By thee enlarg'd, the ſoul can doubts decide,
And ſoar on high, with elevated pride;
The world creating eſſence can deſcry,
And tread the regions of the inmoſt ſky:
By thee inſtructed, deathleſs *Poets* ſhine,
And fearleſs *ſailors* ſtare the *burning line*:

Moſt-

Mortals are taught to live in amity,
And life embelliſh'd owes its joys to thee.
When hoary *Sages* viſit *Nature* thro'
And each her mazes to its ſource purſue,
How much they owe, *Philoſophy*, to you!
Happy's the man, thrice happy, happy he,
Who ſeeks the *author* of *eternity*,
Whoſe *ſenſe* and *wiſdom* unmoleſted ſprings,
From bright *Philoſophy*, the *nerve* of things;
Whoſe ſoaring *muſe* attempts the hidden laws,
Of heav'n, and learns from *Nature*, *Nature's cauſe*;
Whence ſprung the earth, and why the downy ſnows,
In ſilence fall, and frightful thunder roſe
To ſhake the ſtable earth; and whence begun,
The courſe of *planets* round the glorious *Sun*.
If man would judge of *providence* and *fate*,
And duly think of an hereafter-ſtate,
At yonder *ſhrine* of lov'd *Philoſophy*,
Where *Atheiſt's* trembling own a *deity*,
And *finite reaſon* finds *infinity*;
Let him explore—when *doubts* ceaſe to controul,
And *truth*, and *wiſdom*, fix the wand'ring ſoul,
Where *nature's* laws, and heaven's motions own,
Their wiſe CREATOR awful, THREE in ONE.

BRITANNIA's Call. *A Song.*

I.

THE trumpet ſounds, 'tis war's alarms,
Britons, your country calls to arms;
Ariſe without delay,
Like *Britons* fight, defend her cauſe,
Religion, liberty, and laws;
Let vict'ry crown the day!

II.

Come, *Mars*, with all your warlike train,
And, *Neptune*, god of all the main,
Aſſiſt our ſinking land;
And thou, *Minerva*, we implore,
For wiſdom from thy ſacred ſtore,
And counſel from thy hand.

III.

Britania calls, a ſolemn ſound,
Prepare to meet your foes around,
And enter on the field;
With drums and trumpets, glitt'ring arms,
And all the claſh of war's alarms,
And die before you yield.

IV.

Let *Britiſh* courage riſe again,
And ſhew itſelf o'er all the plain,
Until the foe ſhall fly;
Till *Britain* holds imperial ſway,
And nations her commands obey;
And with her terms comply.

V.

Then *Liberty* ſhall ſmile around,
Nor *France* ſhall ſtand on *Britiſh* ground,
Nor dare inſult our king;
Arts ſhall revive, and trade increaſe,
When dark, inteſtine broils ſhall ceaſe,
And *Peace* ſhall plenty bring.

Y. M.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *JANUARY* 1759.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from Senegal, on the Coaſt of Africa, dated Nov. 20.

"SOME time ſince our Commander here ſent a Detachment againſt ſome Natives in the French Intereſt, who were repulſed with the Loſs of 24 killed, with the Second in Command, 27 wounded, and the reſt eſcaped by Flight."

Rome, Dec. 19. The Pretender's Indiſpoſition, which ſtill confines him to his Apartments, prevented his being preſent at the Conſecration of Cardinal York, as Archbiſhop of Corinth. — After that Ceremony, the Pope dined in Public with the Cardinals, who all roſe up when the Pope drank any particular Health, at which Time all the Prelates, and all other preſent, kneeled down with great Reverence, the Muſic playing all the Time.

When Dinner was over, Cardinal York had the Honour to hold the Baſon whilſt the Pope

Pope washed his Hands, after which his Holiness gave the Benediction and repair'd to his own Apartment.

On Wednesday last, the Pope appointed the Bishop of Verona to be Patriarch of Venice: At the same Time, a Dispensation was dispatch'd to Versailles for the Nuptials of Count de Marche, with the young Princess of Modena.

Stettin, Dec. 24. The Swedish Army is retir'd under the Cannon of Stralsund, and the Prussians under Count Dohna, and General Manteuffel, have drove them from all their Posts, and have enter'd Swedish Pomerania and Mecklemburg, where they are raising Contributions at Pleasure.

Magdeburg, Dec. 29. The Letters from Berlin, are filled with Accounts of the great Preparations that are making to carry on the ensuing Campaign with Vigour; accordingly they are raising 36,000 Recruits, Part of which are to be employed in repairing the Losses of the late Campaign, and the rest in augmenting the Army, and forming new Corps. The necessary Funds are assign'd for carrying on the War next Year without having recourse to any new Taxes, and so far from loading the People, whom it it his Prussian Majesty's constant Care to relieve; he has found Means to alleviate the Miseries of those who became the innocent Victims of the Enemy's Resentment, by Gratifications to the Amount of some Millions of Crowns through many of his Provinces, particularly those of Pomerania and the new Marche.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, *dated Dec.* 29.

'By Letters received this Day from Madrid, the King of Spain was given over by his Physicians, so that an Account of his Majesty's Death is expected in a Post or two.

'By the Edict which the King of Portugal has published for discovering the Persons concerned in the horrid Conspiracy against his Majesty's Life, any Nobleman, who shall make such Discovery, will be entituled to the highest Degree of Honour in the Kingdom; and any Plebeian, making the like Discovery, will be raised to the Degree of Nobility, and have a sufficient Income allowed him to support such Dignity. The same Edict further says, that Parents who shall conceal their Children upon this Account, shall suffer Death, as shall likewise such Children as shall conceal their Parents.

'Several Persons, and amongst them some of the Nobility, having absconded since the Publication of the above Edict, we hear that Orders are sent to our Ministers in the neighbouring Kingdoms, to solicit the searching for and delivering up all Persons suspected to be guilty of the abovementioned enormous Crime; which Precaution was thought necessary, lest any of them should attempt to escape out of Portugal.'

Lisbon, Dec. 30. A most dangerous and wicked Conspiracy against the Life of his most faithful Majesty, having been happily discovered, a considerable Number of Persons have been arrested by the King's Order, of whom the following are the Principal, viz. Duke de Aveiro, Marquis of Tavora, Father, Marquis of Tavora, Son, Joseph Maria, Brother of the said Marquis, the Count de Attouguia, Manuel de Souza, Nuno de Tavora, John de Tavora, with all their Families.

A Placart has been published, in which the King makes known his most providential Escape on the 3d of September last, when he was attacked, at eleven o'Clock at Night, near the Palace, by three of the Conspirators, armed with three Blunderbusses, loaded with large Shot; one of the Blunderbusses missed Fire, but the others made two large Holes in the Back of the Carriage the King was in, and wounded him in the Arm, of which his Majesty is now happily recovered, without the least Hurt remaining.

The same Placart promises certain Honours and Rewards for the Discovery of any of the Criminals, with a Pardon to any one of the Accomplices, except the Principals.

His Most Faithful Majesty has resumed the Government of his Kingdom.

Extract of a Letter from Dresden, *dated Jan.* 5.

'This City enjoys the most perfect Tranquility; all Trade and Commerce being carried on in the same peaceable Manner as before the late Siege. The Market-place is well supplied every Day with Provisions of all Kinds; which, upon the Whole, bear little better than half the Price they do in England.

'Such prodigious Numbers of Deserters, and others, have offered themselves for the Service of the King of Prussia, since the Retreat of the Army of Count Daun, and that of the Empire, that the Prussian Officers now pick and chuse their Men.

'All Protestants, able to bear Arms, are taken without Exception; but no Catholics, except they are strong, active young fellows; many Hundreds of them having been refused.

'Thoſe who are inliſted, are daily taught the Pruſſian Exerciſe in Barns, Yards, and Out-houſes belonging to private Perſons both in the City and Suburbs, which they have been obliged to, ever ſince the fine long Drawing-room in Count Bruhl's Palace was converted into an Hoſpital.

'All Recruits are cloathed immediately, after the Pruſſian Manner, viz. in ſhort blue Coats; about the Length of Engliſhmens Waiſtcoats; the Cloth whereof is very thick, and conſequently very warm.'

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, *dated Jan.* 10.

'The Princeſs Governante is ſo extremely ill, that 'tis thought ſhe cannot ſurvive many Days.

'In the mean Time we ſincerely pray for her Recovery; for ſhould her Royal Highneſs do otherwiſe than well, we eaſily foreſee the wretched Circumſtances to which the Affairs of theſe Provinces will ſhortly be reduced.

'Tis ſaid that the Proteſtant Princes of Germany, who have refuſed to ſign the Ban of the Empire againſt the King of Pruſſia, and the Elector of Hanover, will ſend no more Troops to the Army of the Empire.

'They write from Roſtock, that the Pruſſians have driven the Swedes out of Damgarde near Stralſund, and taken their military Cheſt, conſiſting of ſome gold Ducats, and eight and four Mark-pieces of Silver; and that they found alſo in the Town a large Magazine of Ammunition and Proviſions, eſpecially Forage, beſides ſeveral Pieces of Cannon upon Carriages, and a good Number of Draft-horſes.'

Extract of a Letter from Munſter, *dated Jan.* 11.

'Prince Ferdinand, and all the general Officers, have been very alert for ſome Days paſt.

All the Cavalry are compleatly remounted, except the Engliſh, who loſt a great Number of Horſes the latter End of the Campaign by the Severity of our Climate; but they are in daily Expectation of being ſupplied from England.

'The Magazines of all Kinds are well ſtored both from England and Holland, and the Train of Artillery and Pontoons are all ready, and in fine Condition.

'The Day for opening the Campaign is not as yet fixed; but we are aſſured, that the Army will certainly take the Field by the Middle of next Month, eſpecially if the ſecret Expeditions now carrying on in England are ready by that Time; it being the general Opinion here, that the Motions of our Troops will in ſome Meaſure depend on thoſe Expeditions.'

PLANTATION NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from the Oneida Carrying-Place, October 15, 1758.

'THE Grand Sachem of the Oneida Indians was with us at the taking of Frontenac; he was one of the moſt Chriſtian Indians I ever ſaw in my Life, conſtantly at Prayer, talking of Heaven and a future State; and ſaid, if we go on praying the Land will be ours, and he would help us all that he could. Friday laſt he took his Leave of us, and ſaid, If he heard of any Thing he would let us know it: At One o'Clock he, with three others, bid us farewel, but before he got half a Mile from our Encampment, he was ſhot dead, one taken, and the other two got in: The Captains alarmed went out, and found the poor King ſcalped, and brought him into the Fort, but could not come up with the Enemy: The General ordered a Coffin to be made for him, and gave his Wife white Linen to lay him out in; and on Saturday in the Afternoon he was decently buried in the North Weſt Baſtion, three Cannon fired over him, and the Indians performed their Ceremonies by drinking of Wine; the Oneidas are determined to have Satisfaction for ſo great a Loſs: The ſame Afternoon an Indian, who belonged to Major Ingerſol, and who was taken at Lake George, 1757, came in, having made his Eſcape from the Party that killed the King; he ſays he was carried to Canada, and has lived with the Indians ever ſince; that the Party conſiſted of one 100, and only five Frenchmen: That they could have killed ſeveral white Men, but did not want to do it, as they had got the Perſon they wanted.'

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, *dated Nov.* 1.

'A few Days ſince a ſmall Engliſh Privateer appeared off St. Euſtatia, and was chaſed by a French Letter of Marque then there; but ſoon after two other Engliſh Privateers appeared, on which the French Letter of Marque

Marque went back and brought out three or four armed Sloops along with her. This being obſerved by Capt. Lawrence in a New York Privateer then at St. Euſtatia, he propoſed to follow the Frenchmen, but the Governor being informed of it, he ordered Captain Lawrence to be impriſoned, and his Sails to be cut away.'

'Governor Dewindt has alſo ſeized the Copy-book of Letters, and the private Papers of a Merchant of this Iſland, who had been there two or three Months, and has ordered him to be impriſoned till his Partner ſends down all the Letters he has received from him on Oath. This has been done on Suſpicion, that he wrote Word when the Veſſels would be ready to ſail from St. Euſtatia. And whenever the Effects of any one that has been concerned in a Privateer, are found at St. Euſtatia, the Dutch make Reprifals and ſeize them.

'About a Fortnight ſince the Pettiauger Privateer Fly, Capt. Wm. Leſley, brought in a Sloop with 96 Hogſheads of Sugar, and about 150 Bags of Coffee, which he took near the Granadoes.'

New-York, Nov. 20. A Proclamation is iſſued at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, by Governor Laurence, importing, that as by the late Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms in the Reduction of Cape Breton, and its Dependencies, as alſo by the Demolition and entire Deſtruction of Gaſpey, Meremichi, and other French Settlements, ſituate on the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and on St. John's River, in the Bay of Fundy; the Enemy (who have formerly diſturbed and harraſſed the Province of Nova Scotia, and much obſtructed its Progreſs) having been compelled to retire and take Refuge in Canada; and thereby left a favourable Opportunity for the peopling and cultivating, as well the Lands vacated by the French, as every other Part of that valuable Province: He therefore declares, That he will be ready to receive any Propoſals that may be made to him for effectually ſettling the ſaid vacated or other Lands in that Province; one hundred thouſand Acres of which produce Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Hemp, Flax, &c. which never need manuring, as no Part has failed of Crops theſe hundred Years. Another hundred thouſand Acres is cleared, and ſtocked with Engliſh Graſs, planted with Orchards, Gardens, &c. The Timber on the Whole is Beach, black Birch, Aſh, Oak, Pine, Fir, &c. The Lands are ſo intermixed, that every ſingle Farmer may have a proportionable Quantity of Plow-land, Graſs-land, and Wood-land; and are all ſituated about the Bay of Fundy, upon Rivers navigable for Ships of Burthen.

Governor Laurence, of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and Admiral Durell, who is to winter there with ſeveral of his Majeſty's Ships of War, have given Aſſurance, that all Coaſters and others, trading thither with freſh Proviſions, &c. ſhall not only be protected by the Admiral from being preſſed, but ſhall receive all Manner of Countenance from both.

New-York, Dec. 20. Laſt Thurſday the Captain of the Halifax Packet, brought an Account, that on the 25th of November the French and their Indians having ſome Diſpute in Fort du Queſne, the latter left them; and upon the French receiving Intelligence of the Approach of the Army under General Forbes, they on the 26th blew up and deſtroyed all the Works and Fortifications, and burnt all the Stores, &c. and on the ſame Evening abandoned the Place, and carried off or deſtroyed all the Cannon. General Forbes ſoon after took Poſſeſſion of the Fort, and immediately diſpatched ſome light Horſe after the French, but they could not come up with them. There was hardly any Thing found but a large Number of ſcalping Knives.

Extract of a Letter from New-Jerſey, dated Perth-Amboy, Oct. 28.

'This Day his Excellency the Governor returned from the Treaty at Eaſton, where he had been attending with the Governor of Penſylvania, near three Weeks. There were preſent at the Treaty 500 Indians, about 200 of whom were Chiefs and Warriors, and of 13 different Nations, namely, the eight confederate Nations, viz. the Mohawks, Onondagoes, Senecas, and Conoys, now united into one; and the Tuteloes; and five Nations dependent on the Confederates, viz. the Delawares, Unamies, Miniſinks, Wapings, and Mohiccons. There were alſo preſent two Indian Meſſengers, from the Indians ſettled on the Ohio, who brought a Meſſage in Writing, ſigned by 15 Chiefs of the Ohio Indians, expreſſing their Deſire to have Peace with the Engliſh, and their Intention to accede to this Treaty.

SCOTLAND NEWS.

Edinburgh, Dec. 30.

THE Brothers, of Glaſgow, Capt. John Anderſon, arrived in Clyde on Tueſday laſt, in ſix Weeks, from Virginia. By her we learn, that after the Defeat of Major Grant, near Fort du Queſne, the French flushed with their Succeſs, ſent a Detachment of 700 Men to harraſs the Country, and particularly to cut off a Body of 400 Engliſh, who were carrying a large Convoy of black Cattle to the Army under General Forbes. About Mid day the French diſcoverered the Convoy; upon which the Engliſh drew up in a Body, and ſent immediate Advice to a large Detachment from the Main Body, which was then within a few Miles of them. As ſoon as the French attacked, our People retreated, and managed Affairs ſo well, as to decoy the whole Body of the French into the Midſt of the Detachment, who, by this Time, having laid themſelves in Ambuſh in the Thickets, made their Attack ſo properly, that 500 of the French were killed upon the Spot, and the other 203, moſt of whom were wounded, were taken Priſoners, and conducted to the Army. The whole of the Cattle were ſaved, and the Loſs of Men on our Side was very inconſiderable.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Norwich, Jan. 18. As a ſingular Inſtance of the exceeding great Luxuriancy in Vegetation of ſome Plants this laſt wet Summer, the following Account of a Radiſh now in the Poſſeſſion of Roger North, Eſq; of Rougham in Norfolk, may merit Attention: The Diameter of the Spread of the Leaves croſs the Tuft or Top meaſured three Feet eleven Inches; the Length of the Root is two Feet ſix Inches and a Half; the Girt near the Top of the Root twenty Inches and a Half; at the Bottom ten Inches; and the whole Plant when freſh, weighed ſixteen Pounds four Ounces. This grew in the Garden of Mr. William Davy, of Inglethorp in Norfolk.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated Jan. 18.

'Yeſterday in the Afternoon arrived from the Downs, the Falkland, Capt. Drake, with the Convoys for the Leeward Iſlands, Jamaica, the Eaſt-Indies, and North and South-Carolina, conſiſting in all of near 200 Sail of Ships.

The Weſt-India and Carolina Ships will ſoon ſail, the Men of War being ready.

The Eaſt Indiamen will ſtay for the Men of War under Capt. Geary.

Rear Admiral Holmes is to have the ſecond Command in America this Year, under Rear-Admiral Saunders.

Remain Admiral Holbourne, Commodore Lord Colville, and all the Convoys.'

Jan. 21. The greateſt Number of Ships rendezvous at preſent at Spithead, waiting for Winds, &c. that perhaps ever was known, moſt of the Convoys are ready, and as their Number are not leſs than 500 Sail, it affords us an agreeable Proſpect of our extenſive Commerce, and of the Encouragement our Merchants have met with from ſeaſonable Convoys, whoſe Skill, Vigilance and Courage has generally been exerted on all Occaſions, in Conformity to their Duty and the Safety of the Fleet under their Care.

The Eaſt India Squadron is not yet ready, nor does it appear that the Commander in Chief is yet appointed.

LONDON.

Jan. 1.

THERE was the greateſt Court at St. James's that have been this Winter. The Ode for the New year, by W. Whitehead, Eſq; and ſet by Dr. Boyce, was performed before his Majeſty, in an Apartment adjoining to the great Council Chamber.

His Majeſty hath been pleaſed to order, that a Form of Thankſgiving, for the ceaſing of the Diſtemper among the Cattle, be compoſed, and ſent throughout the Kingdom; to be uſed in all Churches and Chapels, on Sunday the eighteenth of February next.

4. Letters received from the Buckingham Man of War of 65 Guns, Captain Richard Tyrrel, which mention that on the 3d of November last, she fell in with a Fleet of Dutch Ships, of about fifteen Sail, with a Convoy of a French Man of War of 74 Guns, and two Frigates, one of 36 and one of 20, off Montserrat; and that the Man of War, and two Frigates engaged the Buckingham two Hours, till the Fleet got into Port, and then both Ships sheered off. This Fleet came from St. Eustatia.

We have Advice by Way of St. Eustatia, that the French Squadron, which was lately attacked by the Buckingham, with great Difficulty got into the Granadoes. The Florissant was in tow of the two Frigates, with seven Feet Water in her Hold, and all her Guns and Stores taken out.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Westmoreland, was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

5. Being Twelfth Day, was observed as a high Festival at Court; when his Majesty went to the Chapel Royal with the usual Ceremony, and offered Gold, Myrrh, and Frankincense, in three Purses at the Altar, according to Annual Custom.

6. A Petition is drawn up, and signed by a number of Prisoners, which, with the Reasons for such Application, will shortly be presented to Parliament, in behalf of the great Number confined for Debt in this Kingdom, in Hopes to obtain an Act of Insolvency. It is said, that Endeavours are using by some in Power, to bring about a perpetual Act of Insolvency, much upon the same Plan as that in Holland; where no Debtor can be confined more than Forty Days, after surrendering up all his Effects upon Oath, with a compulsive Law to oblige all in Custody, under severe Penalties, to surrender up the same for the Benefit of the Creditors.

An offensive and defensive Treaty of Alliance between his Britannic Majesty, and the King of Prussia, and Sardinia, is negotiating; by which the Latter is to employ 50,000 Men.

17. The Rev. William Thompson, of Hollowell in the County of Northampton, was instituted by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to the Rectory of Harleston in the said County and Diocese of Peterborough, on the Presentation of John Andrew and Robert Andrews.

We hear that a new Convention between his Majesty and the King of Prussia was concluded and signed at London on the 7th of last Month.

And that a new Treaty between his Majesty and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, was concluded and signed at London last Friday.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Jan. 16.

On Friday the 12th Instant, late at Night, died here greatly lamented, her Royal Highness Anne Princess Royal of England, Princess Dowager of Orange and Nassau, and Governante of the United Provinces, in the Minority of the present Stadtholder, aged 49 Years, 2 Months and 10 Days. The 25th of March, 1734, she was married to William-Charles Henry-Friso, Prince of Orange and Nassau, by whom she had two Children, Prince William, Hereditary-Stadtholder of the United Provinces, born the 8th of March, 1748, and Princess Carolina, born the 28th of February, 1743.

Her Royal Highness, not long before her Decease, sent for the Prince and Princess her Children, and after telling them that her Hour was come, and recommending them to the Protection of the Almighty, took her Leave of them in a most tender and affecting Manner.

The Day after her Decease her Will was opened, by which her Royal Highness has appointed the King of Great-Britain, her Father, and the Princess Dowager of Orange and Nassau, Mother of the late Prince her Husband, to be honorary Tutor and Tutoress of her Children, and the Veldt Marshal Duke of Brunswick-Wolffenbuttel acting Tutor and Administrator of the Effects of the House of Orange during the Minority of the Prince; and in that Quality his Serene Highness has already taken the Oaths before the Assembly of the States of Holland.

The States of Holland were extraordinarily assembled, and, upon the Notification of this Event being made to them, they proceeded to confirm the Regulations that had been made for the Minority of the Stadtholder; and his Highness Prince Lewis of Brunswick was invited to assist in the Assembly of Holland, where he was received and seated with all the Respect possible, and took the Oaths, as representing the Captain General of the Union. After which his Highness communicated to the Assembly the Act of her Royal Highness, by which he was appointed Guardian of her Children; and that in Consequence of it, he had taken Care of their Persons, and would provide for every Thing belonging to them. This Ceremony being over, Prince Lewis was likewise invited to the Assembly of the States-General. A Resolution was prepared and taken by their High Mightinesses, whereby they

they acknowledged and agreed to the Reſolution of Holland, relative to Prince Lewis's repreſenting the Captain General. Every Thing paſſed with great Order and Tranquility, and to the Satisfaction of the People.

In the Evening, the different Colleges of the Government made formal Deputations to the Prince of Orange and Princeſs Caroline, who were aſſiſted by Prince Lewis as their Guardian and Repreſentative, and who anſwered in their Preſence for both of them.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Gouvernante wrote a Letter to the States General a few Days before her Death, to deſire them to honour with their Approbation the Marriage of the Princeſs Caroline with the Prince of Naſſau-Weilbourg.

This Letter alſo mentioned, that as the Prince of Naſſau-Weilbourg was not of the eſtabliſhed Religion (that is a Lutheran, not a Calviniſt) that it ſhould be ſtipulated in the Contract of Marriage, that all the Children born of that Marriage, ſhould be Baptiſed and Educated in the eſtabliſhed Religion of Holland."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Jan. 20. Yeſterday a Mail arrived from New York, which brings an Account of the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms on the River Ohio; and the following Extract of a Letter from Brigadier-General Forbes to the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in North America, dated Fort Du Queſne, November the 26th and 30th, contains the only Particulars as yet received of that important Event.

'I have the Pleaſure of acquainting you with the fignal Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms over all his Enemies on the Ohio, by having obliged them to burn their Fort Du Queſne, which they effectuated upon the 24th inſt. and of which I took Poſſeſſion with my light Troops the ſame Evening, and with my little Army the next Day. The Enemy made their Eſcape down the River, Part in Boats, and Part by Land, to their Forts and Settlements on the Miſſiſſipi, having been abandoned, or, at leaſt, not ſeconded, by their Friends the Indians, whom we previouſly engaged to act a neutral Part, after thoroughly convincing them, in ſeveral Skirmiſhes, that all their Attempts upon our advanced Poſts, in order to cut off our Communication, were vain, and to no Purpoſe; ſo they now ſeem all willing, and well diſpoſed to embrace his Majeſty's Protection.

'Give me Leave, therefore, to congratulate you upon this important Event, of having expelled the French from Fort Du Queſne, and this prodigious Tract of fine rich Country; and of having, in a Manner, reconciled the various Tribes, and Nations of Indians, inhabiting it, to his Majeſty's Government.

'So far I had wrote you the 26th, but being ſeized with an Inflammation in my Stomach, and Liver, the ſharpeſt and moſt ſevere of all Diſtempers, I could proceed no farther; and, as I have a Thouſand Things to ſay, have ordered Major Halkett down the Country, in order to explain the Motives upon which I proceeded, and the various, and almoſt inſurmountable Difficulties I had to grapple with.

'I ſhall leave this as ſoon as I am able to ſtand; but God knows, when, or if ever, I reach Philadelphia.

'I expect the Heads of all the Indians in here To-morrow, when I hope very ſoon to finiſh with them.'

Major Halkett, who has been diſpatched, on this Occaſion, by Brigadier-General Forbes, is not yet arrived from New York.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Jan. 22. Orders for the Court's going into Mourning on Sunday next, the 28th inſtant, for her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Orange, viz.

The Ladies to wear black Bombazines, Plain Muſlin or Long Lawn, Crape Hoods, Shamoy Shoes and Gloves, and Crape Fans.

Undreſs, Dark Norwich Crape.

The Men to wear Black without Buttons at the Sleeves and Pockets, Plain Muſlin or Long Lawn Cravats and Weepers, Shamoy Shoes and Gloves, Crape Hatbands and black Swords and Buckles.

Undreſs, Dark-grey Frocks.

The Lord Marſhal's Order for a General Mourning for her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, Jan. 22.

In Purſuance of his Majeſty's Commands, theſe are to give Public Notice, that it is expected that all Perſons do, upon the preſent Occaſion of the Death of her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Orange, put themſelves into the deepeſt Mourning, long Cloaks excepted: The ſaid Mourning to begin upon Sunday next, the 28th inſt.

EFFINGHAM, *M.*

It is ſaid there is a Scheme for raiſing ſix Mill. for the public Service, as follows,

Transferable An. at 4 per Cent.	2,700,000
Ditto at 3 per Cent. for 18 Years	2,700,000
60,000 Tickets, at 10 l. each	600,000
	£. 6,000,000

The Subſcribers to have 27,000 l. per An. Life Annuities, as an Encouragement.

When

When a Subſcription was opened for this Purpoſe, no leſs than 11,500,000 l. was ſubſcribed in a few Hours, in Conſequence of which, thoſe who ſubſcribed two, are admitted to advance Half.

Letters from Duſſeldorp aſſure us, that the Elector Palatine and the Elector of Mentz had both declared their Intention of embracing the Part of a Neutrality.

25. Yeſterday being the Birth-day of the King of Pruſſia, the ſame was uſhered in with ringing of Bells, and at Night there were public Illuminations and other Demonſtrations of Joy.

The Packets were made up at the India-Houſe, and ſent for Portſmouth, in order to be put on board the Company's Ships.

A Liſt of Ships taken by the Engliſh, continued from Page 963.

The Henrietta, Cole, retaken by the Woolwich Man of War, and ſent into St. Chriſtopher's.

A Privateer Snow of 14 Guns, by the Brigantine Thomas, and carried into Jamaica.

The Robuſt, from Curaccao, is taken by the Baltimore, a Letter of Marque, from Liverpool, and carried into Virginia.

A Ship from St. Domingo to France, Name unknown, is taken by the Amazon Privateer and carried into Guernſey.

Two Dutch Ships are ſent into Cork by the Liverpool Privateer.

The Drake from St. Domingo, by the Bellona Privateer and carried into Guernſey.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 963.

The Prince of Wales Privateer of Antigua, is taken by four French Privateers.

The Sloop Good King, by a French Privateer, and carried into Martinico.

The Pollock, Auld, from Virginia, by a French Privateer.

The Charming Betſey, Colly, from Africa, is taken by the French.

Three Veſſels laden with Timber, taken off Shoreham, by a ſmall French Privateer.

The Grandiſon, M'Carthy, from Cork for Antigua, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Charming Rachael, Cunningham, from New York, retaken by Admiral Boſcawen's Squadron, is ſince taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Lydia, Capt. Fea, from South Carolina, by a French Privateer off Beachy Head.

The Earl of Loudon, Liſk, from London, is carried into Dunkirk.

The Miller, Smith, and the Leopard, Beck, and carried into Bilboa Bar.

The Hyndman, Giles, from Glaſgow, and carried into Martinico.

The Benjamin, Lepron, from Cork to London, is taken by a Dunkirk Privateer.

The Dragon, from North Carolina to the Leeward Iſlands, is taken and ranſomed.

The Iſabella, Kennedy, from Waterford to London, is taken off Beachy Head.

Births.

Jan. 13. Mrs. Barret at Buntingford in Hertfordſhire was brought to Bed of three Sons, who were chriſtened by the Names of Abraham, Iſaac and Jacob.

Marriages.

Jan. 1. Sir Richard Adams, Knt. one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, to Miſs Amyand, Siſter to Claudius Amyand, Eſq;

2. Perry Buckley, Eſq; in Berkſhire, to Miſs Melcombe, in the County of Dorſet.

3. Capt. Otway of Weſtminſter, to Miſs Southwell, of Great Pultney-ſtreet.

4. ——— Colvil, Eſq; at Bramford, to Miſs Acton of that Place.

5. Ralph Grey, Eſq; Brother to Sir Henry Grey, Bart. to Miſs Roddam.

6. Marſhal Rider, Eſq; of Cannock, to Mrs. Theodoſia Buſby in Staffordſhire.

9. Mr. John Godfrey Klotz, Merchant, to Miſs Adcock of King-ſtreet.

14. Mr. Byers in Holborn, to Miſs Paulin of Canterbury.

15. Mr. Thomas Sibthorpe in Fetter-lane, to Miſs Sally Norton in Fleet-ſtreet.

At the Quakers-meeting near Devonſhire-ſquare, Capt. Thomas Scarth of Yorkſhire, to Miſs Peggy Lane of Wapping.

Mr. Thomas Wicklin of Bread-ſtreet, Silkman, to Miſs Colcutt of Plaiſtow, an agreeable Lady with 4000l. Fortune.

Deaths.

Jan. 1. Samuel Tuffnell, Eſq; in Albemarle-ſtreet.

2. Sir John Buckworth, Bart.

3. The Hon. Miſs Sophia Neville, Siſter to the Rt. Hon. Lord Abergavenny.

John

John Hope, Esq; an eminent Brewer, and Partner with the late Mr Stubbs.

4. Lady Cotton, Widow of the late Sir John Cotton, aged 90.

Mr. Payne, Partner with John Hope and John Stubbs, Esq; the latter died two Days before.

Sir Rowland Alsun, Bart. at his Lodgings in Cavendish-square.

The Rev. Mr. Buck, Rector of Marsden, in the 81st Year of his Age.

6. Thomas Cuthbert, Esq;

7. Mrs. Noverly, in the 100th Year of her Age.

9. The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Glencarty, Lady of the late Earl.

Mrs. Martha Whitaker, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to Q. Anne.

12. Mrs. Margaret Bell, aged 73, at Bromley near Bow.

14. An eminent Speaker among the People called Quakers.

Civil and military Preferments.

Dr. Milner to be Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

The Lord Viscount Downe to be Lieut. Col. in the Army.

Robert Gordon to be second Major to the said Battalion.

Christopher Cotes, Esq; a Commissioner for licensing Hawkers and Pedlars.

William Gordon, Esq; to be first Major to a Battalion of Foot going to the East-Indies.

Dr. John Bettesworth, one of the Civilians in Doctors Commons, to be Chancellor of the Diocese of London.

Dr. Akenside chosen Assistant Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Harrison to the Rectory of Colmer and Priors Deanry in Hants.

The Rev. Mr. Le Hunt of Derby, to the Rectory of Radburne.

B——KR——S.

Jan. 6. James Clark, late of Whitehaven, in the County of Cumberland, ship-carpenter, timber-merchant, dealer and chapman.

Jonah Child the younger, in the parish of Kidderminster, Worcester, hop-merchant.

Thomas Northall, now or late of Bewdley, Worcestershire, grocer.

9. William Calvert, of Thames-street, London, cheesemonger.

13. Charles Pendlebury, of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, coach-maker, dealer and chapman.

16. Savige Leech, late of Liverpool, Lancashire, grocer and chapman.

Nicholas Lilley, of Ashton-under-line, Lancashire, and Isaac Heapy and Peter Heapy, of Stockport, in the county of Chester, co-partners, dealers and chapmen.

Isaac Heapy, Peter Heapy, and Thomas Worthington, of Stockport, Cheshire, co-partners, hat-makers, dealers and chapmen.

Robert Dunbar, John Addison, and James Smith the younger, late of Montrose, in the kingdom of Scotland, but now residing in London, merchants and partners, with Thomas Douglass, late of Montrose aforesaid, but now abroad in foreign parts.

George Squire, late of Tyburn-road, Middlesex, dealer in coals, and chapman.

20. Benjamin Beckett, of Hindon in Wilts, baker.

James Fisher, of Liverpool, merchant.

Francis Fowler, of Mile-End Green, Middlesex, mariner.

Penyston Marshall, of Lime-street square, merchant.

James Appleton, of Liverpool, merchant.

George Laidler, of London, merchant.

John Ecken, of Trippit, Kingston upon Hull, grocer.

George Strutton, of St. Ann, Westminster, carpenter.

William Mixson, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, merchant.

Thomas Avard, of the Cliffe, near Lewes, Sussex, distiller.

BILL *of Mortality from Jan.* 2. *to* 23.

Buried			Christened		
Males	585	1210	Males	432	857
Females	625		Females	425	
Under 2 years old		387			
Between 2 and 5		111	Buried,		
5 and 10		43	Within the walls		106
10 and 20		35	Without		292
20 and 30		97	*Mid.* and *Surry*		540
30 and 40		87	City & Sub. *West.*		272
40 and 50		103			1210
50 and 60		128			
60 and 70		106			
70 and 80		83	Weekly *Jan.* 9.		514
80 and 90		30	16.		347
90 and 100		3	23.		349
100 and 109		0			1210
		1210			

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *published from the Fourteenth Day of* December, *to the Fourteenth Day of* January.

I.

THE *Modern Part of Universal History, from the earliest Account of Time, compiled from the original Writers, by the Authors of the antient Part.*

London; printed for *S. Richardson, T. Osborne, C. Hitch, A. Millar, J. Rivington, S. Crowder, P. Dewy, T. Longman,* and *C. Ware*, 1759. Price 2 l. in Boards.

This Work is published in 8 Vols. 8vo. in which are contained the following Number of Pages, *viz.* Vol. I. 535. Vol. II. 573. Vol. III. 675. Vol. IV. 600. Vol. V. 489. Vol. VI. 626. Vol. VII. 578. Vol. VIII. 544. These are also subdivided into Books and Chapters; the principal Contents of which will enable our Readers to form an Idea of the Work.

To Vol. I. is prefixed an Advertisement to the Reader, relating to the Subjects of the three first Vols.

Book I. Chap. 1. contains the Life of *Mohammed*, p. 1.

Chap. 2. The History of the Empire of the *Arabs*, under the first four *Khalifs*, and those of the Family of *Ommiyah* and *Abbas*, to the taking of *Baghdad* by the *Tartars*, which is continued to the End of the third Vol.

Vol. IV. has an Advertisement prefixed to the Reader on the Subject of it, *viz.*

Book I. *General History of the Turks*, and the Empires founded by them in *Tartary*, and the Lower *Asia*.

Chap. 1. The Origin, Country, and different Tribes and Branches of the *Turkish* Nation, with an Account of their Affairs, 'till the Destruction of their Empire in *Tartary*, p. 1.

Chap. 2. The *History* of the *Seljûkians* of *Irân*, or *Persia*, at large, and of *Kerman*, p. 75.

Chap. 3. The *Solidus* of the second Branch, or *Dynasty* of the *Seljûkians*, called that of *Kerman*, 177.

Chap. 4. *History* of the third *Dynasty* of the *Seljûkians*, called that of *Rum*, p. 180.

Book II. The *History* of the *Moguls*, or *Mungls* and *Tartars*.

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Chap. 4. Of the *Mungls*, or *Moguls*, and their several Branches, 296.

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Book IV. The *History* of *Jengbiz Khans* Successors, or the Country of the *Moguls*.

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Book XIII. Chap. 1. Empire of *China*, includes the whole 8th Vol.

In the Advertisement to the Readers the Authors assure them, they have executed this laborious Work with the greatest Impartiality, from the most authentic Histories; not contenting themselves with making Collections from Collections, and have all along added such Notes as are necessary for the Illustration of the Work, &c. &c.

II.

The Doctrine of irresistible Grace, proved to have no Foundation in the Writings of the New Testament, by *Thomas Edwards*, A. M. Fellow of *Clare Hall*, *Cambridge*.

Cambridge, printed for *J. Bentham*, Printer to the *University*, and sold by *A. Millar*, *London*. 1759. Price 5s.

This Book contains 359 Pages in Octavo. It is divided into five Chapters.

Chap. I. Containing all the Texts in the *New Testament*, in which the Word Χαρις occurs, Page 1.

Chap. II. Containing all the Texts of the *New Testament*, where Mention is made of the *Holy Ghost*, the *Spirit* of *God*, the *Spirit*, &c. Page 99.

Chap. III. In which it is briefly, but demonstratively shewn, that the Doctrine of Irresistible Grace cannot possibly have any Foundation in the *New Testament*. Page 283.

Chap. IV. Containing the most principal of those Texts in the *New Testament*, which are usually alledged by those who hold Irresistible Grace, as irrefragable, and undeniable Proofs of the Truth of that Doctrine. Page 295.

Chap. V. Briefly shewing, in what Manner, and upon what Persons, it seems most probable to suppose the *Spirit* of *God* to act. Page 352.

To which the Author has prefixed a Preface and Introduction, and added an Index of the *Texts*, attempted to be explained in the foregoing Treatise.

Likewise an *Index* of the various Significations which the Word Χαρις has in the *Texts*, contained in the *First Chapter* of this Treatise; also another *Index* of the various Significations the Word Πνευμα has in the *Texts*, contained in the *Second Chapter* of this Treatise.

What were the Author's Motives to this Work, and his Design therein are exhibited in the Preface and Introduction. We shall therefore give our Readers the following Extract from the Preface.

"As some of the strongest Arguments and most considerable Objections which have been urged by Unbelievers against the Truth and Authenticity of the Christian Religion, are founded upon the more absurd and uncouth Doctrines of *Calvinism* which, as it is well known, was, till of late Years, almost universally looked upon by Protestants in this Part of the World, and is now by great Numbers, as being the genuine Standard of Orthodoxy, and unfolding the true Scheme of Man's Redemption, as delivered in the *Scriptures*,) it would certainly be of great Service to the Christian Cause, and productive of very beneficial and salutary Consequences, to shew these Doctrines to be entirely *unscriptural*, *as well as irrational*, and thereby prevent any bad Use being made of them to the Prejudice and Disparagement of *Divine Revelation*.

Induc'd by such powerful and efficacious Motives, I have, in the following Papers, endeavoured to prove, that particular Tenet of *Irresistible Grace*, that favourite Dogma so strongly contended for by the *Calvinistical* Party, to be entirely destitute of Foundation in the Word of God; nay, to be as irreconcileable with the whole Tenor of the *Evangelical* and *Apostolical* Writings, as it is with the Nature and Constitution of Man, and the Moral Attributes of the Deity; —— I shall, therefore, proceed to inform the Reader, that in the first and second *Chapters* of this Treatise, besides explaining the several *Texts* in the Annotations, I have given Translations either in Whole, or in Part, of most of them, which, upon many Accounts I rather chuse to do, than to put them down as they stand misinterpreted, or otherwise badly rendered in our common Version. However, I thought it might not be amiss to print the Alterations I had made in it in *Italics*. What new Supplements I have inserted are likewise enclosed in *Parentheses*.

With regard to the *Texts* of the third *Chapter*, I was obliged, as the Reader will easily discern, to lay them before him as they are quoted by those who urge them in Support and Confirmation of the Doctrine above-mentioned.

In commenting upon the *Texts*, contained in these three *Chapters*, I have indifferently had Recourse to Interpreters of all Opinions; for I am no Slave to Names, nor can I see why an ingenious and judicious Exposition of a *Passage* of *Scripture* should be thought

the worſe of, becauſe it came from a *Papiſt* or *Calviniſt*, an *Arian* or *Socinian*, &c. &c.

As a farther Specimen of the Author's Stile, and the Manner in which he has executed his Plan, we ſhall give our Readers his Paraphraſe, *&c.* on *Cor.* 2. chap. 3. ver. 5. *Not that we are ſufficient of our ſelves to think any Thing as of our ſelves, but that our Sufficiency is of God.*

Here the *Calviniſt* triumphs: It is ſo far from being true, ſays he, that an unregenerate Perſon can do any Thing towards his Converſion, that it moſt evidently appears from theſe Words of St. *Paul*, that *He cannot think even a good Thought.*

But let him not be too ſanguine and poſitive. This invincible Argument, as he imagines it, may very eaſily be anſwered, and ſhewn to be entirely beſides the Purpoſe. The Words relate to the Apoſtle St. *Paul*, as the Senſe and Context moſt clearly and evidently prove, and to him alone (See *Locke* ad Loc.) and are a Declaration, as Dr. *Whitby* obſerves, of his own Inſufficiency to carry on the great Work of the Converſion of the World to the Chriſtian Faith by his own Strength and Wiſdom; and that his Sufficiency for it, was derived from that *God*, who had made *Him an able Miniſter of the New Teſtament*, by the Aſſiſtance of the *Holy Spirit*,——aſſiſting him to *preach the Word with Demonſtration of the Spirit, and with Power.*——In the preceding *Chap.* ver. 15. ſays Dr. *Sykes*, in his Explanation of this Verſe, Scripture Doctrine, N°. 374. The Apoſtle had ſaid *We are unto God a ſweet Savour of Chriſt in them that are ſaved, and in them that periſh*; and then he aſks in the following Verſe, who *is ſufficient for theſe Things?* i. e. Who, that conſiders what Effects attend ſo weighty a Charge; is in every Reſpect qualified for ſuch a Work? But ſuch Truſt have we thro' *Chriſt* to *God*, Chap. 3. ver. 4. "I hope and am perſuaded, notwithſtanding the Difficulty of the Work, and the Conſequence of it, as well to them *that are ſaved*, as to them that *periſh*, that thro' *Chriſt*, I do what is acceptable to *God*:——And then follow the Words here cited, *Not that we are ſufficient of our ſelves to think any Thing as of our ſelves, but our Sufficiency is of God.*——i. e. Of our ſelves we cannot diſcover or judge what is fitteſt to be done for the Service of the Goſpel;——but all our Sufficiency, or Ability in preaching it,——is from *God*:—— So that this Paſſage has no Relation to the Inſufficiency of Man, to think a good Thought or do a right Action, without the ſpecial Aſſiſtance of God."

III.

A Treatiſe of Fluxions, by Iſrael Lions, junior.

London, printed for *William Bowyer*, and ſold by *A. Millar* in the *Strand*, and *B. Dodd*, 1758. Price 7s.

This Book is printed in Octavo, and contains 269 Pages. The Dedication is to the Rev. *Robert Smith*, D. D. F. R. S. and Maſter of *Trinity College* in the Univerſity of *Oxford*; which is followed by a Preface, that contains an Account of the Author's Deſign, *&c.* In this Work, which is very ſhort, we ſhall inſert for our Reader's Information, ſome Few out of his many judicious Obſervations.

Fluxions, ſays he, being found very commodious for the Diſcovery of new Theorems in Mathematics, I have endeavoured, in the following Treatiſe, to facilitate the Knowledge of this Method, by proving it in an eaſy and conciſe Manner, and applying it to the different Problems concerning Curve Lines. In which I reject no Quantities, as infinitely ſmaller than the Reſt, nor ſuppoſe different Orders of Infiniteſſimals and infinitely great Quantities: But conſider the *Ratio* of the *Fluxions* as the ſame as that of the contemporaneous Increments, and take Part of the Increment before, and Part after the *Fluent* is arrived at the Term where we want the *Fluxion*; ſince, as it is not the Increment after, or the Increment before, that we want, but at the very Inſtant, which can no otherwiſe be found, but by conſidering Part of the Increment before and Part after.

In finding of *Fluents*, I have generally followed Mr. Cotes's Method by the Meaſures of *Ratios*, that being the moſt expeditious, and moſt elegant of any.

The common Form for the Variation of *Curvature* being of little Uſe, becauſe of the Intricacy of the Computations, I have laid down another Form, by which it may be found with much more Eaſe.

I have alſo ſolved all Mr. Cotes's Problems relating to *Curve-Lines*, and proved theſe Theorems which he has not demonſtrated.

We have next a Liſt of Subſcribers, comprized in 13 Pages.

The Work is divided into 13 Sections, in which the Author treats of ſeveral Particulars, included in the following comprehenſive Titles.

Sect. 1. The direct Method of *Fluxions*, p. 1.

Sect.

Sect. 2. The inverse Method of *Fluxions*, 73.

—— 3. Of *Logarithms*, 47.

—— 4. Of *Curve Lines*, 62.

—— 5. Of the greatest and least *Ordinates*, 88.

—— 6. Of the *Curvature* of *Curve Lines*, &c. 100.

—— 7. Of the Points of contrary *Flexure*, 135.

—— 8. Of the *Quadrature* of *Curves*, &c. 145.

—— 9. Of the Rectification of *Curve Lines*, 176.

—— 10. Of the Contents of *Solids*, 213.

—— 11. Of the *Quadrature* of *Curve Surfaces*, 222.

—— 12. Of the *Centre* of *Gravity*, 234.

—— 13. Of *Centripetal Forces*, 255.

To give our Readers an Idea of the Author's Stile and Oeconomy in this Treatise, we shall give the following Extract from Sect. 1, p. 11.

Of Second, Third, and higher *Fluxions*.

In the same Manner as the *Quantities* x, y, z, are conceived to flow, and to have their *Fluxions*, so may the *Quantities* $\dot{x}$, $\dot{y}$, $\dot{z}$, be supposed to be variable, and therefore have their *Fluxions*, which are thus represented $\ddot{x}$, $\ddot{y}$, $\ddot{z}$, and are called the *Second Fluxions* of x, y, z: These *Quantities* also have their *Fluxions* $\dddot{x}$, $\dddot{y}$, $\dddot{z}$, which are the *Third Fluxions* of x, y, z: These also have their *Fluxions* $\ddddot{x}$, $\ddddot{y}$, $\ddddot{z}$, which are the *Fourth Fluxions* of x, y, z, and so on.

The Relation of these higher *Fluxions* is derived from the *Equation*, expressing the Relation of the preceding Orders of *Fluxions*, in the same Manner as we derived the Relation of the *First Fluxions* from the Relation of the *Fluents*. Of this he proceeds (according to his usual Method) —— to give some Examples.

Lastly, in order to illustrate several Parts in this Work, the Author has added at the End, seven Copper-plates, containing 98 Figures.

IV.

Female Conduct, being an Essay on the Art of Pleasing, to be practised by the Fair Sex, before, and after Marriage. A Poem, in two Books, humbly dedicated to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. Inscribed to Plautilla, by Thomas Marriot, Esq.

London, printed for *W. Owen*, 1759. Pr. 4 s. 6 d.

This Book is printed in Octavo, and contains 276 Pages, besides a Dedication and Preface of 29 Pages, and an Ode on the Death of the Duke of *Marlborough* consisting of 30 Stanzas; but it has neither Table of Contents, nor Index.

In the Preface of this Work the Author gives us the following Account of the Work, and Reason of Publication.

Though, says he, I have been often persuaded by many judicious Persons, yet it was a long Time before I could persuade myself to launch this *Poem* into the Public, having a secret Fear of the Annoyance and ill Treatment it will very probably receive from those malignant Critics, who live in a Kind of Piratical War, and avowed Enmity with advent'rous Poets. ——— The Author begs no other Favour of these Critics, than that they would consider, that this *Poem* is of the didactic, or instructive Kind, and particularly consists in giving moral and religious Precepts, and in prescribing practical Rules of Conduct, and Behaviour to female Readers.

Therefore to inculcate these, and make deeper Impressions on their Minds, the Nature of such a *Poem* will allow every Art of Persuasion and Argument, either by Repetition, Amplification, Tale, Fable, Example, or Allegory, and every pleasing Manner of conveying its Precepts, and enforcing its Doctrines, *&c. &c.*

The Author prefaces his Ode on the Death of the Duke of *Marlborough*, by the following Advertisement.

The late Duke of *Marlborough*, not long before his Death, had done the Author the Honour of desiring to have his *Poem* on *Female Conduct*, as soon as it was published.

For which Reason, the Author modernized an *Ode* from *Horace*, and addressed it to his Grace, with an Intention of sending both of them to him as a *New-year's-gift*, on the Beginning of the ensuing Year.

The Duke dying while this Poem was printing, the Author has prefixed the following *Ode* on his Death.

Of this *Ode* the three first Stanzas may serve as a Specimen.

I.

No Earthly Things escape Death's cruel Pow'rs,
But she, the best, and fairest, first devours;
How soon are short-lived Flow'rs decay'd and dead;
While Weeds surviving, lift their worthless Head!

II.

How suddenly, Death snatch'd my Friend away!
In Prime of Manhood, Life's Meridian Ray;
While

While with the Love of his dear Country fir'd,
To his great Sire's Atchievements, he aſpir'd.

III.

In vain, my Muſe, *her Token of Regard,*
A New-year's gift for Marlboro' *had prepar'd;*
She ſcarce had tun'd to him Horatian *Lays,*
When lo! ſhe loſt the Subject of her Praiſe.

This Work begins with the VIIIth Ode of the Firſt Book of *Horace* modernized, and intended to be ſent to his Grace, the Duke of *Marlborough*; of which we need not give any Abſtract.

The Author's Stile, Genius, and Addreſs will be ſufficiently gathered from the enſuing Quotation. Page 70.

While you embelliſh your external Frame,
Ah! ne'er neglect that Ray of heav'nly Flame;
Your Soul adorn with ev'ry Grace divine;
Your Intellect, with Arts polite refine.

A-while to gaze in yonder Glaſs forbear,
Your outward Form deſerves not all your Care,
Ah! let your Spirit ſome Indulgence ſhare.
Fair Nymph! oft inward turn your mental Eye,
Your Soul reflecting can herſelf deſcry:
By Self-examination ſhe will find
Each Blemiſh in the Features of the Mind;
By ſuch a Search, ſhe will Self-knowledge gain,
And learn her ruling Paſſion to reſtrain;
She will herſelf in Reaſon's Mirror ſet,
And pleas'd, aſſert her Immortality.

If you; Self-knowledge ſhould neglect to gain,
All other Knowledge, you'll acquire in vain;
A Grecian, *fam'd for Science, recommends*
Self-knowledge, as the firſt, to all his Friends.
——That you your Faults may know, and Errors mind,
Be to yourſelf a Tutor and a Friend.
Sometimes in Solitude, conſult the dead,
And in the Page correct, their Wiſdom read;
Scenes ſolitary, give to Contemplation Aid.
There ſtudy what you read, nor read too faſt,
You'll ſoon forget whate'er you read in Haſte;
Your Memory and Underſtanding too
Will ſtill acquire new Strength, by reading ſlow;
The Traveller, who o'er the Country flies,
Few rural Beauties with Diſcernment ſpies;
Objects that paſs ſo ſwift, confound the Mind,
And no diſtinct Impreſſions leave behind.

V.

Ovid's Epiſtles, tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe, with critical Eſſays and Notes.

Being Part of a Poetical and Oratorical Lecture, read in the Grammar-ſchool of Aſhford in the County of Kent; and calculated to initiate Youth in the Rudiments of Taſte, by St. *Barret*, A. M. Maſter of the ſaid School.

London, printed for *J. Richardſon*, 1759. Price 3s 6d.

This Work is printed in Twelves, and contains 368 Pages, with a Preface. This Book is inſcribed by the Author to Sir *Knatchbull Wyndham*, Baronet, Patron of the ſaid Grammar-ſchool.

The Deſign of this Tranſlation and Notes is briefly mentioned in the Title-page, and the ſeveral Parts of which Ovid's *Epiſtles* conſiſt, with the Arguments on which they are founded, are too well known to need a Repetition; we ſhall therefore only give our Readers a Specimen of the Poetry, by an Extract from the Epiſtle of *Phedra* to *Hippolitus*, p. 47.

Joy to Hippolitus *let* Phedra *ſend,*
What want herſelf ſhe muſt, or you muſt lend.
Read.——For what Harm from Reading can you fear?
And ſomething may occur to pleaſe you here.
Thus ſafe o'er Lands and Seas our Secrets go:
Ev'n Foe holds Correſpondence thus with Foe.
Thrice to your Face to vent my Love I try'd,
Thrice fail'd my Speech, and thrice my Tongue was ty'd
For as 'tis fit my Paſſion yields to Shame:
I bluſh'd to ſpeak, Love bad me write my Flame.

VI.

The Intriguing Coxcombe; or the Secret Hiſtory of Sir Edmund Godfrey, *illuſtrated by a Variety of Incidents, which happened to himſelf, and the celebrated Miſs* L******* C*****, *in the Courſe of their ſeveral Years Acquaintance. The whole calculated to amuſe and inſtruct the attentive Reader, in two Vol.* 6s.

London, printed for *J. Scot*, 1759, Price 6s. bound.

This Work is printed in Twelves. The firſt Vol. contains 250 Pages, divided into 11 Chapters, and the ſecond 280 Pages, divided into 17 Chapters. To the firſt Volume is prefixed a Dedication to the moſt finiſhed Fop living; with a Preface; and with reſpect to the Deſign of the Author, gives

gives us some Account in the Beginning of the Preface as follows.

It is not the Desire of being known to the World, much less the Passion of being esteemed a Man of Wit, that occasions my Writing these Memoirs. It is so easy to attain these useless Advantages now a Days, that I have long since rejected them. Any agreeable Folly or pleasing Trifle is sufficient to spread your Name thro' Court or City. I declare, if I was ambitious of this Happiness, I would endeavour to attain it by some more solid Means, such as Posterity should approve. I therefore do not write to acquire the Name of an Author. I have run thro' some pleasant, others very extraordinary, and some fortunate Adventures; I shall relate them just as they happen'd. Do not expect me to bring Proofs for what I advance; on the contrary, I shall suppress sometimes not only their Names, but the Places where the Scene was acted, to the End that false Shame or Vanity may not oblige me to disguise Facts. You may believe me upon my Credit; and indeed it is the best Way for a Reader to do so upon all Occasions. I mean in the Perusal of Writings of this Kind.

As a further Specimen of the Author's Stile and Manner of Writing, we may give the following Extract from Vol. II, Chap. IV.

The ill Success of my Search would soon have cured me of the Melancholy occasioned by her Discourse, but still there was something behind. It was indeed very trifling, and even this, all-healing Time soon got the better of. I felt indeed a Sorrow, but it was of that Kind, which is occasioned by the Parting with a Woman, by whom one knows ones-self; nay, whom we have loved ourselves; but from which Passion nothing has as yet been reaped. She kept her Word with me very exactly, and within two Days after my Arrival at *London*, I received the following Letter from her.

"What have I done in promising to "write to you? What Weakness has got "the better of me, insomuch that it can "induce me to lay aside all Thoughts of "Honour and Reputation? Have you not "already sufficiently triumphed over my "Understanding, and must I alledge this "as a Proof, that you have done so? Must "this, the only Step that was wanting to "ruin me, be still taken? Alas! to what "a Situation did I find myself reduced? "What am I, or what shall I become? "Love!——Oh Heavens! am I able to "pronounce the direful Name? Can I "bring myself to the Resolution of owning "a Weakness, which Nothing but the Ex-"cess of Despair can justify?"——

VII.

Spenser's Farie Queen; a new Edition, with a Glossary, and Notes explanatory and critical, by John Upton, Prebendary of Rochester, and Rector of great Rissington in Gloucester; in two Vols. 4to. Price 1l. 7s.

London, printed for *J.* and *R. Tonson*.

The First Volume of this Work contains 672 Pages, to which are prefixed a Dedication by the Editor, to the Right Hon. Lady *Talbot*:——A Preface, exhibiting a particular Account of the Design, Oeconomy, and Extent of the Work; likewise a Glossary, explaining the different Words and Phrases in *Spenser's Fairy Queen*.

We are then presented with the Authors Dedication to the Empress *Elizabeth*, by the Grace of God Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, and of *Virginia*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* Her most humble Servant *Edmund Spenser*, doth in all Humility Dedicate, Present, and Consecrate these his Labours to live with the Eternity of her Fame.

Then follows a Letter of the Authors, (expounding his whole Intention, in the Course of the Work) to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, Knt. In the former Part of this Letter the Author declares, "the general End of all the Book is to fashion a Gentleman or noble Person to virtuous and gentle Discipline."

I chose the History of Prince *Arthur*, as most fit for the Dignity of his Person, being made famous by many Mens former Works, and also farthest from the Envy, and Suspicion of present Time, in which I have followed all the Antique Poets, *Homer*, *Virgil*, *&c.*

There are also many Eulogiums prefixed, and several Sonnets sent with the *Fairy Queen*, by the Author, to Persons of Quality.

This Work is divided into 12 Books, and these sub-divided into Cantos.

To introduce which, there is a Kind of Prologue, containing the Legend of the Knight of the Red Cross, or of Holiness.

The second Volume contains 673 Pages, from 1 to 328 is the Conclusion of the Chapters, and from thence to the End, are Notes Critical, and Explanatory, Addendas, Index, *&c.*

This Account may furnish our Readers with an Idea of this Work, we shall therefore only give a Specimen of the Poetry.

From

From the Second Book, Canto XI.

The Enemies of Temperaunce
Besiege her Dwelling-place,
Prince Arthure them repelles, ad fowle
Malegar doth deface.

I.

What Warre so cruel, or what Siege so sore,
As that, which strong Affections doe apply
Against the Forte of Reason evermore,
To bring the Soiule into Captivity?
Their Force is fiercer thro' Infirmity
Of the fraile Flesh, relenting to their Rage;
And exercise most bitter Tyranny
Upon the Partes, brought into their Bondage:
No Wretchednesse is like to sinful Villenage.

II.

But in a Body which doth freely yeeld
His Partes to Reason's Rule obedient,
And letteth her that ought the Scepter weeld,
All happy Peace and goodly Government
Is settled there in sure Establishment:
There Alma, *like a Virgin Queen most bright,*
Doth flourish in all Beauty excellent;
And to her Guestes doth bounteous Banket dight,
Attempted goodly well for Health and for Delight.

The following Books were omitted in the preceding Account.

A Method of raising double Flowers from single, by a regular Course of Culture. Illustrated with Figures in 8 Copper-plates, 2s. 6d. *Baldwin.*

The Theory and Practice of the *French* Tongue, in one large Volume, Octavo; dedicated to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Granville*, 6s. bound. *B. Dodd.*

A Third Volume of Letters from an old Man to a young Prince; with the Answers, translated from the *Swedish*, printed for *R. Griffiths.* Price 3s.

1. A Treatise on Ruptures in general. Price 4s. bound.

2. An Account of a particular Kind of Rupture, frequently attendant on new-born Infants, and sometimes met with in Adults. Price 1s.

3. Observations on that Disorder of the Corner of the Eye, commonly called *Fistula Lachrymalis.* Price 1s. 6d. by *Percival Pott*, Surgeon to St. *Bartholomew*'s Hospital, printed for Messrs. *Hitch* and *Hawes.*

The Campaign; a true Story, in two Volumes 12mo. for *T. Harrison.* Price 6s.

Contemplations on the History of the *New Testament*, by the Right Rev. *Joseph Hall*, D. D. and Bishop of *Norwich.* Together with his Life, and hard Measure, written by himself, 2 Vols. Price 6s. *L. Davis.*

PAMPHLETS.

A Letter to the Honourable Author of the New Farce called the Rout, 1s. *Thrush.*

The Battle of the Books, translated from the *Greek*; supposed to have been written by *Dean Swift*, for *T. Hope*, 1s.

An Essay to prove the Superiority of the present Age and Nation, over that of any Former; in Answer to the Writer of the Manners and Principles of the Times, for *T. Hope*, 6d.

Statutes and Rules relating to the Inspection and Use of the *British* Musæum and for the better Security and Preservation of the same, for *Davis*, 6d.

Some Assistance offered to Parents, with respect to the religious Education of their Children, by *Benjamin Dawson*, L. L. D. 6d.

Reflections, or Hints founded upon Experience, and Facts touching the Law, Lawyers, Officers, Aldermen, and Others, concerned in the Administration of Justice, humbly submitted to the Consideration of the Legislator, 1s. *Davis.*

A Letter to the Rev. Dr. *Free*, by *T. Jones*, M. A. (supported by proper Affidavits) for *E. Dilly*, 6d.

The History of *Wilhelmina Susannah Dormer*; containing a wonderful Series of Events, *M. Cooper*, 1s. 6d.

A Letter to the Rev. Dr. *B——s*, printed for *Townshend*, 6d.

The Christian's Confidence and Joy in the Views of Death and Judgment, a Sermon occasioned by the Decease of the Rev. Mr. *Newman*, 6d. for *J. Noon.*

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *FEBRUARY*, 1759.

An Account of the Iſland of MARTINICO.

As this Iſland is one of the Principal of the French *Settlements in the* Weſt Indies, *againſt which it is preſumed, that the* Engliſh *have formed Deſigns for its Reduction; we imagine, that a Map of this Iſland may be agreeable to our Readers; for which Reaſon, we have thought proper to inſert a Geographical and Hiſtorical Account thereof, as an Illuſtration of the ſame, as follows.*

THIS Iſland, which the antient *Indians* called *Madanina*, is not only the Chief of the *French*, but the biggeſt of all the *Caribbee* Iſlands. It lies between 14 and 15 Deg. of N. Lat. and between 60 Deg. 33 Min. and 61 Deg. 10 Min. W. Long. about 20 Leagues N. W. of *Barbadoes*. It is near 20 Leagues in Length from N. W. to S. E. but of an unequal Breadth, and about 130 Miles in Circumference.

Its Air is hotter than at *Guardaloupe*, but the Hurricanes here have not been ſo frequent and violent as in that, or ſome of the other *Caribbee* Iſlands. 'Tis hilly within the Land, and appears, at a Diſtance, like three diſtinct Mountains. There are three Rocks, ſo ſituate on the North Side of it, that they make it look at a Diſtance, as if it conſiſted of three ſeparate Iſlands. It has no leſs than 40 Rivers; ſome of which are navigable a great Way up in the Country; beſides the Streams, which, in the rainy Seaſon, water the Dales and the *Savannas*. There are ten Rivers, that are never dry, which run from the Mountains into the Sea, and ſometimes overflow their Banks, and carry away Trees and Houſes. The Coaſt abounds with Tortoiſes, and has ſeveral commodious Bays and Harbours. Some of the Hills are cultivated, and others ſo overgrown with Trees, that they afford Shelter to wild Beaſts, and numberleſs Serpents and Snakes Tobacco grows on its ſteep Aſcents, which is better than that in the Valleys. The other Produce of the Iſland is chiefly Sugar, Cotton, Ginger, Indico, Aloes, Piemento, Caſſia, Memdioca, Potatoes, *Indian* Figs, Bananas, Ananas, *&c.* the firſt of which, it produces in greater Quantities than *Barbadoes*; it being computed, that here are made, one Year with another, 10,000 Hogſheads, each about 600 Weight. The chief Proviſions here, beſides the Tortoiſe and Hogs, are *Guinea*-pigs, Turkeys, Wood-pigeons, Ortelans, Frogs and Lizards.

The firſt Settlement made here by the *French* was in 1657, by *M. de Enambuc*, whom *Labat* mentions as the Father and Founder of all the *French* Colonies in the Iſlands of *America*.

In the Year 1658, there happened ſo many Diſorders and Tumults, that King *Lewis* the XIV, having re-im-

burſed the Proprietors, made a Grant of them to a new *Weſt-India* Company, which was alſo called the *Equinoctial* Company of *France*, being united to the new *Weſt-India* Company, they bought *Martinico* and *St. Lucia* of Mr. *Parquet*'s Heirs, for 270,000 *Livres Turnois*. But upon ſome Abuſe of their Privilege, the exorbitant Price to which they advanced ſome Commodities, and a general Diſcontent on that Account, this Company was ſuppreſſed by an Edict of the *French* King, in 1674, and the *Antilles* Iſlands, as they are called, were united to the Royal Domain. In this Year, the Iſland was attacked by the *Dutch*, under the Command of *Ruyter*, but they were repulſed. In 1693, it was attacked by the *Engliſh*, by a Squadron of Men of War, and Land Forces from *Barbadoes*. The Former under Commodore *Wheeler*; the Latter under Col. *Foulkes*. They landed 1500 Marines, at the *Cul de Sac Marine*, in the S. E. Part of the Iſland; upon which the Inhabitants and Negroes fled to the Woods; but after deſtroying all the Houſes and Plantations thereabouts, moſt of which were good Sugar-works, they went on board again, and landed next Day in the Bay, called the *Diamant*, and burnt ſeveral Houſes and Plantations there. They at laſt attacked *St. Pierre*, but finding the Place too regular a Fortification, they re-embarked their Forces. The *French* were, however, ſo intimidated, that the moſt conſiderable Families ſhipped off their beſt Effects, and ſailed for *France*; ſome of which fell into the Hands of the *Engliſh*.

The Iſland, in its preſent State, is populous, and thriving; with fine Roads, Creeks, and Harbours; extremely well fortified, and manned by ſtrong Garriſons of regular Troops from *France*; beſides which, it can muſter 10,000 fighting Men of its Militia, and 40, or 50,000 Slaves, who are diſperſed over the whole Iſland; and it is without Exception, the richeſt, the beſt planted, and the ſtrongeſt of all the *French* Colonies in *America*. The Governor General of their Iſland reſides here, and it is alſo the Seat of the Sovereign Council.

The chief Place of *Martinico* is St. *Peter*'s, ſo called from its Fort, built in 1665. 'Tis a long Square, of which one Side is cloſe by the Shore. The Weſt Side is waſhed by the River of *Royalanne*, now called the River of *St. Peter*, and has Cannons mounted on it, which command the Road. The main Gate of the Fort is towards the Eaſt. 'Tis overlooked on all Sides except the Sea. It has a Terrace on that Side, with two Centinel-boxes at the Corners, and eight Port-holes for Cannon, to defend the Road; on the Land-ſide, there are two great Towers at the two Ends of a Wall, 35 Fathom in Front; each of which hath four Port-holes, with Cannon; and in the Middle of this Front, there is a Terrace, with two other Pieces, that commands the Parade and Town. The Walls are four Feet and a Half thick, upon which there is a Parapet, with Battlements of Stone. There is no Ditch to the Fort, nor covered Way, but the Gates are defended with ſtrong Paliſadoes. The Parade, which is about 300 Feet ſquare, has the Fort in Front, and Houſes from the other three Sides, from which run five Streets. *Labat* ſays, that the Town is diſtinguiſhed by three Quarters; that in the Middle, which is properly *St. Peter*'s, begins at the Fort, and the Pariſh-church of that Name, and extends to a Mountain on the Weſt Side, where is a Breaſt-work mounted with eleven Guns, called the Battery of *St. Nicholas*. The ſecond Quarter is called the *Anchorage*; becauſe Ships ride at Anchor there with more Security and Shelter, than before the Fort. It extends from *St. Nicholas*'s Battery to the Extremity of the Town, on the Weſt Side. The third Quarter,

ter, called the *Gulley*, was a long Street, by the Sea-side, from *St. Peter's* to a Battery at the Mouth of *Jesuits River*. Near 200 of the Houses were destroyed by a Hurricane in 1695, tho' since in a great Measure rebuilt, and that Street is now adorned with many stately Edifices for Merchants, *&c.* besides which, the Town has many large and beautiful Churches, and other ornamental public Buildings, which greatly add to the Grandeur and Emolument of this Capital.

The next Place of Note is *Fort Royal* on the East Side of the Island, 7 Leagues by Land, and 9 by Water, from Fort *St. Peter's*; but the Former has a very bad mountainous Road; so that People generally chuse to go by Sea from one to the other. The Fort, which is far from being impregnable, is built of Earth, not on a hard Rock, but a very tender Eminence, 15, or 18 Fathom above the Surface of the Sea, which surrounds it on all Sides, except a small Isthmus of 18 Fathom over, which joins it to the Island. This Isthmus is fortified with two small Demi-bastions and one very small Half Moon, which covers the Curtain with a Ditch full of Water, a covered Way palisadoed, and a Glacis. The Harbour lies on the Flank of the Demi-bastion with very narrow Stairs, leading up to the Platform, with some Cannon; and all that Fort is shut up by a double Wall, with Flankers. Towards the Sea, there is only a Parapet, with some Port-holes. For a complete View of this Harbour, we may refer our Readers to a particular Plan, which Mr. *Bowen* has given of it.

There is another great Bay, called *Cul de Sac Robert*.

The Port of *Trinity* is another great Bay, which is a very safe Station for Shipping, being fortified by Nature.

There are many other commodious Harbours, Bays, *&c.* where are Parishes, Churches, Monasteries, *&c.* which may be seen in this Map, but those which we have already mentioned are the Principal.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question* 208,** *(not answered in our last)* **by *Mr. Francis Holiday, ***the Proposer.***

COmpare this with PROP. VIII. of *Stirling's Series*, *English* Edition, and you will find the Equation of the Series to be $T = \frac{z-\frac{1}{2}}{z} \times \frac{z-\frac{3}{2}}{z+\frac{1}{2}} T$, and the successive Values of z are, 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* and $m = \frac{1}{2}$, $n = \frac{1}{2}$. Sum up four first Terms of the given Series, which will be 1.16570, and put the fifth Term $= T = .01609$, and $z = 5$, then $A = 4\frac{1}{4} \times T$, $B = \frac{3}{4.5} A$, $C = \frac{7}{4.6} B$, $D = \frac{11}{4.7} C$, $E = \frac{15}{4.8} D$, *&c.* and $S = 2A + \frac{2}{3}B + \frac{2}{5}C + \frac{2}{7}D + \frac{2}{9}E$, *&c.*

That is $A =$	.06838	and $2A =$	.13676
$B =$	1026	$\frac{2}{3}B =$	684
$C =$	299	$\frac{2}{5}C =$	119
$D =$	118	$\frac{2}{7}D =$	34
$E =$	55	$\frac{2}{9}E =$	12
$F =$	29	$\frac{2}{11}F =$	5
$G =$	27	$\frac{2}{13}G =$	3
$H =$	10	$\frac{2}{15}H =$	2
			.14535 $= S$
		Add	1.16570
			1.31105

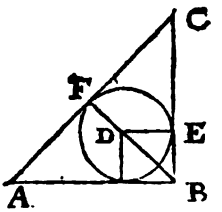
Then 1.31105 × by $2\sqrt{d}$, gives $2.6221\sqrt{d}$ for the Sum of the Series required.

Mr. Thomas Allen *of* Spalding *answered this Question, but it came too late to be inserted, as we are obliged to put these Pieces to Press by the 16th or 18th Day of the Month.*

Queſtion 210, *anſwered by Mr.* James Giles *of* Graveſend.

EVERY one muſt know, that has but a ſmall Knowledge of Fluxions, that the Baſe and Perpendicular of a right angled Triangle are equal when the Area is a Maximum. This granted. Then by 47 *E.* 1. $\overline{BE^2 + DE^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} = BD$, and $BE : BD :: BD + DF : AB\,(BC)$ and $2BF = AC$.

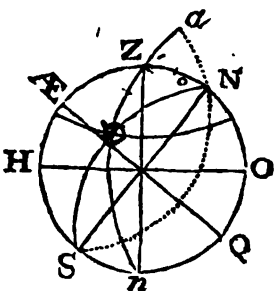
Therefore $AB = BC = 30.7278$. $AC = 43.4558$, and the Area $= 472.1016$.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* R. Michell, *Mr.* S. Cole, *Mr.* J. Norris, *Mr.* J. Collins, *Mr.* J. Fiſh, *Mr.* J. Scott, *Mr.* Wm. Allen, *Mr.* J. Buddles, *and Mr.* Wm. Eaton.

Queſtion 211, *anſwer'd by Maſter* Iſaac Scarth, *at* Kirkleatham *Hoſpital.*

IN the oblique angled Triangle N ⊙ Z are given N Z $= 38°\ 28'$ the Co-Latitude; Z ⊙ $= 63°\ 40'\ 28''$ the Co-Altitude of the Sun (after allowing 16′ for the Semidiameter of the Sun, and 1′ 48″ for the Angle of Refraction) and the Angle N Z O $= 123°\ 45'$ the Sun's Azimuth from the North; to find the Angle ⊙ N Z the Hour from Noon. Let fall the Perpendicular *a* N upon ⊙ Z produced to *a*, and we have the following Analogies, *viz.*



1.	As Radius : Sine N Z :: Sine *a* Z N : Sine *a* N	=		31° 8′ 42″
2.	Radius : Co-Sine *a* Z N :: Tangent Z N : Tangent *a* Z	=		23° 0′ 49″
3.	Sine *a* N : Radius :: Tangent *a* ⊙ : Tangent *a* N ⊙	=		88° 41′ 21″
4.	Sine Z N : Radius :: Sine *a* Z : Sine *a* N Z	=		40° 28′ 40″
	The Hour Angle in Time from Noon is 3h. 12′ 50″	=		48° 12′ 41″

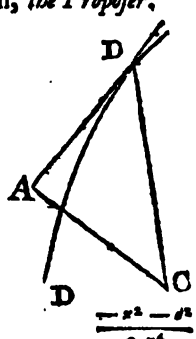
Therefore the Obſervation was made by this cunning Shepherd 47′ 9″ 16‴ paſt Eight o'Clock in the Morning, the Sun having 2° 8′ 34″ Declination North.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. C. *Mr.* J. Fiſh, *Mr.* Mallock, *Mr.* J. Buddles, *and Mr.* Wm. Eaton.

Queſtion 212, *anſwered by Mr.* Joſeph Wilkinſon, *the Propoſer.*

LET D B repreſent the Orbit of the Projectile, A B a Tangent thereto at B, let fall the Perpendicular C A from the Center of Attraction C; put B C $= x$, and A C $= a$.

Then the centripetal Force at C being univerſally expreſſed by $\frac{\dot{z}}{z^3 \dot{x}} = \frac{x^2 + 2a^2}{x^5}$ (*per* Queſtion) and by multiplying by $\dot{x}$, we have $\frac{\dot{z}}{z^2} = \frac{x^2 \dot{x} + 2a^2 \dot{x}}{x^5}$; but the Fluent of $\frac{\dot{x}}{z^3} = \frac{-1}{2z^2}$ and that of $\frac{x^2 \dot{x} + 2a^2 \dot{x}}{x^5}$ (by multiplying both Numerator and Denominator by $4x^3$; transformed to $\frac{4x^5 \dot{x} + 8a^2 x^3 \dot{x}}{4x^8}$) $=$



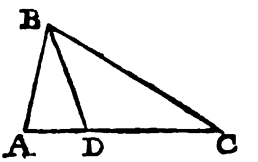
$\frac{-x^2 - a^2}{2x^4}$

$\frac{-x^2-a^2}{2x^4} = -\frac{1}{2a^2}$, whence $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}} = x$; which is a known Property of the Spiral of *Archemides*,

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Thomas Allen.

Queſtion 213, *anſwered by Mr.* Wm. Allen, *of* Southwark.

LET AD $= x$, DC $= y$, $486 = a$, $2400 = b$, and $30 = c$. Then AB $= \frac{a}{x}$, and BC $= \frac{b}{y}$, then will $c^2 + xy = \frac{ab}{xy}$ and $x^2y^2 + c^2xy = ab$, and $xy = 720 = d$, but AD : AB :: DC : BC; that is, $x : \frac{a}{x} :: \frac{d}{x} : \frac{bx}{d}$ (putting $\frac{d}{x} = y$) whence $\frac{bx^2}{d} = \frac{da}{x^2}$. Then $x^4 = \frac{dda}{b}$, and $x = 18$, $y = 40$, AC $=$ 58, BC $= 60$, and AB $= 27$.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Marmaduke Nelſon, T. Boſworth, W. Keighley, J. Norris, W. Mathewſon, S. Cole, T. Hatton, T. Akinſon, R. Michell, J. Collins, *and* Wm. Eaton.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 220.

By Mr. Thomas Coram, *of* Wellington.

A Ship ſailing from a certain Port in Latitude 25° N. and Weſt Longitude $= \frac{1}{3}$ of $\frac{2}{3}$ of his Latitude, ſailing between the South and Eaſt 974 Miles, then ſeeing the Flaſh of a Gun 50 Seconds before the Sound was heard; ſtill keeping the ſame Courſe 'till ſhe came where the Gun was fired, and then was in Latitude 5° South, and her Departure $= \frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{7}{8}$ of Diſtance ſailed. *Quere* the Longitude the Ship is in according to the ſpheriodical Figure of the Earth?

Queſtion 221.

By Mr. Wm. Reeves, *of* Bourton *on the Water.*

A Gentleman has a Garden, in form of a Parabola, whoſe Equation is $a x^2 = y^3$, and Area $= 38{,}4$ Chains; now he intends to raiſe a Terras Walk round the ſame ſix Feet in Height, and of a Breadth every where equal, and ſufficient to contain the ſame Quantity of Earth, as the whole Garden, upon one Foot deep. *Quere* the Breadth of the Walk, when the Parometer is equal to one Chain?

Queſtion 222.

By Mr. Waddington, *of* Hull.

SUppoſe three ſpherical Leaden Balls, of 1, 2 and 4 Ounces Averdupoiſe Weight, be ſuſpended by three Silk Cords of proper Lengths and Strength, ſo that they will vibrate Seconds, when a well adjuſted Barometer ſtands at 29¼ Inches, and *Farenheit*'s Thermometer at 55°, or temporate; and ſuppoſing this State of the Air to remain, and the three Pendulums being lifted up to make an Angle of 5° from their perpendicular Direction with the Horizon, and then let ſwing. *Quere* the Number of Vibrations each will make, and the Time in Motion?

Queſtion 223.

By Mr. Barak Longmate, *of Fleet-ſtreet.*

GIven the Radius of the circumſcribing Circle of a right-angled Triangle $= 18$. Required the Sides, when in arithmetical Progreſſion?

N. B. *We ſhould be glad to have a Direction to our ingenious Correſpondents,* Marcus *at* Reading; *Mr.* W. P. *and* Muſarum Amicus *at* Malling.

BARO-

BAROMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS *made at* Hull, *in* January 1759, *by Mr.* Waddington.

N. B. These Observations may be taken, as made upon a Level with the Surface of the Sea, since the Bason of the Tube stands only three Feet above the Surface of a high Spring Tide.

These Heights of the Mercury was at Noon of each Day.

1759 *Jan.*	Barom. Inches.	1759 *Jun.*	Barom. Inches.
1	29,50	17	30,0
2	29,55	18	30,05
3	29,6	19	30,05
4	29,6	20	30,15
5	29,65	21	30,25
6	29,6	22	30,3
7	29,4	23	30,4
8	29,4	24	30,25
9	29,5	25	29,95
10	29,4	26	30,1
11	29,7	27	30,0
12	29,6	28	30,0
13	29,65	29	30,0
14	29,7	30	29,9
15	29,8	31	29,9
16	29,9		

FEBRUARY. *A Poem.*

——— *Informes hyemes reducat*
Jupiter; idem
Summovet. — — — — — Hor.

THO' *Winter* still upholds his ebon reign,
The *bane* of *Nature*, and of *Spring* the *bane*;
Still looks indignant, still indignant frowns,
And seems to threat his rage shall know no bounds.
Still ev'ry scene of ev'ry joy bereaves,
And not one vestage of perfection leaves;
Still fraught with gloom—wide-wasting makes his prey
All *Nature*'s beauties, ——— and curtails the day;
Yet soon shall he his long worn conquests quit,
In turn be vanquish'd, and in turn submit;
Sweet SPRING shall soon his triumphs great Invade,
And shrunk to nothing, all his anger fade:
Though yet his pow'r may mock the vernal breese,
And tempt young verdure to disdain the trees;
May yet protract the force of *Flora*'s pride,
That paints with vi'lets the clear riv'let's side;
Prevent the bee, with gold bespangled plume,
To dig rich treasure from the vernal bloom;
Restrain kind *Sol*, ——— that pours his plastic pow'r,
To wake the long'd-for, and much wish'd-for hour
Of youthful, joyous, love-inviting *Spring*,
The *poets* sigh for, and the *muses* sing;
The *dryads*, *naiads*, and the *fairy-train*,
Impatient watch-for o'er the chilly plain;
——Retard not, *Winter*——the lov'd season spare,
And ease the *muse*'s suppositious fear!
Let birds their consorts now delighted chuse!
Such harmless junctions ——*Winter*, ne'er refuse;
Since innocence their little passions move,
To join each other in such envied love.
As through the year, new life, their sonnet gives,
And unexpiring till *October* lives:
An age with birds,——reflect on this, ye gay,
Who wedded yestern, and repent to-day;
View these sweet warblers, and essay to learn
To love like them, and as they burn to burn.
So shall no discord e'er divide your love,
But ev'ry hour an hour of pleasure prove;
No black divorcement mutual bliss destroy,
Nor jealous fury crush connubial joy.
Alas! had *Delia* but this lesson known,
Had *Damon* but, and its excitements shown,
Untainted bliss till now had been their own.

Instead

Inſtead of grief, diſtraction and deſpair,
Divided love, and ſolitary care,
Then *Delia*'s eyes, that late abaſh'd the day,
Swell'n with big tears, I ſhould not now ſurvey:
Ill-fated fair, e'en now I heard her rave;
'O *Death*, conduct me to the ſilent grave
Not ſix moons fled (ah! wretched, wretched me!
Where ſhall I wander, where diſtracted flee)
Since join'd to *Damon*, whoſe inſenſate ſoul
Love never touch'd, truth never did controul;
And now deſpis'd, I hated drag my life,
A *ſlave*, a *priſ'ner*, an abuſed *wife*.'
While *Damon* too loſt liberty deplores,
And thus his plaints in ſadly ſeeming pours.
'Alas! what madneſs did invade my breaſt,
For love of gold thus, thus to break my reſt,
And thus to wed her whom my ſoul diſdains:
Sure, pelf and marriage are the roots of pains.'
Thus each repents——and ſtill with th' other lives
A life of woe——till *Death* releaſement gives;
Or a divorcement ſeparates their ſtrife;
She owns no huſband, and he owns no wife:
Learn hence, ye fair, and learn from hence, ye ſwains,
The ſequent 'ſtructive, tho' unpoliſh'd ſtrains;
Ne'er yield to *Hymen*'s ever hallow'd bands,
Unleſs pure friendſhip join your hearts and hands.
——Let not the *muſe* too far digreſſive ſtray,
But reaſſume the *February* lay.
And ſing of rain;——for froſt now languid 'n grown,
And rain ſucceeds; old *Winter*'s hoary frown
Succeeds, and pours a deluge o'er the plain,
Relaxes nature, and augments the main.
Not ſo when *January* proves ſevere,
And lafting cold ſubdues the wintred year;
For then perchance——ſome welcome breezes play,
And antecede th' approaching vernal day.
Then mark, ye ſwains, embrace the tepid breeze,
To plant your vines — your fruit and timber trees —
Your young plantations then with ſhrubs prepare,
And propagate thoſe trees that yield the lay'r.
Sow acorns, walnuts, and the berries ſow,
That on the yew, or on the hawthorn grow;
Your ſtore-fruits prune, and alſo careful rail,
Leſt they neglected of their fruitage fail:
Sow carrots, parſley, ſpinach, beans, and peaſe;
For much we owe to eſculents like theſe.
Renew the heats that from your hot-beds riſe;——
Take this advice, and I will deem you wiſe.
Each weeke ſucceſſive,——ſeeds of melons ſow,
Leſt change of weather proye their conſtant foe.
The moſs from trees rub off each rainy day,
Move laſt year's grafts, and quick-ſets cut and lay;
Set oſiers, willows, all aquatics ſet,
That love the humid ſoil, and thrive in wet;
Ye ſons of *Ceres*,——next be hops your care,
Let each plant two articulations bear;
Nor more, leſt they in ſhoots too languid grow;
Juſt ſeven plants on ev'ry hill beſtow,
Which ſoon ſhall riſe, and form a ſpiry green,
And raiſe the beauty of the vernal ſcene.
——Attend to what the *muſe* ſhall next impart,
The *muſe*, whoſe *art* hails the healing art;
Unleſs to heal you it be needful found,
Now, now, avoid the lancet's venal wound.
Of phyſic much in this damp month beware,
And arm yourſelves from cold with double care.
So ſhall diſeaſe your habitations fly,
While health propitious you ſhall long enjoy.
—— * While war now rages, 'midſt flagitious times,
Immers'd in vices, and immers'd in crimes:
Awak'd from lethargy, and rouz'd from ſin,
O let us now repentance' theme begin,
With unfeign'd pray'rs——inceſſant let us pray,
Turn from our ſins, and beg his mercy's ray,
Who lives on high,——and pities humble duſt,
That turns to him, in him repoſes truſt;
The wounded heart will he all-gracious heal,
And ſympathetic our diſtreſſes feel:
O, let us then his heav'nly name adore,
Fly from our ſins, and follow vice no more!
Now let us fall, all ſuppliant 'fore his throne,
Confeſs our ſloth, and e'er that ſloth diſown,
That *Satan* bred, has led our hearts aſtray,
And caus'd our ſouls to wander from the way
Of righteouſneſs, and from thoſe paths of peace,
That pious men from worldly cares releaſe.
To God, O, let us this petition make!
'O thou, enthron'd above! O Lord, awake!
To aid thy ſervants, who now turn to Thee,
In faſting, praying, and humility!
With ſoft'ning ſouls thy pity we now crave,
Look down with mercy, and thy ſervants ſave!
Lead forth our armies, teach our hands to fight,
And lend us, Father, thy paternal might.

* *It may be obſerved that exhortations to repentance are ever needful;——but that they are at this time more neceſſarily ſo, and ſeaſonable, both as a day of public worſhip is now ordained to be obſerved throughout this kingdom, and as the month of* February *gives its name to the expiatory ſacrifices, which the old* Romans *were wont then to offer up, for the purification of the people.*

Great

Great God of mercies, gracious Lord of all,
In Thee we truſt; on Thee alone we call;
The arm of fleſh cannot, we know, defend,
Unleſs its ſtrength thy providence befriend.
Be thou our rock, our aid, defence and ſhield,
When hoſtile conteſts ſtain with blood the field!
So ſhall our foes diſperſe,—— and we thy fame
Moſt high exalt,——and reverence thy name;
To whom we bend, and do, with one accord,
Salute as *Father, Saviour, God* and *Lord.*'

Malling,
Feb. 1, 1759. *Muſarum Amicus.*

To CELIA. *A Song.*

I.

TO *Celia*'s praiſe my *muſe* ſhall ſing,
While all the *nine* inſpire;
While they their kind aſſiſtance bring,
To raiſe the *poet*'s fire.

II.

Rouz'd by thy charms, my voice I'll raiſe,
And echo thro' the woods;
The woods ſhall echo *Celia*'s praiſe
Acroſs the ſwelling floods.

III.

If *Celia* treads the flow'ry meads
Amidſt the cool of day,
The lillies hang their drooping heads,
And roſes die away.

IV.

Or, if ſhe in the *Mall* appear,
Then all the fair and gay
Fade, like the luſtre of the ſtars,
At the approach of day.

V.

Her eyes, which ſend their darts around,
And ſparkle as the fire;
Each ſwain ſoon feels the piercing wound,
And kindles with deſire.

VI.

Her features all divine appear,
Cheeks, like the bluſhing roſe;
Her iv'ry neck and breaſts, as clear
And white as winter ſnows.

VII.

Her limbs and ſhape with graceful eaſe,
Each part ſets off the whole;
Sure ſhe was made alone to pleaſe,
And captivate the ſoul!

VIII.

She ſmiles; ten thouſand arrows fly,
And pierce my tender breaſt;
I at her feet ſubmiſſive lie,
And wait my life or death.

IX.

Grant but my ſuit, my charming fair,
And all the clouds remove;
My breaſt is calm, ſerene as air,
When thou accepts my love.

X.

Why pauſe ſo long! why muſe, my dove!
Nor grant a ſwift reply;——
Oh! racks and tortures 'till my love
Shall with my flame comply.

XI.

If *Celia* kind, accepts her ſwain,
I to her arms will fly;
For e'er adore that precious name,
Nor quit her till I die.

J. M.

In a garden, belonging to Mr. Tyer's, *at* Denbeigh's, *in* Surrey, *is a walk terminated by a beautiful alcove, called* Q. Penſeroſo: *in which are two elegantly carved pedeſtals, on which are placed a Gentleman and Lady's ſcull; each of which bear addreſſes the male and female viſitants.*

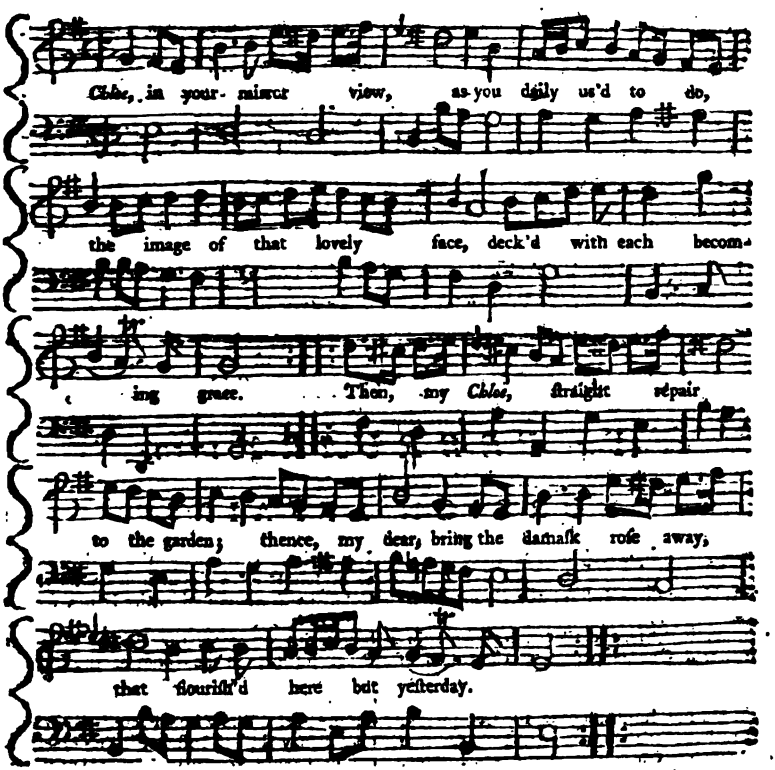
The LADY'S SCULL.

BLUSH not, ye fair, to own me!——but be wiſe,
Nor turn from ſad mortality your eyes:
Fame ſays (and *fame* alone can tell how true)
I——once——was lovely, and belov'd——like you.
Where are my votaries, where my flatterers now?
Fled with the ſubject of each lover's vow.
Adieu the roſes red, and lillies white!
Adieu thoſe eyes, that made the darkneſs light!
No more, alas! thoſe coral lips are ſeen,
Nor longer breathes the fragrant gale between.
Turn from your mirror, and behold in me,
At once what thouſands can't, or dare not ſee:
Unvarniſh'd, I the real truth impart,
Nor here am plac'd, but to direct the heart.
Survey me well, ye fair ones! and believe,
The grave may terrify, but can't deceive.
On beauty's fragil ſtate no more depend;
Here youth and pleaſure, age and ſorrow end:
Here drops the maſk, here ſhuts the final ſcene,
Nor differs grave three-ſcore from gay fifteen.
All preſs alike to the ſame goal——the tomb,
Where wrinkled *Laura* ſmiles at *Chloe*'s bloom.
When coxcombs flatter, and when fools adore,
Here learn the leſſon, to be vain no more.
Yet virtue ſtill againſt decay can arm,
And even lend mortality a charm,

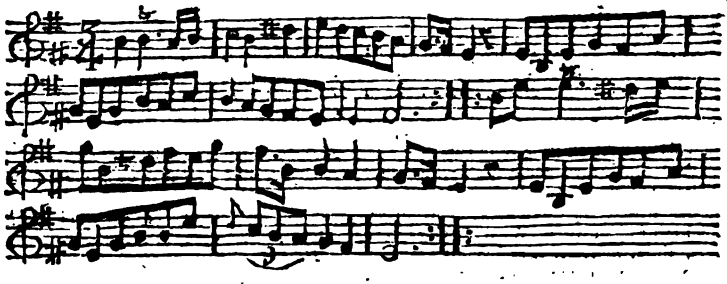
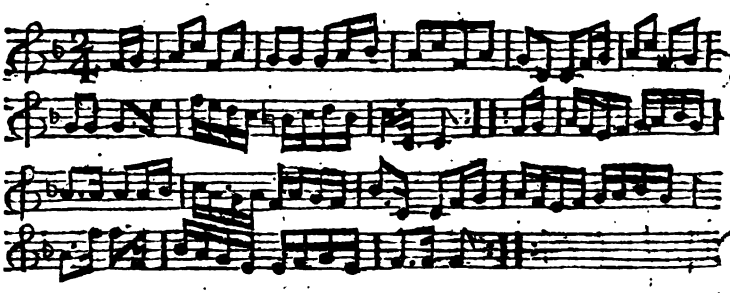
The GENTLEMAN'S SKULL.

WHY ſtart?——the caſe is yours——or will be ſoon;
Some years perhaps——perhaps another moon:
Life, at its utmoſt length, is ſtill a breath,
And thoſe who longeſt dream, muſt wake in death.
Like you, I once thought every bliſs ſecure,
And gold of ev'ry ill the certain cure:
Till ſteep'd in ſorrow, and beſieg'd with pain,
Too late, I found all earthly riches vain;
Diſeaſe, with ſcorn, threw back the ſordid fee,
And death ſtill anſwer'd, What is gold to me?
Fame, titles, honours, next I vainly ſought;
And fools obſequious nurs'd the childiſh thought:
Circled with brib'd applauſe, and purchas'd praiſe,
I built on endleſs grandeur, endleſs days;
Till death awoke me from my dream of pride,
And laid a prouder beggar by my ſide.
Pleaſure I courted, and obey'd my taſte;
The banquet ſmil'd, and ſmil'd the gay repaſt:
A loathſome carcaſs was my conſtant care,
And worlds were ranſack'd, but for me to ſhare.
Go on, vain man! to luxury be firm,
Yet know——I feaſted, but to feaſt a worm!
Already, ſure, leſs terrible I ſeem,
And you, like me, ſhall own——that life's a dream.
Farewel! remember! nor my words deſpiſe——
The only happy are the only wiſe.

Hinckley, Leiceſterſhire,
Dec. 25, 1758.

A New SONG.

Chloe, in your mirror view, as you daily us'd to do,
the image of that lovely face, deck'd with each becom-
ing grace. Then, my Chloe, ſtraight repair
to the garden; thence, my dear, bring the damaſk roſe away,
that flouriſh'd here but yeſterday.

For the Remainder of the Words, ſee *Miſcellaneous Correſpondence*, p. 284.

A MINUET.

A COUNTRY DANCE.

First and ſecond couple right hands acroſs ÷ Left hands back again ÷ Firſt couple caſt off and half figure ÷ Right and left at top ÷.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *FEBRUARY* 1759.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Liſbon, Jan. 20.

ON the firſt Inſtant the Count de Obidos, and the Count de Ribeiragrande, were ſent to the Caſtle of St. Julians, and Guards placed at the Doors of their reſpective Dwelling houſes; but, in general, it is thought that theſe two Gentlemen are not implicated in the Conſpiracy, but rather that they may have been too free of Speech. On Thurſday the 4th Inſtant, the Ducheſs of Aviero, the Counteſs of Atouguia, and the Marchioneſs of Alorna, and their Children, were ſent to different Nunneries. On Friday the 12th Inſtant, eight Jeſuits were taken into Cuſtody. A Council was appointed by the King, for the Trial of the Priſoners, compoſed of the three Secretaries of State, the Perſon acting as Chief Juſtice, in the Room of the Duke of Alafoens, who is ſtill indiſpoſed, and five other Judges, the Solicitor for the Crown being preſent. The whole Proceſs was cloſed on Tueſday the 9th Inſtant. The Marchioneſs of Tavora, Wife to the General of Horſe, being brought on Wedneſday the 10th, from the Convent das Grillas, to the Place where the other Criminals were confined: This Lady

was

was one of the chief Inſtruments in this Conſpiracy.

Saturday the 13th Inſtant, being the Day appointed for the Execution, a Scaffold was built in the Square, oppoſite to the Horſe, where the Priſoners were confined, and eight Wheels fixed upon it. On one Corner of the Scaffold was placed Antonio Alvares Ferreira, and on the other Corner, the Effigy of Joſeph Policarpio de Azevedo, who is ſtill miſſing; theſe being the two Perſons who fired at the Back of the King's Equipage. About half an Hour after eight o'Clock in the Morning, the Execution began. The Criminals were brought out one by one, each under a ſtrong Guard. The Marchioneſs of Tavora was the firſt that was brought upon the Scaffold, where ſhe was beheaded at one Stroke. Her Body was afterwards placed upon the Floor of the Scaffolding, and covered with a Linen Cloth. Young Joſeph Maria of Tavora, the young Marquis of Tavora, the Count of Atougula, and three Servants of the Duke of Aviero, were firſt ſtrangled at a Stake, and afterwards their Limbs broken with an Inſtrument; the Marquis of Tavora, General of Horſe, and the Duke of Aveiro, had their Limbs broken alive. The Duke, for greater Ignominy, was brought bare-headed to the Place of Execution. The Body and Limbs of each of the Criminals, after they were executed, were thrown upon a Wheel, and covered with a Linen Cloth. But when Antonio Alvares Ferreira was brought to the Stake, whoſe Sentence was, to be burnt alive, the other Bodies were expoſed to his View; the combuſtible Matter, which had been laid under the Scaffolding, was ſet on fire, the whole Machine, with the Bodies, were conſumed to Aſhes, and thrown into the Sea.

A Summary of the Proceſs and Sentence has been printed, the moſt remarkable Paſſages of which are as follow:

That the old Marchioneſs of Tavora, the Duke of Aveiro, and the Jeſuits, were the principal Inſtigators and Actors in this Conſpiracy: That the Marchioneſs ſeduced her Huſband, and the other Relations: That there were ſeveral Conferences held at the Jeſuits Colleges, called Santo Antam and St Roque, at the Marquis of Tavora's, and at the Duke's: That the Union of theſe Noblemen with the Jeſuits, was ſince the Time that the King diſmiſſed thoſe of that Order from the Palace's: That all the Male Criminals now executed, were in the Field the 3d of September, in different Parties, waiting for the King: That the Duke of Aveiro was with the two Men who ſhot at the King's Equipage, and was the Perſon that firſt preſented his Piece to the Poſſilion, which miſſed fire: That forty Moidores were collected among the Noblemen, and given to theſe two Men: The Duke's Hatred to the Perſon of the King is ſet in a ſtrong Light; and the Motives alledged in this Paper for this wicked Project, are, the Duke's being diſappointed in marrying his Son to a Siſter of the Duke of Cadaval, who is a Minor; the King having thought proper, that this Match ſhould be put off, till the Duke of Cadaval ſhould be married, and have an Heir. Another Motive of Diſguſt was, the Duke's being diſappointed in a Law-ſuit for ſome Commanderies, which the late Duke of Aveiro poſſeſſed: The Marchioneſs's great Cauſe of Reſentment was, That her Huſband was not made a Duke, when he came from the Eaſt Indies, which he had often deſired, but could never obtain, becauſe he carried the Reward of the Service he was going upon with him, it being always cuſtomary for the King to paſs particular Grants to the Viceroy, upon his being appointed, and before he ſets out upon his Voyage. The Eſtates of theſe Noblemen are all confiſcated to the Crown, the Dwelling-houſes to be razed to the Ground, and the Name of Tavora never to be uſed by any Perſon whatever; this Family being the principal Branch of that Name. The Name of Maſcarenhas, which was the Duke of Aveiro's, is ſpared, becauſe his Family is a younger Branch of the Families of that Name.

A Reward of 10,000 Crowns is offered to whoever ſhall apprehend the Perſon of Joſeph Policarpio de Azevedo.

The King and the Royal Family aſſiſted, on Monday the 15th Inſtant, at a Te Deum ſung at the Chapel of Noſſa Senhora do Livramento, in Thankſgiving for his moſt Faithful Majeſty's happy Recovery. As this was the firſt Time that his Majeſty had appeared Abroad, great Demonſtrations of Joy were ſhewn by the People, to whom the King was pleaſed to give the Satisfaction of waving his Handkerchief, firſt in one Hand, then in the other, to ſhew that he had the Uſe of both. Te Deum for the King's Recovery has alſo been ſung in all the Churches and Chapels throughout the Kingdom.

Extract of a Letter from Breſlau, *dated* Jan. 22.

"The King of Pruſſia remains here in perfect Health. He ſeldom goes out of the Caſtle; not once in a Fortnight.

"His Majesty's whole Attention is entirely taken up in getting Things ready for the next Campaign, for which the greatest Preparations ever known in this Country are now actually making."

Extract of a Letter from Dresden, *dated Jan.* 27.

"Perfect Tranquility now reigns all over this Country, not even a Report having been heard of the least Motion of either Prussian or Austrian upon the Frontiers for many Days past, so strict is the Agreement of the Commanders of each Army adhered to, not to harrass the Troops, or plunder the Inhabitants, during the winter."

Berlin, Jan. 27. The Swedish Garrison in Anclam has followed the Example of that of Demmin; they surrendered Prisoners of War, but they have been permitted to return to Sweden, on their promising not to serve against his Majesty or his Allies, before they have been exchanged or ransomed. The Garrison consisted of 1421 Men; there were also 238 Horses, 6 Pair of Colours, 36 Peices of Cannon, Mortars, and Haubitzers; and a considerable Magazine.

Hague, Feb. 5. Last Week died here a Jewess Woman, aged 108 Years, and four Months; she has left two Sons, one aged 78 and the other 76; as also 11 Grand-children, and 5 Great-grand-children.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Torbay in Goree Bay, Jan. 3, 1759.

SIR,

I Arrived here with the Squadron under my Command the 28th of December past, in the Evening; and the next Morning, agreeable to his Majesty's Instructions, I attacked, with the Ships, the Forts and Batteries on the Island of Goree, which were soon reduced to desire to capitulate; and the Governor's Demands were, to be allowed to march the French Troops out of the Garrison with the Honours of War. His Terms I absolutely rejected, and began a fresh Attack; it was, however, but of a very short Duration, when the Island, Forts, Fortifications, &c. surrendered at Discretion to his Majesty's Squadron.

Lieut. Colonel Worge had his Troops embarked in the flat bottomed Boats, in good Order and Readiness, at a proper Distance, with the Transports, to attempt a Descent, when it should be found practicable, or requisite.

Two Days after the Surrender of the Island, I ordered it to be delivered up with the Cannon, Artillery, Stores, and Provisions, &c. found in it, to such Officer and Troops as Lieut. Colonel Worge thought fit to garrison the Place with; and the Colonel is taking all imaginable Pains to settle and regulate, in the best Manner, and as fast as Things will admit.

The inclosed, Sir, is the State of the Island, with the Artillery, Ammunition, and Provisions, found in the Place at its Surrender.

State of the Island of Goree, as it surrendered to his Majesty's Squadron the 29th of December, 1758.

French made Prisoners of War, about 300.

Blacks in Arms, a great Number; but I am not well enough informed as yet to say precisely.

The Loss the Enemy sustained, as to Men, is so very differently stated to me by those that have been asked, that I must defer saying the Number till another Opportunity.

Iron Ordnance	24 Pounders	38 and 1 broke.	
Ditto	18	43 and 1 broke.	
Ditto	12	4	
Brass	12	1	
Iron	6	5	
Ditto	4	1	
		94	
Iron Swivels mounted on Carriages		11	
Brass Mortars mounted on Beds		2 of 13 Inch.	
Ditto		1 of 10 Inch.	
Iron		1 of 10 Inch.	
		4 Mortars.	

In the Magazine—Powder 100 Barrels.
Shells filled and empty, Shot of different Sizes, Cannon Cartridges filled, } a great Quantity.
Provisions of all Species for 400 Men for 4 Months.

Keppel.

In the next Number we shall give the Natural History of Essex; *after that, proceed to the History of* Suffolk *and* Norfolk. *If any of our Correspondents please to favour us with any Anecdotes relating to the Natural History of those Counties, they will much oblige their humble Servants, the Proprietors.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

Birmingham, Feb. 5.

FRiday Evening at 6 o'Clock, Gueſt finiſhed the walking of 1000 Miles he had undertaken to walk in 28 Days. He had 106 Miles to walk the two laſt Days, which he did with ſo little Fatigue to himſelf, that he walked ſix Miles in the laſt Hour. He had till 12 o'Clock at Night to do it in.

Portſmouth, Feb. 14. Yeſterday ſailed the Chicheſter, Chatham, Falkland and Pallas, with 12 Sail of Eaſt Indiamen; the Falkland is to convoy them to St. Helena, and the Others to an appointed Latitude.

This Morning is ſailed, and is now almoſt out of Sight, Admiral Holmes in the Somerſet, with the Northumberland, Terrible, Trident, Intrepid, Medway, Maidſtone, Adventure, Diana, Trent, Europa, Veſtal, Eurus, Boreas, Creſcent, Baltimore, Scorpion, Seahorſe, Racehorſe, Veſuvius, and Salamander, with 60 Sail of Tranſports, ſuppoſed for New York.

17. Vice Admiral Saunders, in the Neptune, ſailed for Louiſbourg, with eight Men of War of the Line, and as many Frigates, Bomb-veſſels, and Fireſhips.

LONDON.

Immediately after the Deceaſe of the Princeſs Gouvernante, the States General wrote the following Letter to the King of Great Britain.

"SIRE,

IT is with the deepeſt Concern we find ourſelves under a Neceſſity of informing your Majeſty of the melancholy Event that has juſt happened, by the Death of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Gouvernante, whom it pleaſed God to take out of this World in the Night between the 12th and 13th Inſtant.

"We can too well conceive, by our own extreme Affliction for the Loſs of this great and excellent Princeſs, the Situation of your Majeſty's paternal Heart on this melancholy Occaſion.

"We feel it moſt ſenſibly, and wiſh we could, by mingling our Tears with thoſe of your Majeſty, in ſome Meaſure leſſen its Bitterneſs. We pray, that the Almighty may be graciouſly pleaſed to ſupport your Majeſty to the moſt advanced Age, and bleſs the illuſtrious Branches that are left to us, and which we cheriſh with all poſſible Tenderneſs.

"We preſume to aſſure you, Sire, that we will employ all our Care, and beſtow our whole Attention, on what concerns the Rights and Intereſts of the young Prince, and Madame the Princeſs, his Siſter, whom we look upon as the Children of the Republic. At the ſame Time, we requeſt a Continuance of your Majeſty's Good-will towards this State. We ſhall endeavour to deſerve it more than ever, by the Zeal and Devotion with which we ſhall be ever, Sire, &c."

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Jan. 20.

"The Concern ſhewn by every Well-wiſher to this Country for the death of the Princeſs Governante, is inexpreſſible.

"If any Thing can alleviate their Grief upon this melancholy Occaſion, it is her Royal Highneſs's Appointment of Prince Lewis to be Guardian of her Children; for which laſt Act of Benevolence to theſe Provinces, her Memory will always be revered.

"As his Highneſs is generally beloved, this Appointment has already quieted the Minds of the People; and gives us the greateſt Hopes of an End being ſpeedily put to all our inteſtine Broils.

"The Reception given by his Highneſs to all Parties gives great Satisfaction; and 'tis not doubted, but that, by his Highneſs's Behaviour and Conduct, all jarring Intereſts will ſoon be reconciled, and Tranquility once again reſtored to theſe unhappy Provinces."

23. A Meſſenger was diſpatched from Whitehall for the Hague, with Letters of Condolence from the King to the Prince of Orange; to the Princeſs Caroline his Siſter; to their High Mightineſſes the States General; to the College of the Nobles; and to the Aſſembly of the States of Holland and Friesland, upon the Death of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Gouvernante.

Days appointed for holding the Aſſizes.

Northern Circuit. Lord Mansfield, and Mr. Juſtice Forſter.

City of York, Saturday, March 3, at the Guildhall.

Yorkſhire, the ſame Day at the Caſtle of York.

Lancaſhire, Saturday 17, at the Caſtle of Lancaſter.

Midland

Midland Circuit. Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, and Mr. Baron Smyth.
Rutland, Tueſday, March 9, at Okeham.
Lincolnſhire, Monday 12, at the Caſtle of Lincoln.
City of Lincoln, the ſame Day at the City.
Nottinghamſhire, Friday 16, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, Saturday 17, at the Town.
Derbyſhire, Tueſday 20, at Derby.
Leiceſterſhire, Friday 23. at the Caſtle of Leiceſter.
Borough of Leiceſter, Saturday 24, at the Borough.
Northamptonſhire, Tueſday 27, at Northampton.
City of Coventry, Friday 30, at the City.
Warwickſhire, Saturday 31, at Warwick.
Norfolk Circuit. Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Juſtice Clive.
Aylesbury, Monday, March 5, at Aylesbury.
Bedford, Thurſday 8, at Bedford.
Huntingdon, Saturday 10, at Huntingdon.
Cambridge, Monday 12, at Cambridge.
Thetford, Thurſday 15, at Thetford.
Bury, Monday 19, at Bury.
Home Circuit. Mr. Juſtice Denijon, and Mr. Baron Legge.
Hertfordſhire, Wedneſday, March 7, at Hertford.
Eſſex, Monday 12, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday 19, at Rocheſter.
Suſſex, Monday 26, at Eaſt Grinſtead.
Surry, Wedneſday 28, at Kingſton upon Thames.
Oxford Circuit. Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt, and Mr. Juſtice Noel.
Berkſhire, Tueſday, March 13, at Reading.
Oxfordſhire, Thurſday 15, at Oxford
Worceſterſhire, Monday 19, at Worceſter.
City of Worceſter, the ſame Day in the City.
Stafford, Friday 23, at Stafford.
Salop, Tueſday 27, at Shrewſbury.
Herefordſhire, Monday, April 3, at Hereford.
Monmouth, Wedneſday 5, at Monmouth.
Glouceſter, Saturday 7, at Glouceſter.
City of Glouceſter, the ſame Day in the City.
Weſtern Circuit. Mr. Baron Adams, and Mr. Juſtice Wilmot.
Southampton, Tueſday, March 13, at Wincheſter.
Wilts, Saturday 17, at New Sarum.
Dorſet, Thurſday 22, at Dorcheſter.
City of Exeter, Monday 26, at the Guild-hall.
Devon, the ſame Day at the Caſtle of Exeter.
Cornwall, Monday, April 2, at Launceſton.
Somerſet, Monday 9, at the Caſtle of Taunton.
South Wales Circuit. The Hon. John Williams and John Hervey, Eſqrs.
Radnorſhire, Thurſday, April 12, at Preſteigne.
Brecknockſhire, Wedneſday 18, at Brecon.
Glamorganſhire, Tueſday 24, at Cardiff.

Feb. 2. The Rt. Hon. Edward Boſcawen, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue, was, by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn one of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his Seat at the Board accordingly.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majeſty in Council for the Year 1759.

Berkſhire, Henry Plant, of Shinfield, Eſq;
Bedfordſhire, Dennis Farrer Hillerſden, of Elveſtow, Eſq;
Buckinghamſhire, John Oſborne, of Turvill, Eſq;
Cumberland, James Spedding, of Whitehaven, Eſq;
Cheſhire, Samuel Harriſon, of Cranage, Eſq;
Camb' and *Hunt'* George Montgomery, of Fordham, Eſq;
Cornwall, Robert Lovell, of Treſuſis, Eſq;
Devonſhire, James Modiford Heywood, of Mareſtow, Eſq;
Dorſetſhire, John Damer, of Came, Eſq;
Derbyſhire, Gilbert Cheſhire, of Lees, Eſq;
Eſſex, Jaſper Kingſman, of Stafford, Eſq;
Glouceſterſhire, Samuel Hayward, of Sandhurſt, Eſq;
Hertfordſhire, Sir John Chapman, Bart.
Herefordſhire, James Broome, of Wythington, Eſq;
Kent, Pyke Ruffar, of Greenwich, Eſq;
Lancaſhire, Richard Whitehead, of Mancheſter, Eſq;
Leiceſterſhire, Edward Palmer, of Withcott, Eſq;
Lincolnſhire, Joſeph Dixon, of Fulbeck, Eſq;
Monmouthſhire, William Morgan, of Brungwin, Eſq;
Northumb' Abraham Dixon, of Belford, Eſq;
Northamptonſhire, William Payne King, of Fineſhead, Eſq;
Norfolk, Richard Fuller, of Whitacre All Saints, Eſq;
Nottinghamſhire, John Whetham, of Kirklington, Eſq;
Oxfordſhire, Anthony Hodges, of Harpſden, Eſq;
Rutlandſhire, Edward Ward, of Preſton, Eſq;
Shropſhire, Samuel Griffith, of Dinthill, Eſq;
Somerſetſhire, Henry Powell, of Curry Rivel, Eſq;
Staffordſhire, Sir Nigil Greſley, of Meir, Bart.
Suffolk, Sir John Rous, Bart.
Southampton, Thomas Hall, jun. of Preſton Candover, Eſq;
Surry, Daniel Ponton, of Lambeth, Eſq;
Suſſex, John Marteſon, of Offington, Eſq;
Warwickſhire, David Lewis, of Malvern-Hall, Eſq;
Worceſterſhire, John Amphlett, of Omberſley, Eſq;

Wiltſhire,

Wiltshire, William Norris, of Nonesuch, Esq;
Yorkshire, Charles Turner, of Clints, Esq;

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, Evan Hughes, of Ponty Wall, Esq;
Carmarthen, Arthur Jones, of Carmarthen, Esq;
Cardigan, George Pryce, of Llangranog, Esq;
Glamorgan, Thomas Pryse, of Diffin, Esq;
Pembroke, Nicholas Roch, of Pascaston, Esq;
Radnor, David Stephens, of Nantmel, Esq;

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey, Robert Owen, of Penrhose, Esq;
Carnarvon, William Smith, of Vaenol, Esq;
Denbigh, Hugh Clough, of Glan y Wern, Esq;
Flint, John Williams, of Garned Wen, Esq;
Merioneth, Richard Mytton, of Mouthy, Esq;
Montgomery, George Mears, of Fynnant, Esq;

Feb. 7. Mr. Serjeant Whitaker and Mr. Serjeant Nares, kissed his Majesty's Hand, on being appointed his Majesty's Serjeants at Law.

13. The King was pleased to grant unto the Rt. Hon. Ld. Sandys, the Office of Warden and Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's Forests, Parks, Chaces and Warrens beyond Trent, in the Room of Lord Edgcumbe deceased;

As also the following Promotions.

Major Generals.

William Shirley.
Sir William Peperell, Bart.
His Grace the Duke of Bedford.
Cuthbert Ellison.
His Grace the Duke of Ancaster.
His Grace the Duke of Kingston.
Most Hon. John Marquis of Granby.
George Earl of Cholmondeley.
George Earl of Halifax.
Rt. Hon. Hugh Visc. Falmouth.
Simon Earl Harcourt.
Arthur Earl Powis.
M. Obrian Dilkes.
John Earl of Sandwich, and
William Earl of Home.

Lieutenant General,

——— Smith, Gent. Cornet in Mostyn's Regiment.

The Lords of the Treasury order'd 10,000l. to be paid for the Use of the Foundling-Hospital.

15. The East-India Company's Ships are safely arrived, and have brought with them 2,795,830 lb. Weight of different Sorts of Tea.

17. Yesterday being the Fast-day, the same was observed in a very strict Manner throughout the Cities of London and Westminster.

By a new Treaty with the King of Prussia, his Prussian Majesty is to receive the same Subsidy as last Year, viz. 670,000l.

We hear, that by a new Treaty with the Landgrave of Hesse, the Number of Hessian Troops in British Pay, is to be augmented next Campaign, from 12,020 to 19,012 effective Men;

And that, in Consideration of his Magnanimity and immense Losses he has sustained by his steady Adherence to the common Cause, he is to receive a Subsidy of 60,000 l.

The India Company have received Advice of the Junction of Commodore Stevens with Admiral Pocock, whose united Forces are greatly superior to the French in those Parts

The States General have appointed the 7th of next Month to be observed as a Day of general Fast.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 26. The Lady of Philip March, Esq; of Grosvenor Square, a Son.

Lady Bacon of Stafford-street, a Daughter.

Feb. 4. The Lady of Henry Bridgeman, Esq; of Berkley Square, a Son.

The Lady of Sir William Beauchamp of Binton-street, a Son.

6. The Lady of —— Franks, Esq; a Son.

9. The Lady of Simon Fanshaw, Esq; a Daughter.

11. The Lady of Charles Pratt, Esq; a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Franklin, late Greek Professor at the University of Cambridge, &c. to Miss Venables.

The Hon. Col. Robert Brudenell, Brother to the Earl of Cardigan and Lord Bruce, to Miss Bishop, Daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart.

The Reverend Mr. Shove, to Miss Pinke, Daughter of the Right Hon. the Lady Dowager Abergaveny.

Her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton, to the Hon. Colonel Campbell, Son of Gen. Campbell.

The Right Rev. Dr. Cornwallis, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, to Miss Townsend of Stratton street.

Nash Mason, Esq; to Mrs. Fuller, Relict of John Fuller, Esq;

James Hope, Esq; an eminent Brewer, to Miss Jones.

Dr.

Dr. Dobſon of Liverpool, to Miſs Dawſon of Chancery-lane.

DEATHS.

Jan. 25. Arthur Trevor, Eſq;

26. Hitch Young, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives for the Borough of Steyning.

Dame Eliz. Horſley, in the 92d Year of her Age, at Sturminſter in Dorſetſhire.

27. The Lady Parſons, Wife of the late Humphry Parſons, Eſq;

The Hon. Lady Harriot Vane, youngeſt Daughter of the late Earl of Darlington.

——— Oſborne, Eſq; Son of Admiral Oſborne, one of the Pages to his Majeſty.

William Woodford, M. D.

29. Dr. Pitt, Phyſician at Oxford.

Feb. 4. The Lady Danvers, Relict of the late Sir Joſeph.

6. Sir Thomas d'Oyly, Bart. at Caxham.

Edward Williams, Eſq; Counſellor at Law.

Mrs. Brilliana Bray, Relict of Edmund Bray, M. D.

7. The Right Honourable the Lady Strange, Wife of Lord Strange, eldeſt Son of the Earl of Derby.

8. The Right Honourable Eliz. Viſcounteſs Dowager of Aſhbrook, in Jermain-ſtreet, St. James's.

The Right Hon. the Lord Carbery of the Kingdom of Ireland, who repreſented the Town of Weſtbury in Wilts.

B——KR——S.

Jan. 23. Richard Ford, late of Coalbrook Dale, in the parish of Madely, Shropſhire, iron-maſter, grocer, dealer and chapman.

Thomas Francis, of Colcheſter, Eſſex, perukemaker, and chapman.

James Lynch, late of Liverpool, Lancaſhire, woolendraper, dealer and chapman.

Patrick Dowdall, of Liverpool, Lancaſhire, woollendraper, dealer and chapman.

Joſeph Sill, Thomas Bridges, and Roger Blount, of Kingſton upon Hull, merchants, dealers and chapmen, and co-partners.

27. John Brookes, of Gainſborough, Lincolnſhire, grocer, dealer and chapman.

Henry Lightfoot and John Lightfoot, both now or late of Halifax, Yorkſhire, merchants, dealers, chapmen and partners.

Thomas Naſh, now or late of the city of Bath, Somerſetſhire, money-ſcrivener and chapman.

William Saul the younger, of the city of Norwich, wool-comber.

30. John Smith Cadday and Thomas Brown, of Kingſton upon Hull, grocers, dealers, chapmen and co-partners.

George Holroyd, of Coventry-ſtreet, in the parish of St. James, Weſtminſter, batter.

Feb. 3. George Thatcher, late of Canterbury, innholder, dealer and chapman.

John Rigby, of Manchester, Lancaſhire, Allwood Gilbert and William Turner, both of Salford in the ſame county, brewers and co-partners.

6. Robert Whitworth, of the Poultry in London, bookſeller, but now of Manchester, Lancaſhire, bookſeller, printer and chapman.

10. Robert Foſter, of the Lordſhip of Myton, in the county of the town of Kingſton upon Hull; William Adams and John Holmes, of Southwark in the county of Surry, tanners, bankers, dealers, chapmen and partners.

Thomas Haworth and Benjamin Haworth, both of Kingſton upon Hull, merchants and partners in trade.

Richard Hill, late of Halifax, Yorkſhire, merchant.

William Stavely, of Ruſſel-court in the county of Middleſex, draper, dealer and chapman.

Benjamin Barns, of Puddle-dock-hill, London, ſhopkeeper, dealer and chapman.

Selegman Moſes, now or late of Bows, near Southgate, Middleſex, dealer and chapman.

13. John Stephenſon, of the town and county of Kingſton upon Hull, merchant.

William Newman the younger, of Newport in the Iſle of Wight, corn-factor, dealer and chapman.

Ann Conner, of the parish of St. James, Weſtminſter, milliner, dealer and chapwoman.

John Thwaite, late of London, broker.

BILL *of Mortality from Jan.* 23. *to Feb.* 20.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males 750	1503		Males 564	1081	
Females 753			Females 517		
Under 2 years old	509.				
Between 2 and 5	133				
5 and 10 —	43		Buried,		
10 and 20 —	51		Within the walls	134	
20 and 30 —	116		Without	335	
30 and 40 —	137		*Mid.* and *Surry*	689	
40 and 50 —	160		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	345	
50 and 60 —	139				1503
60 and 70 —	99				
70 and 80 —	76		Weekly *Jan.* 30.	404	
80 and 90 —	38		*Feb.* 6.	363	
90 and 100 —	2		13.	358	
100 and 109 —	0		20.	380	
	1503				1503

Liſt of Ships, Preferments Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, Military, &c. will be inſerted in our next.

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *publiſhed from the Fourteenth Day of* January, *to the Fourteenth Day of* February.

I.

FIFTEEN *Diſcourſes, devotional and practical, ſuited to the Uſe of Families; with a proper Hymn annexed to each; to which is added, by Way of Appendix, an hiſtorical Diſſertation on the Analogy between the Behaviour of God's People towards him, in the ſeveral Periods of the Jewiſh and Chriſtian Church, and his correſpondent Diſpenſations towards them in their reſpective Periods. By* John Maſon, *A. M.*

London; printed for *J. Noon*, *J. Buckland*, *J. Waugh*, and *J. Johnſon*, 1759.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 466 Pages, including the *Appendix*, Price bound 5s.

The Subjects of theſe Diſcourſes are as follow:

Sermon I. On our Ignorance of God, from *Job* xxvi. 14. Page 1.

——— II. The Goſpel ſuited to all our ſpiritual Wants and Deſires, *John* vi. 35. p. 31.

——— III. and IV. The Nature and Danger of an inordinate Love of the World, *John* ii. 15. p. 61, 88.

——— V. The great Danger of Inconſtancy in Religion, *Hoſ.* vi. 4. p. 111.

——— VI. The Danger of Proſperity, and Benefit of Adverſity; the ſame Text, p. 137.

——— VII. Divine Mercy pleading with impenitent Sinners; the ſame Text, p. 157.

——— VIII. Our Loſs in *Adam* abundantly repaired by *Chriſt*. *Rom.* v. 15, 16, p. 184.

——— IX. The Chriſtian's Rule of Life, *Acts* xx. 24. p. 210.

——— X. *Chriſt*, the perfect Image of the *inviſible God*, 2 *Cor.* iv. 6. p. 234.

——— XI. The Danger of contracting unallowable Habits; *Rom.* xiv. 22. p. 257.

——— XII. The Chriſtian's Mark and Prize, *Phil*, iii. 13, 14. p. 282.

——— XIII. This World is not a State of Happineſs; *Micah* ii. 10. p. 309.

——— XIV. Our great Concern in this World is to prepare to leave it; the ſame Text, p. 335.

——— XV. True Happineſs, not to be found in this World, but in *God*, *Jer.* ii. 13. p. 363.

The *Appendix*, p. 389.

There is a Preface to this Work, wherein the Author, in the following conciſe Manner, mentions his Motive to this Publication, and the principal Purport of it, *viz.*

I have no Apology to make for putting forth theſe Sermons to public View. By thoſe who think there is no Need of any, None will be expected; and by thoſe who think there is, perhaps None will be deemed ſufficient. The kind and candid Reception which ſome former Diſcourſes of this Nature have already met with, far beyond the Author's Expectation, muſt be ſuppoſed to have its Weight among the Motives that induced the Publication of theſe; and if, by the Bleſſing of God, they may be in any Degree ſubſervient to awaken a wiſe and rational Concern about Matters of the higheſt Moment, direct the Zeal of Chriſtians into a right Channel, and promote the genuine Spirit and Practice of pure Chriſtianity, unembarraſſed by Party-attachments, I ſhall have abundant Cauſe to be thankful.

The Hiſtorical Diſſertation, at the End, which I flatter myſelf will not be thought at this Time unſeaſonable, is publiſhed at the Deſire of a Friend, to whoſe Judgment I pay a high Regard; and as the general Deſign of it falls in with that of theſe Diſcourſes, I judged it not amiſs to let it ſtand at the End of them, by way of *Appendix*.

For an Example of the Author's Style and Manner of treating his Subjects, we ſhall take an Extract from his firſt Sermon, on *Job* xxvi. 14. *How little a Portion is heard of Him!* viz.

The true Knowledge of *God* is founded in a deep Senſe of our Ignorance of Him. They know Him beſt, who are moſt humble, that they know Him no better.

That great, tremendous Power, that eternal Source of all Light and Being, (before whom all the Worlds he hath made, are but as so many Atoms floating in a single Ray of Light emitted from himself) *O! who can by searching find him out?* Where is the exalted Creature that is able, with the utmost Stretch of Thought, to form an Idea of Perfection, worthy of the eternal Mind? How much do we dishonour the great God in our Words and Thoughts, and know it not, and little think how often *we take his Name in vain* in our irreverent Talk of him, and unattentive Addresses to him!

In order to awaken in our Minds a more serious and solemn Regard to our Maker, I have chosen these Words, not so much with a View to treat of the Knowledge of God, as our Want of it, and to excite in us that Humility of Heart, which is the best Disposition to attain it.

In this Chapter, *Job* celebrates the Power and Wisdom of *God*, as manifest in the Works of Creation; particularly in the Formation and Preservation of this terraqueous Globe, which we inhabit, Ver. 7—12. He then turns his Eyes to the Firmament over his Head; Ver. 13. *By his Spirit he hath garnished the Heavens: His Hand hath formed the crooked Serpent*: That is, those various Constellations which bespangle the Firmament, and of which this of the *Serpent* appeared one of the Chief in the Hemisphere, under which he lived. He then adds, in the Conclusion of all, "Lo! these are Parts of His Ways, but how little a Portion is heard of Him! but the Thunder of His Power who can understand?" That is, "How small a Part of all His glorious Works have I here specified? How few are the Effects of the Almighty's Power that have ever reached the Eyes and Ears of human Creatures? And those few that have,——O how tremendous and incomprehensible!"

But though the personal Pronoun *Him* seems here more strictly to refer to his Works, yet I propose to take it in a more general Sense (in which the Proposition implied in the Text is no less true) as relative to his *Being*, the *Manner of his Existence*, his *Perfections*, *Works*, *Ways* and *Word*.

All these are distinctly considered and illustrated; we shall select his Observations under the 4th Particular as a farther Specimen.

IV. How little do we know of the Works of God! How few of them fall under our Observation! And those few surpass all the Wonder our Knowledge of them excites; I mean, are more wonderful in themselves, than they appear to us; and the more we know of them the more they astonish us.

Let us look into the minute Animal World, how are we amazed to see (what for so many Ages was never thought of) the very smallest Particles of Matter, that fall under the Reach of our best Glasses, all alive! Aquatic Insects, many thousand Times less than a Mite, of different Species, Forms, Contexture and Make; Millions of them enjoying Existence in a Drop of Water, where they float and play, as in the Ocean; provided, not only with Organs, Limbs, Blood, Veins, Vessels, Fluids (and the like) proper to the Animal System; but with Instruments and Weapons to procure them Food, and catch and kill their Prey, much smaller than themselves! *How manifold are thy Works, O Lord! in Wisdom hast thou made them all.*

Let us turn our Eyes to the great World, ——What amazing Contrivance do we observe in our own Structure, we are fearfully and wonderfully made: How curiously adjusted and exactly finished the Mechanism of our Bodies! How capacious the ripening Powers of our Mind! the Weakness and Decay of which is only owing to that of an organised Body, it is so closely united to; but which, when they are got free from this Incumbrance, will be for ever increasing. And how astonishing that Union! that two such opposite Substances as Flesh and Spirit should be so intimately conjoined! No Union in Nature can be more incomprehensible. —— But the human Soul! an immortal Substance, that must subsist for ever! know no End of its Being! but live eternally in some unknown State of Existence on which it is just about to enter!——Adored be this great Author of our Souls for this transporting Prospect!

But alas! What is Man in the Compass of the Creator's Works? A mere Mite and Atom of Existence; that bears no more Proportion to his other Works, than one of those invisible Insects, I before mentioned, does to a World.——But, why do I make such low Comparisons? This whole Globe itself, which we inhabit, is but an Atom, when compared to the Whole of created Nature: Which may comprehend, for ought we know, as many such Worlds as there are Sands on the Sea-shore. For is there not Room enough in boundless Space to contain them all? And what Limits can our Imaginations set to the Effects of Almighty Power, eternally creative?——Here let us pause——and adore——*How great and marvellous are thy Works*, O

Lord

LESS GOD ALMIGHTY! *how small a Portion is known of thee!*———

II.

The History of the Popes, from the Foundation of the See of Rome, *to the present Time*, Vol. IV. *By* Archibald Bower, *Esq; heretofore public Professor of Rhetoric, History, and Philosophy, in the Universities of* Rome, Fermo *and* Macerata, *and in the latter Place, Counsellor of the* Inquisition.

London; printed for the Author; and to be had at *W. Sandby*'s, at Z. *Stuart*'s, at Mr. *Frith*'s, and at the Author's, 1759, Price 1 s. 6d.

This Volume is printed in Quarto, and contains 350 Pages.

There is neither Table of Contents nor Index, probably because the Work remains unfinished. The Names of the several Popes historically treated of in this Volume, are placed at the Head of the Chapters and Running-titles. The Author has prosecuted this History according to the Order of Time in which they lived.

This Volume begins with the History of Pope *Paul*, the 92d Bishop of *Rome*, A. C. 757. Page 1.

Stephen III. 93d Bishop of *Rome*, A. C. 767. p. 14.

Hadrian, 94th Bishop of *Rome*, A. C. 772. p. 39.

Leo III. 95th Bishop of *Rome*, A. C. 795. p. 141.

Stephen IV. 96th Bishop of *Rome*, A. C. 816. p. 185.

Paschal, 97th Bp. of *Rome*, A. C. 817. p. 187.

Eugene II. 98th Bp. of *Rome*, A. C. 824. p. 205.

Valentine, 99th Bp. of *Rome*, A. C. 827. p. 219.

Gregory IV. 100th Bp. of *Rome*, A. C. 827. p. 220.

Sergius II. 101st Bp. of *Rome*, A. C. 844. p. 233.

Leo IV. 102d Bp. of *Rome*, A. C. 847. p. 237.

Pope *Joan*, A. C. 855. p. 246.

Benedict III. 103d Bp. of *Rome*, A. C. 855. p. 260.

Nicholas, 104th Bp. of *Rome*, A. C. 858. p. 265, to the End.

We shall chuse to entertain our Readers with the Author's History of Pope *Joan*, which he begins with an Account of her Birth, Education, various Adventures, &c. as related by several Writers, of that most remarkable Event, her being chosen Pope, becoming pregnant, delivered in the public Street, &c. But having finished this Part of the Account, he proceeds to offer several Reason, or Proofs, why this is not a Matter of Fact, but a mere Phantom. He first observes, her Adventures were unknown to *Marianus Scotus*, who flourished 200 Years after. He then admits it possible, but not on the Supposition of *Pauvinius*, that God never would have suffered the See of St *Peter*, founded by Christ himself, to be sacrilegeously profaned by a Woman. He quotes an Instance of a Woman, said to be raised to the See of *Constantinople*, then proceeds to shew, notwithstanding, that Pope *Joan* never existed.——— That it was unknown to the cotemporary *Latin* Authors;———likewise of the *Greek*:——— That it was foisted into some Copies of *Anastatius*.——— He endeavours to point out by whom this Fable was invented, and pursuant to which, her Statue was placed in the Cathedral at *Sienna*. The Author's Enlargement on these Particulars, we must omit in this Place, and refer the curious Reader to the Work itself. However, with respect to the Author's Style, and Manner in which he prosecutes this History, we shall insert the following Extract, wherein the Author exhibits an Account of her being chosen Pope.

In the mean Time died Pope *Leo* IV. and tho' Men of extraordinary Merit were not then wanting in *Rome*, yet was a Woman preferred to them all, and, as of all the best qualified for so high a Station, raised with one Voice by the People and Clergy to the Pontifical Throne. Thus did the World behold a Woman sitting in the Chair of St. *Peter*, and the Keys, with the Power of loosening and binding, fallen to the Distaff. How long she was suffered thus to impose on the Christian World is not agreed amongst Authors; but in this all agree, that neither the People nor the Clergy had Occasion, till she was discovered, to repent of their Choice; for she was discovered in the End, and the Discovery of her Sex was owing to the same Passion that first prompted her to disguise it. Had she been as chaste as many other Women, who are said to have disguised their Sex before her Time, as well as after it, she might have continued undiscovered, as well as they, to the Hour of her Death; but Chastity was a Virtue she had been an utter Stranger to ever since her Infancy, and Opportunities now offering daily to gratify an Inclination that she never had the Resolution to withstand, she yeilded to it at all Adventures, discovered herself to One of her Domestics, on whose Secrecy she knew she could rely, and disclosing to him all her Secrets, took him in the room of her former Lover. He was true to his Trust;

and to None was their Intimacy known till the Conſequences, naturally attending it, betrayed it to the World. Her Holineſs proved with Child; and we are told, that having preſumed, in that Condition, to exerciſe a Demoniac, and command the Devil to tell her when he was to quit the Body he poſſeſſed, the evil Spirit anſwered, *Tell me firſt, you who are a Pope, and the Father of Fathers, when a ſhe Pope is to be brought to-bed, and I will then tell you when I am to quit the Body I poſſeſs.* That Anſwer was underſtood by thoſe who heard it as importing no more, than that the Devil never would depart from that Body; and no Notice was therefore taken of it.

In the mean time, her Holineſs advanced in her Pregnancy; but not thinking herſelf ſo near her Time as ſhe really was, ſhe unluckily ventured to aſſiſt at a Proceſſion, the annual Proceſſion of the Rogation-Week. In that Week, the Week preceding *Whitſuntide*, extraordinary Devotions were performed to preſerve the Fruits of the Earth, yet tender and liable to be blaſted; and the Pope walked, in ſolemn Proceſſion, with all the Clergy, from the *Vatican* Baſilic to the *Lateran*. She might have excuſed herſelf; and a Woman of her Art and Addreſs could not be at a Loſs to find Pretences to excuſe herſelf from attending ſo long and ſo fatiguеing a Ceremony: But ſhe choſe to attend it, not apprehending ſhe was ſo near her Time, ſay ſome Writers; while Others gravely tell us, that, touched with Remorſe, ſhe ſincerely repented of her Wickedneſs; and that an Angel being thereupon ſent from Heaven to offer her the Alternative, to be either eternally damned in the other World, or endure in this the Confuſion that was due to her Sins, ſhe choſe of the Two Evils the leaſt. However that be, ſhe ſet out in Proceſſion from the *Vatican*, attended, according to Cuſtom, by the Clergy in a Body, by the Senate, and immenſe Crowds of People, and walked with great Eaſe till ſhe came to the Street between the Church of *St Clement* and the Amphitheatre. There ſhe was ſuddenly ſeized with the Pains incident to Women in her Condition: fell, overcome by the Violence of thoſe Pains, to the Ground; and while all about her were ſtriving to help her up, and afford her ſome Relief, not knowing what had befallen her, ſhe was, in the public Street, and and in the Preſence of the whole Multitude, delivered of a Son, or, as a Monkiſh Poet expreſſes it, of a little Pope. Some ſay, that both the Mother and the Child died on the Spot; and Others, that the Child died; but that the Mother was preſerved by a Kind of Miracle, to atone, as ſhe did in a Dungeon, for her Wickedneſs. They add, that, to perpetuate the Memory of ſuch an extraordinary Adventure, a little Chapel was built, and a Statue erected, in the Place where it happened, both to the Mother and the Child; and that, in Deteſtation of the Fact, the Popes and the *Roman* Clergy have ever ſince, in their Proceſſions from the *Vatican* to the *Lateran*, turned off from that Street, chuſing rather to go a good Way about, than to paſs thro' ſo infamous a Place. Not ſatisfied with thus ſhewing their Deteſtation and Abhorrence of ſuch a ſcandalous Impoſition, to prevent their being thus impoſed upon for the future, they introduced the immodeſt Cuſtom of placing the new Pope on a perforated Stool, before he was ordained, and obliging the youngeſt Deacon to ſatisfy himſelf and them, that the Perſon, whom they had choſen, was not a Woman; *Mas eſt*, cried the Deacon; and the Clergy anſwered, *Deo gratias.*

III.

The Life and real Adventures of Hamilton Murray, *written by himſelf, in three Volumes. London*, printed for the Author, and ſold by *J. Burd*, Printer, 1759. Price 9s. bound.

This Work is printed in 12mo. The Firſt Voluſſe contains 238 Pages, and is divided into nineteen Chapters; with a Preface.

The Second Volume conſiſts of 240 Pages, and is divided into thirteen Chapters.

The Third Volume contains 248 Pages, and is divided into eleven Chapters. As the Contents of theſe Chapters are too large to be included in the preſcribed Limits of this Account, we ſhall give our Readers a brief View of the Author's Deſign in the following Pages, by an Abſtract from the Author's Preface, as follows.

The ſubſequent Sheets contain a faithful Narrative of the Life, and Tranſactions of a young Man, who, through the Villany of his Relations, has been frequently expoſed to the deceitful Machinations of a Set of Men, whoſe only God is Gain; and the ſupreme Pleaſure of their Lives is centered in that political Stroke of *Fineſſe*, which by the knowing Ones of the Age, is vulgarly called *Taking-in.*

I hope its Author will not be condemned, becauſe the Incidents therein contained may be ſaid to border upon what is called *Low*, and were not tranſacted at the Court-End of the Town, ſince I rather choſe to relate Facts as they really fell to my Obſervation, than in ſuch a Manner as I might wiſh them

them to have happened; and therefore, as Truth has many Advantages over real Fiction, I flatter myself, that this Narrative, low as it is, will not be unacceptable.

As a farther Specimen of the Author's Stile and Genius, we shall give the following Extract, from Vol. II. Chap. xii. Page 210. under the Title of "laying aside all Thoughts of Place-hunting ——— resolves to turn Publican ——— applies to a Register Office ——— am harangued by the Master, who inveighs bitterly against the Villainy of Brewers and Distillers, *&c.*" *viz.*

But though I had all the Reason in the World to be satisfied in having so narrowly escaped this Trap, yet I could not help being very much dispirited at my precarious Situation, hourly lamenting, that amidst a trading and flourishing City, I should thus be devoid of all Manner of Business; and this was the more irksome to me, not only as I saw my Money melting away apace, but *also*, as my Constitution was not calculated for Inactivity, I languished for Action; and at last, despairing of meeting with any Offer to my Mind, entertained the Notion of commencing Publican.

Though this was a Step that but ill suited my Pride, yet I found, that several very creditable People were embarked in that very Branch, and some of them even made their Fortunes by it in a few Years. —

Full of this Scheme, I bent my Mind to bring it to bear in the most effectual Manner, and applied forthwith to a noted Register-office, where I paid my Quota very readily, and likewise treated the Master with a Bowl of Punch, in order to influence him the more in my Favour. He accordingly promised me Wonders; observed, that a public Way was actually, at this Juncture, the most thriving Trade in the Universe, and asked me, if I could afford to go the Length of One Hundred Guineas.

Glad of this Opportunity to manifest my Importance, I told him, that if any genteel Thing, of good Custom and established Reputation, should fall in his Way, I would not even scruple to go to the Length of Three Hundred upon a Pinch; and if it had Conveniencies for raising up a few Stables upon the Premises, so much the better, as I might then make something by letting out Horses; for that I resolved to enter into the Spirit of the Business at once.

"Say you so? Quoth this worthy Member of the Community; Egad! I see you are another guess Sort of a Man than many I have met with. ——— Let me alone to do your Business ——— I love to see Men of Spirit, ——— there is nothing like it. ——— you can then have an Opportunity to keep your Brewer and Distiller under, who, to tell you a Secret that I would not chuse to acquaint every Body with, I do assure you are very good Servants, but extreme bad Masters. What is the Reason do you think of so many Public Houses to be let every other Day? Why, Nothing in the World but this: a foolish Couple have no sooner scraped together 60 or 70 *l.* than unwilling to remain longer in a State of servile Dependence, they must, forsooth, be for commencing Housekeepers, and entering among the honourable Order of *Publicans*. It is an easy Matter to take a House, and throw away the best Part of their Money upon the Purchase of Fixtures, and what not; nay, even to procure Credit with their Brewer and Distiller to boot: But not having a sufficient Fund in Bank, if Trade is a little dead at first, as in most Cases it generally is, even in the best of Houses, they are then under a Necessity to run farther in Debt to these Men, who, if not Persons of a very Christian Principle, oblige them to take the very Refuse of their Liquors, which not answering their Customers Palates, these conscientious Creditors directly seize upon the Premises, to indemnify themselves, and, by a Writ of Ejectment, turn the wretched Fools into the wide World, to repent of their Folly at Leisure; ——— so that I again say, Sir, you are extremely in the Right of it, to begin with a full Hand; and I will do for you, I promise you."

I was wonderfully taken with the open Dealing of the Man, *&c.*

IV.

Memoirs of Madame de Stahl, *in two Parts; containing, a particular Account of the Plot, for which the* Spanish *Ambassador, great Numbers of the* French *Nobility, and Madame* de Stahl *were committed Prisoners to the* Bastile, *and to several other Prisons and Castles in that Kingdom; her Conduct under Confinement, and the Integrity she preserved, notwithstanding the Artifices that were made use of to induce her to a Discovery; with the Intrigues of several Persons of high Rank, from some of which she had a narrow Escape; and a Relation of some State-Transactions, which throw new Lights on the* French *History. Likewise, some Account of the conventual Life; this Lady having been brought up from her Infancy in a Nunnery, in* Normandy.

The Whole being a Series of very extraordinary and incidental Events, and interspersed with Characters, and Anecdotes of several of the French *Nobility, and of Persons either*

either beloved or deteſted for their Virtues or Vices.

Written by herſelf in her laſt Illneſs. Tranſlated from the French. *To which are added, hiſtorical and biographical Notes, by the Tranſlator.*

London; printed and ſold by *W. Reeve*, in *Fleet-ſtreet*, Price 3s.

This Book is printed in 12mo. and contains 328 Pages.

The firſt Part contains 183, and the ſecond Part is continued from thence to the End. The *Tranſlator* having given ſuch a particular Account of theſe *Memoirs* in the Title-Page, has for this Reaſon, we preſume, omitted giving any diſtinct Title to the firſt and ſecond Part, Table of Contents, or Index.

The *Tranſlator* has prefixed to this Work an Advertiſement to the Reader, which, for its Significancy and Conciſeneſs, we may inſert as follow.

The advantageous Mention made of this Piece in all foreign Reviews, induced me to look into it, and to uſe the Style of my Superiors, the Cenſors of Books "after a careful Peruſal, I have found Nothing in it contrary to good Manners, or which ſhould hinder a Tranſlation of it." I am even ſo ſanguine, as to think it bids as fair to anſwer the worthy Bookſellers Purpoſe, as many other *Memoirs* or *Adventures*. The ſeveral Incidents, and Miſs *De Lanoy*'s Behaviour, beſides the Recommendation of Truth, being ſuch, that the Polite and the Politician, the Lover and the Scholar, and even the Philoſopher and the Chriſtian, will meet with Entertainment in it.

The *Authoreſs* gives us the following Account of herſelf, *&c.* in Page 1, in the firſt Part, which may ſerve as a Specimen of her Style, Genius, *&c. viz.*

My Fate has been the Reverſe of what is ſeen in Romances, where the Heroine from a Cottage riſes to a Throne. In my Childhood, I was treated like a Perſon of Diſtinction, but afterwards I came to know all my Meanneſs, and that there was Nothing in the World I could call mine. My Mind, failing at firſt to take the Turn natural to Calamity, has ever been ſtruggling againſt the Subjection which afterwards became my Lot, and hence proceeded the Wretchedneſs of my Life.

My Father, on ſome Account induſtriouſly concealed from me, was obliged to remove into *England*; my Mother, then young and beautiful, remaining in *France*. Some Directors, however, raiſing Scruples in her about being apart from her Huſband, ſhe went after him; but the Climate diſagreeing with her, ſhe returned to *Paris*, where ſoon after I firſt ſaw the Light. The Want of a Subſiſtence reduced her to look out for a Retreat, which ſhe obtained in the Abby of *Sauveur*. Madame *de la Rochefoucault*, the Abbeſs, by the Intereſt of ſome Friends, generouſly admitted her without any Expence; and when I was to be taken from Nurſe, even allowed my Mother to bring me into the Convent.——My Underſtanding was clearer than uſual at the Age of three Years, which was cultivated by all the Inſtructions my Age was capable of.——The Ducheſs of *Ventadour*, having made my Mother an Offer of being Governeſs to her only Daughter, ſhe accepted of it, and the Conditions were both honourable and advantageous; but this Kind of Life, and eſpecially the Inclinations of her Pupil being incompatable with her rigid Devotion, ſhe left the Place.——

After a Year's Abſence, my Mother joyfully returned to the Convent, where the Ladies ſhe had left me with would not deliver me up; they looked upon me as their Child, and my Education as their chief Employment.

Their ſtrong Affection begat in them a Deſire of a Station, which would enable them to do me more Good. That they made Intereſt for an Abbey.——It was talked of a long while before it ſucceeded, and I foretold it would not be till I had reached my 8th Year. Fools and Children are known ſometimes to prophecy by ſpeaking at Random. Nothing occaſions a greater Stir in a Convent, than the Promotion of a *Nun* to an *Abbeſs*, every Step towards this Object is carefully watched, and as Meſdames *de Grieu* were ſuſpected to look that Way, I was queſtioned as one, who to be ſure was the Depoſitory of their Secrets.

V.

The Hiſtory of Benjamin St. Martin, a fortunate Foundling; interſperſed with curious Anecdotes, and Narratives of the Love-affairs of ſome Perſons in high Life, in two Volumes.

London; printed for *J. Coote* in *Paternoſter Row*. 1759. Price 6s. bound.

This Work is printed in 12mo. The firſt Volume contains 263 Pages, and is divided into three Books; and each of theſe into Chapters, the Contents of which are placed at the Head of them as follow.

Book I. Chap. 1. Containing an Account how the Child, afterwards called *Benjamin St. Martin*, was reſcued from the miſerable State he was in, p. 1.

Chap. 2. Containing an Account of the Child's being brought to *Briſol*, when no Intelli-

Intelligence could be had of his Parentage. ——What happened at his Arrival at *Briſtol*. ——His being baptized conditionally by the Name of *Benjamin St. Martin*. ——His being nurſed at a Farmhouſe. ——His Removal to an Hoſpital for Children. ——His being ſent to *Eaton College*, and afterwards to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, which laſt Place he was expelled, 32.

——— 3. Containing an Account of the Doctor's Deſign for having *Benjamin St. Martin* become a Clergyman notwithſtanding his being expelled the Univerſity, and his little Inclination to that State. ——The Doctor in the Height of his Expectations, falls dangerouſly ill. ——His Inſtructions to young *St. Martin*, 53.

Book. II. Chap. 1. Containing an Account of Mr. *St. Martin*'s becoming acquainted with a young Lord, who obtained the Doctor's Leave for his accompanying him to *London*, 71.

Chap. 2. Containing the Amours of the *Rival Brothers*, 73.

Book III. Chap. 1. Containing only an Introduction to the next Chap. 199.

Chap. 2. Containing an Account of Mr. *St. Martin*'s Intrigue with *Poppea*, from p. 200 to the End.

To this Volume is prefixed an Introduction, wherein (ſays the Author) by a Logico-metaphyſical Demonſtration, Romance and Novel-writing is proved to be a mere Nothing. ——The Argument illuſtrated with proper Embelliſhments.

The ſecond Volume contains 256 Pages, and theſe are likewiſe divided into three Books, each of which is divided into three Chapters.

Book I. Chap. 1. Containing an Account of *St. Martin*'s quitting *London*, with an Intent to go to *France*. ——The Conſideration that induced him to alter his Reſolution. ——He returns to *Briſtol*, and ſoon after becomes acquainted with a young Lord, who being to take the Tour of *Europe*, deſires his Company. ——He gladly accepts the Propoſal, provided he has the Doctor's Leave, which being obtained, they ſet out, under the Care of a Phyſician, in a *Briſtol* Merchant-ſhip, and arrive at *Liſbon*. ——By Means of a memorable Monumental Inſcription, which they meet with in their Journey to *Cadix*, is related, in the following Chapters, the Story of *Iſabella da Cimbra*, p. 1.

Chap. 2. Containing Part of the Narrative of *Iſabella da Cimbra*, 32.

——— 3. Containing the Sequel of *Iſabella da Cimbra*'s Narrative, 52.

Book II. Chap. 1. Mr. *St. Martin* and his Company arrive at *Cadix*, where they hire a Ship to go to *Gibraltar*, ——they are taken at Sea by a *Sallee* Rover, and ſent to *Fez*. ——An Account of what happened during the Time of their being detained Priſoners, 92.

Chap. 2. Containing the Stratagems uſed to facilitate *St. Martin*'s Eſcape, which was accordingly effected. ——An Account of the Diſturbances in the Palace on his being miſſing. ——The Secretary's Manner of his own Eſcape, 123.

——— 3. Containing an Account of *St. Martin*'s not proceeding with the Caravan to *Grand Cairo*, by reaſon of his Friend's Illneſs, which obliged him to remain in the principal Towns of the Provinces of *Biledulgerid*. ——He receives a Love-letter. ——The Diſcourſe that enſued between him and his Friend on that Occaſion, 154.

Book III. Chap 1. Containing the Progreſs and Reſult of *Maacla*'s Amour with *St. Martin*, 167.

Chap. 2. Containing an Account of *St. Martin*'s leaving *Biledulgerid*, and his Family, with an Intent to return to *England*, after the Death of his Friend and Uncle. ——His ſailing from *Grand Cairo* in a *Dutch* Ship, bound for *Amſterdam*, which is taken by three *Algerine* Corſairs, and retaken by two *Malteſe* Frigates. On this Occaſion, with other Particulars, are related the Amours of *Zaima*, a *Turkiſh* Lady, 192.

——— 3. Containing the Concluſion of this Work, which gives an Account of Mr. *St. Martin*'s coming to *England*, and diſcovering his Parents, to his and their great Satisfaction, 243.

To give our Readers a farther Idea of this Author's Genius, we ſhall make a ſhort Extract from the Introduction to the firſt Volume, as follows.

When Folks go a Journey, it is for Pleaſure or Profit. The latter Intention has in view the tranſacting of ſome Buſineſs; the Former ſeeks only ſome Amuſement to recreate the Mind or Body. I may ſay, that I have undertaken a Kind of Journey, to go through the ſeveral Stages I propoſe to myſelf in this Hiſtory; but whether I am influenced in ſo doing by Pleaſure or Profit is not ſo eaſy to determine; becauſe, on theſe Occaſions, I cannot help letting *Bibliopoliſts* run away with the Profits, and the Reader with the Pleaſure. When all is ſaid and done, my Portion of either will be the ſmalleſt, and the ſame Fatality that once laid hold of the Poet *Statius*, muſt, I am ſure, haſten with huge Strides to ſeize upon me; for though I ſhould pulveriſe my Brains into Atoms, as Thouſands of my Brother-Moderns have effectually done, to extort

extort Applauſe; yet, in the winding up, woful Experience will point out to me the Inconveniencies of making a graceful Exit with an empty Purſe, and its Concomitant, a hungry Belly.

All the Conſolation I have left, amidſt the Embarraſment of this Dilemma, is, to conſider ſeriouſly with myſelf, that whatever I may do in this Way is a mere Nothing, or little better than Nothing, and conſequently, that my Pleaſure and Profit ought not to exceed the Dimenſions of a mere Nothing, or Something a-kin to Nothing.———

What a noble Thing is it for an Author to be ſo diſintereſted, as to take Pains to argue himſelf out of his Prejudices in his own Favour! Out of his Self-love! and out of that Opinion he has of his Productions! that, be they what they will, (whether the Hiſtory of *Tom Thumb*, or *Tom Jones*) ———He can aſk himſelf, without Reluctance, the Queſtion, What have I wrote? What have I done? And anſwer, not impertinently, Nothing. However the Paradox may be reliſhed by Others, it is, I dare ſay, but too true, *&c.*

We ſhall alſo give a Specimen of the Style and Manner in which the Author has wrote this Hiſtory. Our Readers may form ſome Idea of it from the following Paragraphs in Book I. Chap. 5. under the Title of *Benjamin Collins*'s Inſtructions for the Uſe of his beloved *Benjamin St. Martin*, p. 60.

"Let not the Vanity and falſe Science of atheiſtical Writers and impious Libertines ever corrupt your Heart; be not deterred by their Inſinuations from adoring the great Author of your Being in Spirit and in Truth. Remember, that your Lord and Saviour, not only ſet you free from the Slavery of Sin, but was willing, in his own Perſon, to give you a living Example of all Virtue.———

In the Diſcharge of your Duty, be never biaſſed by any illicit Motive. He that can take a Bribe, ſhews that he is ready to make any Cauſe good.———He is regardleſs of that precious Jewel his Honour, and he deems Integrity a vain Phantom, which ſhould never be excluded the Contracts of ſocial Commerce. Let it be your Care, not to ſplit on ſo dangerous a Rock. Let not Cuſtom or Example prevail over you to commit a Crime, ſo repugnant to the Dictates of a pure and upright Conſcience; and even though this Cuſtom or Example ſhould proceed from Men in Power, and of noble Birth, it cannot be a Sanction for you to copy after their Infamy, *&c. &c.*"

The following Books were omitted in the preceding Account.

A new Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament, by *John Hervey*, A. M. 1s. ſold by *R. Davis*.

The Novitiate of the Marquis *de B.* or the Apprentice turned Maſter, 3s. bound. *J. Pottinger*.

Apocalyptical; or a fair State and Chronological Connection of the ſeveral Events referred to in the Book of Revelations, 1s. *S. Ballard*.

PAMPHLETS.

The genuine legal Sentence pronounced by the High Court of Judicature of *Portugal*, upon the Conſpirators againſt the Life of his moſt Faithful Majeſty; with the juſt Motives for the ſame; literally tranſlated from the original *Portugueſe*. Price 1s. for *E. Owen*.

A Letter to *Tobias Smollet*, M. D. occaſioned by his Criticiſm on a late Tranſlation of *Tibullus*, by Dr. *Grainger*, 6d. *Kinnerſly*.

Obſervations on the Landing of Forces, deſigned for the Invaſion of a Country, by Sir *Clement Edmonds*, Bart. 1s. *J. Priddeu*.

A ſuccinct Account of the Perſon, the Way of Living, and of the Court of the King of *Pruſſia*, 6d. *J. Noon*.

Populouſneſs, with Oeconomy, the Wealth and Strength of a Kingdom, 6d. *Buckland*.

Obſervations on the Account of the Royal and Noble Authors, in Article VI. of the Critical Review.

The Secrets of the Free Maſons revealed, 6d. *J. Scott*.

The Beldames, a Poem, 1s. *M. Cooper*.

The Clouds, a Comedy, 2s. *T. Payne*.

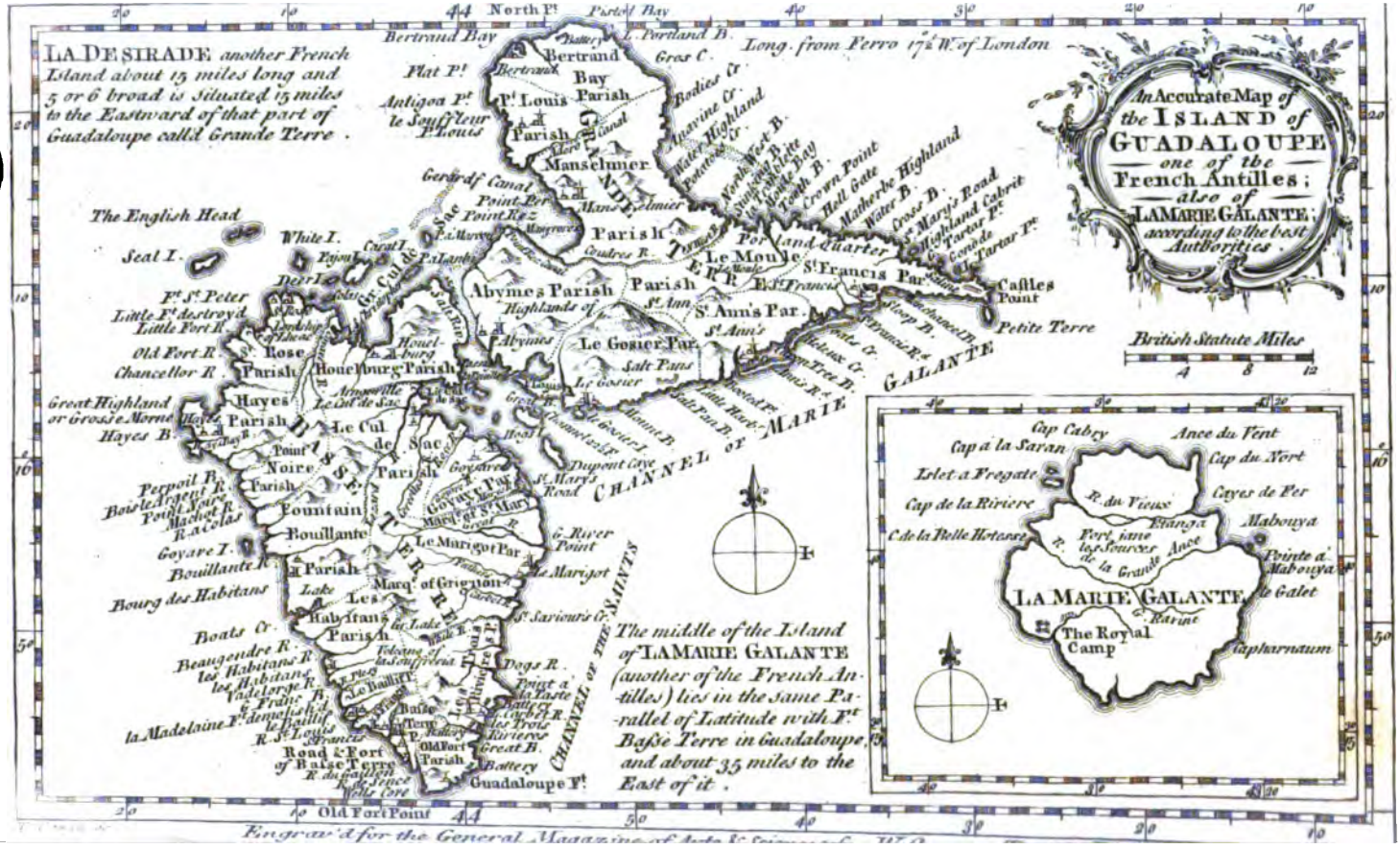
Single Sermons.

The Neceſſity of actual Holineſs, by *Tho. Foſter*, Rector of *Haleſworth*, *Suffolk*, 6d. *Waller*.

A Sermon preached *January* 4, on the Death of the Rev. Mr. *James Hervey*, Rector of *Weſton Favel* in *Northamptonſhire*, by *W. Romaine*, A. M. 6d. *J. Worrall*.

Chriſt, the only Foundation; a Sermon preached on the Death of the Rev. Mr. *James Hervey*, by *W. Cudworth*, 4d. *G. Keith*.

A Sermon preached before the Honourable Houſe of Commons on the 30th of *January*, 1759, by *John Roſe*, D. D. 6d. *Bathurſt*.


LA DESIRADE another French Island about 15 miles long and 5 or 6 broad is situated 15 miles to the Eastward of that part of Guadaloupe calld Grande Terre.
Long. from Ferro 17d W. of London
An Accurate Map of the ISLAND of GUADALOUPE one of the French Antilles; also of LA MARIE GALANTE, according to the best Authorities
British Statute Miles
4 8 12
The middle of the Island of LA MARIE GALANTE (another of the French Antilles) lies in the same Parallel of Latitude with Ft Basse Terre in Guadaloupe, and about 35 miles to the East of it.
LA MARIE GALANTE
The Royal Camp
Capharnaum
Pointe a Mabouya
Mabouya
Cayes de Per
Cap du Nort
Ance du Vent
Cap Cabry
Cap a la Saran
Islet a Fregate
Cap de la Riviere
C de la Belle Hotesse
R. du Vieux Fort
Etanga
Ance de la Grande Source
Ance
Bertrand Bay
Bertrand
Pt Louis Parish
Manselmer
Parish
Abymes Parish
Le Gosier Par.
St Ann's Par.
St Francis Par.
Le Moule
Castles Point
Petite Terre
GUADALOUPE
CHANNEL OF THE SAINTS
CHANNEL OF MARIE GALANTE
The English Head
Seal I.
White I.
Ft St Peter
Little Ft destroyd
Little Port R.
Old Fort R.
Chancellor R.
Rose Parish
Hayes Parish
Great Highland or Grosse Morne
Hayes B.
Perpoil R.
Bois le Argent R.
Poul Noire R.
Machet R.
Goyave I.
Bouillante R.
Bourg des Habitans
Boats Cr.
Beaugendre R.
les Habitans R.
Vade Large R.
la Madelaine R.
Road & Fort of Baise Terre
Old Fort Point
Guadaloupe Ft
Hauet-Bourg
Hourg Parish
Le Cul de Sac
Pointe Noire Parish
Fountain
Bouillante
Le Marigot Par.
Marq.t of Grignon
Les Habitans Parish
Dogs R.
Great B.
Battery
Dupont Caye
St Mary's Road
Gt River Point
Le Marigot
St Saviour's Cr.
Crown Point
Hall Gate
Matherbe Highland
Water B.
Cross B.
St Mary's Road
Highland Cabrit
Tartar Pt
Tartar Pt
Long Island
Engrav'd for the General Magazine of Arts & Sciences

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *MARCH*, 1759.

A Deſcription and Natural Hiſtory of the Iſland of Guardaloupe.

Guadaloupe, one of the *Caribbee* Iſlands, was ſo named by *Columbus*, from the Reſemblance of its Mountains to thoſe of that Name in *Spain*; but it was by the *Caribbees* themſelves called *Karukera*, or *Carricuera*. 'Tis reckoned 15 Miles N. W. of *Marigalante*, and 30 Leagues N. W. from *Martinico*, W. Long. 62. N. Lat. 16. 6. 'Tis the largeſt and one of the fineſt belonging to the *French* in thoſe Parts, being near 100 Leagues in Circumference. Father *Tertre*'s Map repreſents it divided into two Parts by a Channel about a League and a Half over, called *Salt River*, navigable only by Canoes, that runs N. and S. and communicates with the Sea on both Sides by a great Bay at each End, of which that on the N. is called *Grande Cul de Sac*, and the S. *Petit Cul de Sac*. The Eaſt Part of the Iſland is called *Grand Terre*, and is about 19 *French* Leagues from *Antigua* Point on the N. W. to the Point of *Guardaloupe*, on the S. E. and about 9 Leagues and an Half in the Middle where broadeſt. M. *Robbe*, the *French* Geographer, makes this Part about 50 Leagues in Compaſs. The W. Part, which is properly *Guardaloupe*, according to *Labat*, is ſubdivided by a Ridge of Mountains into *Capes Terre* W. and *Baſſe Terre* E. This is 13¾ Leagues from N. to S. and 7½ where broadeſt, and 45 Leagues in Compaſs. Both Parts would be joined by an Iſthmus a League and a Half broad, were it not cut thro' by the ſaid Canal. *Grand Terre* Part is deſtitute of freſh Water, which is ſo plentiful in the other (properly called *Guardaloupe*) that it has enough to ſupply the neighbouring Iſlands. *Labat* makes this 35 Leagues in Compaſs, and both Parts or Iſlands together about 90. The *Salt River*, he ſays, is about 300 Feet over at its Mouth, towards Great *Cul de Sac*, from whence it grows more narrow, ſo that in ſome Places it is not above 90 Feet over. Its Depth is alſo unequal; for in ſome Places it will carry a Ship of 500 Tons, in others, hardly a Veſſel of 50. It is a ſmooth clear Stream, above two Leagues from one *Cul* to the other, finely ſhaded, moſtly with Mangroves. The *French* began to ſend Colonies to it about 1632; but it has vaſtly more increaſed ſince the Beginning of the preſent Century. 'Tis ſaid to contain 10,000 *European* Inhabitants, and 30,000 Negroes; it makes more Sugar than any of the *Britiſh* Iſlands but *Jamaica*, and is fortified with ſeveral regular Forts.

In the *Grand Terre*, on the E. Side of the *Petit Cul de Sac*, ſtands Fort *Louis*, with a Redoubt before it of ſix Guns to play into the Road. This Fort lies in that Quarter called the Pariſh of *Goſier*. In the *Grand Terre* are great Indentures made in the Land by the Sea, affording Shelter to Veſſels from Hurricanes or Enemies, in ſuch deep Water, that, inſtead of Anchorage, they are moored to Palmetto Trees on each Side, the Branches of which in a Manner cover them. The *Grande Cul* contains a Baſon, five or ſix Leagues long, from the Point of *Gros Morne* in the *Baſſe Terre*, to that of *Antigua* in *Grande Terre*, three Leagues where broadeſt, and one where narroweſt; a ſafe Road for all Rates. The *Petit Cul de Sac* is a populous, well cultivated, trading Pariſh, to the N. of *Goſaves*; and Both are in *Cabes Terre*, on the Eaſt Side of *Guardaloupe Proper*. Ginger comes up exceedingly well in the E. of *Proper Guardaloupe*, between *Great Cul de Sac* and the River of *Cabes Terre*, or *Great River*, which is 180 Feet wide, clear Water, but almoſt impaſſable by reaſon of numberleſs Rocks. People here eat vaſt Quantities of it even green, becauſe of the extraordinary Moiſture of the Country. The next River to the South is the *Grand Carbet*, and Half a League further *Grand Bananiers*. That named *Trois Rivieres*, 4 Miles broad, is on the S. E. Side of *Guardaloupe*, where ſtands the *Old Fort*, for Security of the Coaſt, which is very even, has good Anchorage,

chorage, and a ſmooth Water, and therefore moſt liable to Deſcents from Enemies, who, if they had this Part of the Iſland, might cut off the Communication betwixt *Cabes* and *Baſſe Terre*, and thereby make themſelves Maſters of the Whole. There are therefore two Iron Guns to give alarm; and in the Sulphur Mountains is a Redoubt, called *Dos d'Aſne*, to which the *French*, when ſuch a Deſcent has happened, ſent their beſt Effects, Wives, Children, and old Men. But the Country here is ſo full of Woods and Precipices, that an Handful of Men might keep off an Army. The River *Galleons*, on the S. W. Side, where they have another Fort, is ſo called, becauſe the Galleons uſed to put in there for Refreſhments, before the *French* had the Iſland. The chief Fort of all is at the Town of *Baſſe Terre*, two Leagues North from the Point of *Old Fort*. The Town is alſo the Chiefeſt, with ſeveral Churches, Monaſteries, and Magazines, and a Caſtle with four Bulwarks, beſides a Fort on a neighbouring Mountain. It was burnt by the *Engliſh* in 1691, after 35 Days Siege, together with ſome other Forts; and when it was almoſt entirely rebuilt, it was carried away by a furious Inundation of the River *Bailiff*. 'Twas begun again to be rebuilt, when it was a ſecond Time burnt by the *Engliſh* in 1703, with *Magdalen* and other Forts. This Fort ſtands on higher Ground than the Town. Its Walls are waſhed on the S. E. by the River *Galleons*. Weſt it faces the Sea, from whence it is 100 Paces; and on the N. W. Side it looks towards the Town and Mountain. The moſt conſiderable Part of the Town is betwixt the Fort and that called the *River of Herbs*; and this is properly called the Town of *Baſſe Terre*; and that which extends from the River to the Brook of *Billan*, is called the Town of *St. Francis*. Between the *Bailiff*, Weſt, and the great River of *Goyaves*, Eaſt, are the Ruins of another Fortification, deſtroyed by the *Engliſh* in 1691. About Half a League from hence is *Ance à la Barque* Creek, where the *Engliſh* made then their Deſcent; the moſt likely Place, ſays *Labat*, they could have choſen for every Man of them to be cut to Pieces, if the *French* General Officers had behaved as they ought; becauſe of the many Defiles, difficult Paſſes, Mountains, and Rivers, between the Landing-place and Fort of *Baſſe Terre*.

The Air is clear and wholeſome, and is not ſo hot as in *Martinico*, for which Reaſon many Trees and Fruits grow here in greater Plenty and Perfection. *Labat* found here the Copan Tree, ſo famous for its ſanative Balſam or Oil; this Tree is handſome, about 20 Feet high, with a Leaf like that of an Orange-tree, but ſomewhat longer and more pointed, and of an aromatic Smell, as is alſo its Bark, when rubbed between the Fingers; its Wood is white and very ſoft. It is of quick Growth, becauſe the Sapis always riſing. It grows not hard nor dry like the Balſam of *Peru*. He commends it as a Specific for almoſt all Maladies internal and external. He alſo found the Milk-ſhrub, whoſe Leaf reſembles a Laurel, only it is larger, thicker, and ſofter, and its Fibres, when preſſed, yield a Liquor of the Colour and Subſtance of Milk. It has Bloſſoms of five or ſix Flowers each, reſembling Jeſſamin, being white, and containing in the Middle a little oval Bud, incloſing two ſmall black Grains, that are the Seed of the Tree, which alſo thrives very well from Slips. Its Bark is pale green without, white within, and contains a Pith like an Alder. The Leaf-ſtem is about an Inch long, with a Knot at the Place where it touches the Bark. *Labat* commends the Juice for near as many Virtues as the Copau. Here is alſo the Mourbane-tree, which bears yellow Plumbs, wherewith they fatten Hogs; and the Corbary, a Tree which bears Fruit in a Shell, containing a downy Pulp of a Saffron Colour, and yields a Gum, which hardened in the Sun becomes very clear, ſo that it is uſed for Bracelets, *&c.* The chief Product, beſides, is Sugar, Cotton, Indigo, Ginger, Tobacco, Caſſia, Bananas, Pine-apples, Store of Rice, Maize, Mandioca, and Potatoes. Some Mountains in the above Ridge are overgrown with Trees; at the Feet of others are large Plains watered by ſweet Streams. Among them is a Volcano, continually ſmoaking, which gives a ſulphureous Taſte to the Rivers about it; and there are boiling hot Springs, particularly one in the Weſt, near *Goyaves* Iſland, good for Dropſies. The two *Culs de Sac* abound with Tortoiſes, Sharks, Pilots, *&c.* and here are Abundance of Land-crabs, with Swarms of Muſketos and Gnats.

Here the Father was at the Hunting of that Bird of Paſſage, which he met with in none of the Iſlands but this and *Dominica*, to which they repair at certain Times of the Year, to couple, lay, and hatch. He ſuppoſes it to be the Devil-bird that is ſeen in *Virginia*, *&c.* from *May* to *October*. 'Tis about the Size of a young Pullet. Its Plumage is as black as Jet, its Wings long and ſtrong, its Legs very ſhort, with Feet like Ducks, but armed with ſtrong Claws. Its Beak is an Inch and a Half long, crooked, ſharp, and extremely hard. It, with its large Eyes, ſees beſt at Night, when it catches Fiſh out of the Sea; but if diſturbed

ed by Day, the Light ſo dazzles them, that they fly full-butt at every Object in their Way, till they fall. They return from Sea in the Morning, to that which is from them called the *Devil's Mountain*, not far from the River *Bailiff*. There they lodge by Pairs in Holes; and nightly, when flying out to Sea, they make ſuch a Chattering, as if they called to, and anſwered one another. They ſtay here from the Beginning of *October* to the End of *November*, after which they are not ſeen till the Middle of *January*, and then only ſingle Ones are to be found in each Hole. Their blackiſh Fleſh has a fiſhy Taſte, but it is good and nouriſhing. The young Ones are moſt tender, but their Fat like ſo much Oil.

He found the Top of the Sulphur Mountain bare, without any Thing but Fern, and ſome ſorry Shrubs, laden with Moſs; which he aſcribed partly to the Cold in ſo high a Situation; and partly to its ſulphurous Exhalations, and Eruptions of its Aſhes. The Negroes, who ſell Brimſtone, fetch it from hence. The *White River* aſſumes its Colour from the ſaid Aſhes, and falls into That of *St. Louis*. Bees here are blacker and rounder than Ours, but not above half as big; nor ſeem they to have any Sting; or, if ſo, tis too weak to pierce the Skin; ſo that when they are held in Hand, you only feel a ſlight Titillation, which proceeds from the Motion of their Feet, rather than of their Stings. They have no Hives but in hollow Trees. Their Wax is black, nor uſed, but to cement the Corks of Bottles, after it is thoroughly purified. The Bees there do not make Combs, but lay their Honey in little Wax-bladders, of the Form and Size of Pigeons Eggs, though more pointed. Though eaſily parted, yet ſo artfully are they diſpoſed, that there appears no Void between them. Here are very large Spiders; Some as large as a Man's Fiſt; but then they have no Horns, nor are they poiſonous. The *French* here are very cautious of deſtroying them, becauſe they eat a certain ſtinking, naſty Inſect, called Ravets, of the Size, and almoſt the Shape of *Maybuggs*, but a little more flat and tender, which gnaw Paper, Books, Pictures, *&c.* and foul all Places wherever they pitch with their Ordure.

In the Government of *Guardaloupe* are comprehended not only the *Grand Terre*, but *Xointes*, or *All Saints* Iſlands, and *Deſeada*. The Former are three little Iſlands on the S. E. Side of *Guardaloupe*, of which the Weſternmoſt is called *Terre de Bas*, or *Low Iſland*, about three Leagues in Computation, and the Eaſternmoſt of the Iſlands the *High Iſland*, the biggeſt; the third in the Middle of the other two, is only a large Rock, but helps to form a very good Harbour.

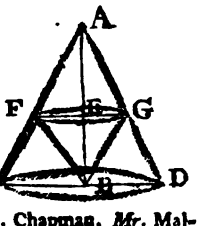
MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 214, *anſwered by* Hindonienſis.

AS the Solidity of a Cone is $= \frac{1}{3}$ of a Cylinder of the ſame Baſe and Altitude; and it being well-known that the greateſt Cylinder that can be cut out of any Cone, will be when the Cone is cut at $\frac{1}{3}$ of its Altitude; conſequently, the Altitude of the required Cone will be $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Altitude of the given Cone, and the Diameter of its Baſe $\frac{1}{3}$ of the given Cone's Diameter.

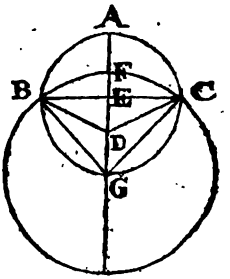
Queſtion 214, *anſwer'd by Mr.* Wm. Eaton, *of* Sutton *on the Hill*, Derbyſhire.

PUT $a =$ the Altitude AB, $b =$ CD, $x =$ AE, then (*per* ſimilar Triangles) as $a : b :: x : \frac{bx}{a} =$ FG, and $a - x =$ EB, $\therefore \frac{b^2 x^2}{a^2} \times \frac{a-x}{3}$ is a *Maximum* (*per* Queſt.) $\therefore x^2 a - x^3$ is a *Maximum*, fluxed and reduced gives $x = \frac{2}{3} a$ $\therefore$ EB $= \frac{1}{3} a$, and FG $= \frac{1}{3} b$. *Q. E. I.*



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. E. Ellis, *Mr.* Allen, *Mr.* Chapman, *Mr.* Mallack, *Mr.* S. Cole, *Mr.* Kighley, *Mr.* Boſworth, *and Mr.* Atkinſon. *Queſtion*

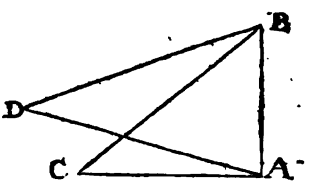
Question 215, *answered by Mr.* J. Beighton.



PUT $x = EG$, $y = FE$, $a = 7.5$, $b = 18$, then will $AE = a + y$, $GF = x + y$, and by the Circle's Property $a\,a + y\,x = b^2$, and *per* (47 *E.* 1.) $y^2 + 2\,x\,y = b^2$ $\therefore \frac{b^2}{y + a} = \frac{b^2 - y^2}{2\,y}$ and $x = 24$, $y = 6$ from the Equation. Hence the Diameters are 60 and $37\frac{1}{2}$. *Q. E. T.*

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Robinson, *Mr.* Allen, *Mr.* Eaton, *Mr.* Mallock, *Mr.* Fish, *Mr.* Kighley, *Mr.* Bosworth, *Mr.* Barker, *Mr.* Scott, *Master* J. Scarth, *Mr.* Mitchell, *Mr.* Dade, *Mr.* Norris, *Mr.* Hindonienſis, *Mr.* Robert Williams, *Mr.* Hatton, *Mr.* Matthewſon, *Mr.* Freeman, *Mr.* Storer, *and Mr.* Stone.

Queſtion 216, *anſwered by the Rev. Dr.* Bolton, *at* Stalbridge.



LET AB be the Monument, and AC, AD the Shadows projected. Then AC : AB and AD : AB :: Tangent of the reſpective Altitudes of the Sun's upper Limb, from which ſubtracting the Sun's Semidiameter + the Refraction, we ſhall have the true Altitudes of the Sun's Center, *viz.* at 8h. A. M. 26° 15′ 50″, and at 2h. P. M. 41° 42′ 02″.

Now, from two Altitudes, and the horary Diſtance from the Meridian, we may find the Things required, on Suppoſition that the Sun's Declination remains nearly the ſame.

Let A = leaſt Altitude, and B = greateſt Altitude. S = Sine of Altitudes. K = Co-Sine of greateſt horary Diſtance from Meridian. M = Co-Sine of leaſt horary Diſtance, R = Radius = 1.

Firſt Equation.

$$\frac{R - K \times \overline{SB - SA}}{M - K} + SA = \text{natural Sine of Sun's meridian Altitude} = 48° 18′ 39″.$$

Second Equation.

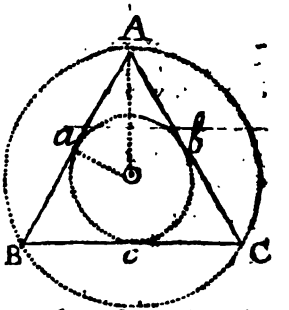
$$\frac{R + K \times \overline{SB - SA}}{M - K} - SA = \text{natural Sine of Sun's Depreſſion at Midnight} = 28° 2′ 57″.$$

From	48°	18′	39″	
Subtract	28	2	57	
	20	15	42	
Half	= 10	7	51	= Sun's Declination (N) anſwering to *April* 16.
Add	28	2	57	
Co-Latitude	38	10	48	
	90			
Latitude	51	49	12	

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. W. Reeves, *Mr.* John Buddles, *Mr.* Metcalfe, *Mr.* Robinſon, *and Mr.* Brownbridge.

Queſtion

Question 217, *answered by Mr.* Abraham Stone, *Land Surveyor:*



SUBSTITUTE one of the equal Sides, then to find the Area the Proportion will hold, as Radius is to the Sine of one of the equal Angles, ſo is the Rectangle of the ſubſtituted Side, to double the Area. By two or three Trials, I find one of the equal Sides to be 6.9282, from whence the Area will be = 20.7846 = three Times the Side, or the whole Perimeter which was required.——Inſcribe the Circle *a b c*, and circumſcribe the Circle A B C, draw ⊙ A and ⊙ *a*, which will form the Right-angled Triangle A ⊙ *a*, in which the Perpendicular *a* A = half the Side A B, and all the Angles are given to find *a* ⊙, and A ⊙ the Diameters of the inſcribed and circumſcribed Circles, which per Trigonometry, as S ∠ A ⊙ *a* = 60° : A *a* = 3.4641 :: S ∠ ⊙ A *a* = 30° : Radius : A ⊙ = 4; then as S ∠ A ⊙ *a* = 60° : A *a* = 3.4641 :: S ∠ ⊙ A *a* = 30° : *a* ⊙ = 2, whence it appears, that A ⊙ = 2 *a* ⊙. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. R. Hariſon, *Mr.* J. Buddles, *Mr.* Robinſon, *Mr.* Kighley, *Mr.* Collins, *Mr.* Mitchell, *Mr.* Mathewſon, *Mr.* Norris, *Maſter* J. Scarth, *Mr.* E. Ellis, *Mr.* Romley, *Mr.* Metcalfe, *Mr.* J. Scott, *Mr.* J. Storer, *Mr.* W. Chapman, *and Mr.* Brownbridge.

N. B. *We beg the Favour of our ingenious Correſpondents, not to draw the Figures, or Diagrams to their Queſtions and Solutions larger than is neceſſary. As alſo not to ſend Queſtions without Solutions.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 224.

By Mr. Thomas Barker.

GIVEN in a plain Triangle two Sides, = 10, and 20 reſpectively. *Quere*, the third Side when the Area is a *Maximum*?

Queſtion 225.

By Mr. F. Holliday.

SUppoſe the Radius of our *Sphere*,
Is as the * Margin does appear;
How high in th' Æther muſt I be
That I *one third* o' th' Globe may ſee?

* 3985 *Miles.*

Queſtion 226.

By Mr. Samuel Cole, *of* Portſmouth.

SUppoſe a Pole of an indefinite Length, placed up at an Angle of 45° with the Horizon; and at 20 Yards diſtant from its Foot [meaſured on the Ground, the contrary Way to its Inclination] one End of a Rope is faſtened; now it is required to find a Place in the Pole, where, if the other End were faſtened, a Body would deſcend the Rope, from the Pole to the Ground, in the leaſt Time poſſible?

Queſtion 227.

By Mr. Thomas Robinſon *of* Biddick.

THERE is a Bill intended to be preſented in Parliament, for making the River *Wear* navigable from *Biddick* Ford, up to *Durham* by Sluices. Now the Breadth of the River at *Biddick* Ford, let it be 60 Yards, it is required to find what Angle Gates of the Sluice ought to make with the Ford, ſo that they may reſiſt againſt the greateſt Preſſure of Water poſſible; the Length of the Water-gates of the Sluice is alſo required?

Queſtion

Question 228.

By Mr. Thomas Bosworth.

INTO a Vessel filled with Rain-water, suppose there be put a conical Foot of dry Wood, with the lesser End downwards, and its Axis perpendicular to the Surface of the Water; and when a Plane passing thro' the Center of Gravity, parallel to the Base, coincides with the Water's Surface, it is found to rest in Equilibrium: Required the Quantity of Water that will run over, and the specific Gravity of the Cone?

Barometrical Observations. 1759. *Feb.*

1	29,91
2	29,85
3	30,40
4	30,11
5	29,81
6	29,80
7	30,12
8	30,13
9	30,13
10	30,18
11	30,05
12	30,31
13	30,42
14	30,32
15	30,31
16	30,32
17	30,35
18	30,41
19	30,32
20	30,21
21	30,04
22	29,91
23	30,00
24	29,82
25	29,41
26	29,14
27	29,33
28	29,53

A Calculation of a Lunar Eclipse, that will happen the 29th Day of May, 1760, *(from* Palladium Tables) *per* R. Waddington, Hull.

	York. d.	h.	′	″	*London.* d.	h.	′	″	
Beginning	29	9	5	18	29	9	7	18	P.M. apparent Time.
True Opposition		9	13	51	—	9	17	51	
Middle		9	24	23	—	9	28	23	
End		9	45	28	—	9	49	28	
Moon's Latitude							52	13	North.

Digits eclipsed 21′ 5″, on the Moon's lower Limb.

1760, June 13, *will happen a Solar Eclipse*, viz.

	Latitude.	Longitude.	
The Eclipse begins at Sun-rise	5° 26′	2° 1′	E.
Sun rising centrally eclipsed	12 58	15 49	W.
The Eclipse ends at Sun-rise	22 16	37 24	W.
Central in the Nonagesima Degree	46 19	53 23	E.
The Eclipse begins at Sun-set	37 53	159 12	E.
Sun-sets centrally eclipsed	28 53	136 15	E.
The Eclipse ends at Sun-set	21 5	117 35	E.
Eclipse central and total in the Meridian	46 30	54 30	E.

From *London*.

The Times as under.

	At *York.* d.	h.	′	″	At *London.* d.	h.	′	″	
Beginning	13	6	39	39	13	6	38	21	Morning apparent Time.
Middle		7	20	35	—	7	20	57	
End		8	12	25	—	8	15	19	
Duration		1	32	46	—	1	36	58	
Digits eclips'd			4	23			5	2	lower Limb.

A. M.

1760, Nov. 22, *will happen an Eclipse of the Moon.*

	York. d.	h.	′	″	*London.* h.	′	″	
Beginning	22	7	45	32	7	49	32	P. M. or Afternoon apparent Time.
True Opposition		8	51	18	8	55	18	
Middle		8	58	10	9	2	10	
End		10	10	48	10	14	48	
Total Duration		2	25	16	2	25	16	

Digits eclipsed 6° 16′ on the Moon's upper Limb.

Moon's Latitude at the Middle of the Eclipse 44′ 36″ S.

To SINCERITY. An ODE.

I.

HAIL Goddeſs! whoſe auſpicious ſmile
The realms of innocence obey!
Fix this long deſerted iſle,
And make her ſons as bleſt as they.
May party-zeal's tumultuous fury ceaſe,
Vanquiſh'd by thee, may raging diſcord fall!
Swelling ambition hence recal,
And hush our civil jars to love and peace.

II.

Let treachery no more pretend
Perfidiouſly to act her part;
But, baniſh'd hence, let love attend
In calm poſſeſſion of the heart;
And ſqualliid envy too, with rueful ſighs,
In vain her trembling, livid ſnakes, untwine;
'Till by her native virulence ſhe dies.

III.

Hypocriſy no more cajole,
But ſtill unmaſk'd her wiles betray;
Malice no more inflame the ſoul,
And foul Detraction chaſe away,
With treaſon and rebellion doom'd to know
The weight of laws, and heav'n's vindictive rage,
Conſigning guilt in ev'ry age,
To the juſt tortures of the ſhades below.

IV.

Shall only climes, yet unexplor'd,
Truth with refulgent beauty ſee;
There feel thy influence reſtor'd
To center all felicity?
Ah, no; rebeaming on *Britannia*'s land,
May her awaken'd Sons thy pow'r confeſs,
In their united happineſs,
And bend obſequious to thy mild command!

V.

Then *Fame*! *Britannia*'s praiſes ſound;
Let earth and ſea her virtues ring,
And emulating nations round
With joy their humble tributes bring.
No longer then, the haughty *Gaul* ſhall raiſe
His trophies, conſcious of another's fame;
Nor gain a ſurreptitious name,
To rob fair *Albion* of her native bays.

VI.

Dull pageantry and empty noiſe,
That falſely glares, or vainly raves,
Lives but on momentary joys,
Or diſſipates on breath of ſlaves.
By thee enthron'd the heav'n-born ſoul looks down;
Nor wreath, nor grandeur, decks her genial ſtate,
Such trifles ſhe conſigns to fate;
Nor courts the fading luſtre of a crown.

VII.

'Tis *Truth* alone thy empire ſways,
Where love and innocence preſide;
Nor envy galls, nor craft betrays,
Where guardian virtues ſtill abide.
No flatt'ring courtiers there harangue the ſtate,
Nor buſy candidates their bribes extend
To the low caprice of a friend;
Or riſe by faction, or that fall by fate.

VIII.

Nor wily prieſts at ſynods move
By myſtic laws their bags to fill,
Nor chriſtians, licens'd from above,
The church's recuſants ſhall kill.
No ſyſtems there to hold our faith in chains,
But truth and nature ſtill in concert join,
To make their harmony divine,
Whilſt by the few ador'd the *Goddeſs* reigns.

IX.

Decent and plain religion's veſt;
Plain as the virtues ſhe maintains;
By *truth* alone ſhe ſtands confeſt,
Exempt from party-colour'd ſtains.
By thee ſincere, ſhe rules the ſimple mind;
Untaught to barter *truth* for doubtful ſenſe,
Or make of faith a ſly pretence,
To crafty ſyſtems never is confin'd.

X.

No barriſters, that plead for hire,
Thy peaceful realms ſhall ravage o'er;
Nor orphans ſhall their Aid require,
Their plunder'd fortunes to reſtore.
Twin-born with thee, the mild *Aſtrea* fled,
And craft and violence uſurp'd her reign:
Friendſhip and peace we court in vain,
When ruthleſs tyrants triumph in their ſtead.

XI.

Hence be infernal vices driv'n;
Such may we ever diſapprove,
And ſhare the happineſs of heav'n,
Which holds cemented ſtill by love.
'Twas *love*, congenial with *ſeraphic* minds,
That travers'd dauntleſs, the *Numidian* plains
'Tis *love* the ſavage breaſt reſtrains,
And all the ties of cruelty unbinds.

XII.

As when the world from atoms roſe,
Primæval deſart ſmil'd with peace:
Love charms the rage of ſavage foes,
When elemental diſcords ceaſe:
Nor jealouſy inflames, nor fears diſarms,
But pure, untainted Happineſs is known
To the bleſt pair: 'tis they alone
Exult by thee in their unrival'd charms.

XIII.

Wafted on paſſion's treach'rous wing,
Love periſhes in empty name;
But, if celeſtial warmth you bring,
Friendſhip and *love* are both the ſame.
Love, *truth*, and *friendſhip*, thus in one combin'd,
Share all the bliſs that happier regions know;
Which radiating here below,
Diſpel the glare of *vice* from human-kind.

XIV.

XIV.

Let *friendſhip* then again revive
To bleſs this long abandon'd iſle;
She unpolluted bliſs will give,
And if ſincere, will ne'er beguile.
O then, triumphant, rule in ev'ry breaſt,
And ſympathiſing raptures crown our joys,
Which rage or envy ne'er deſtroys,
If ſtill in *friendſhip's* bands divinely bleſt.

XV.

With dawning brightneſs ſee ſhe comes,
Our languid freedom to reſtore!
Hence *Pitt*, unbrib'd, our cauſe aſſumes,
And *Britons* riſe to ſink no more:
Shelter'd by him, ſee ev'ry child of fame
With hearts and hands their Acclamations raiſe;
In *liberty's* and *virtue's* praiſe,
And trophies build to his immortal name.

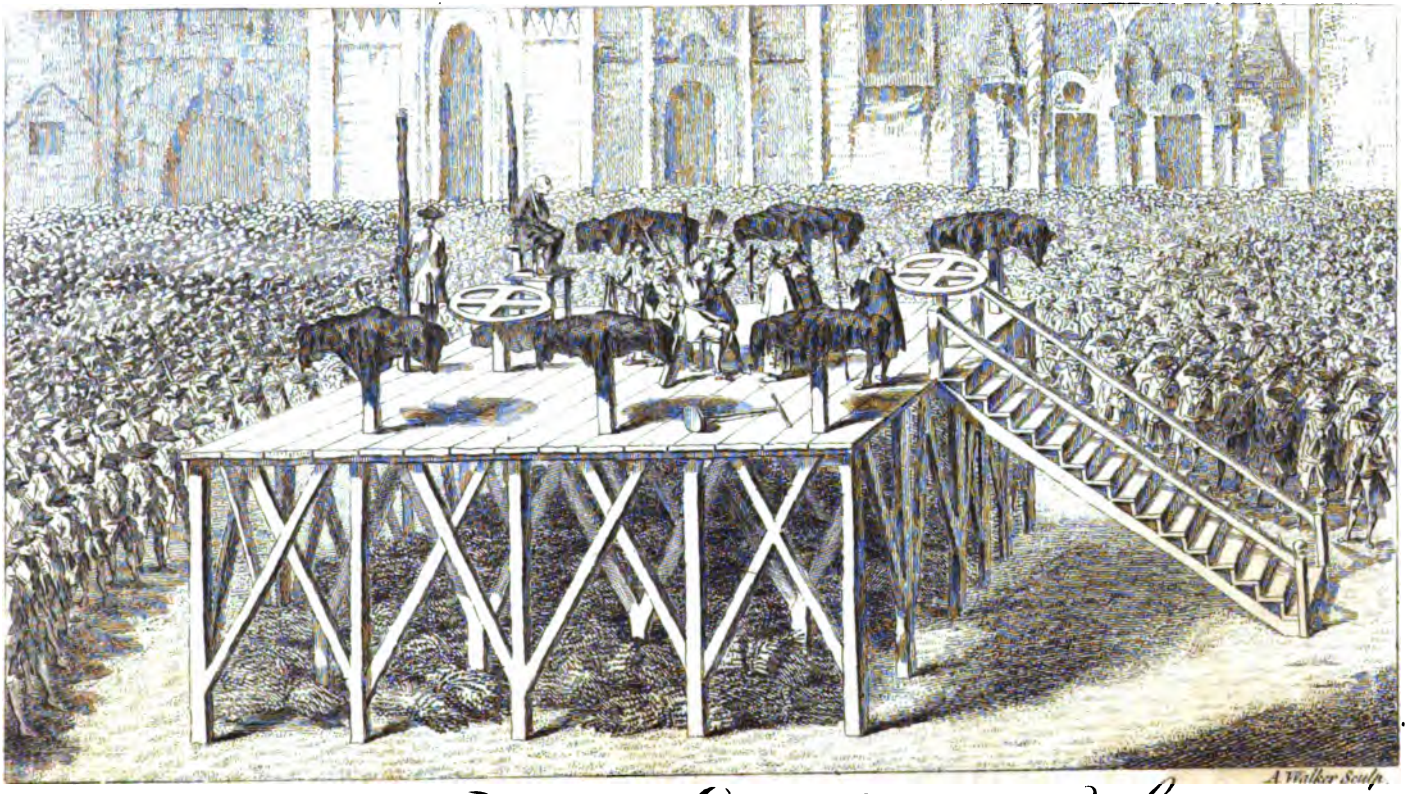
Reading, *John Weller.*

MARCH. *A Poem.*

Mutat terra vices. HOR.

TO thee, O *March*, theſe menſal lays belong;
Coy harbinger of *ſpring*, that wakes my ſong:
Whether the *north* enjoins thee to obey,
And ſnows and froſts deface the lengthen'd day,
Or *ſouthern* breezes on thy pinions play;
Deign to uphold the *Muſe*, who joys to meet
Thy vernal beamings of augmenting heat.
O, aid her now, from frozen topics riſe,
As joyous ſhe thro' milder regions flies,
And ſings young *ſpring*:—That now begins her reign,
Tho' oft retarded by or hail, or rain;
Or winds, or froſts, peculiar, *March*, to thee,
That cut the tender Plant and bloſſom'd tree:
But chiefly *winds*, attended by the *ſtorm*,
The gentle works of infant *ſpring* deform.
Cold *Boreas* chiefly and black *Eurus* blows,
Eurus and *Boreas*, man and nature's foes.
For ſee! where late the healthy bloſſom grew,
And bid the charms of youthful *Flora* ſhew;
A wither'd bloſſom ſtrikes the gard'ners eyes,
Who moans the hardſhip of indignant ſkies.
So ſome fond *matron* ſees her infant *child*
This hour in health, the next by death beguil'd,
And weeps its fate, ſo ſadly premature;
But ſtill lamenting muſt her loſs endure.
Winds now, methinks, I hear, with rage ariſe,
And loud conteſt the kingdom of the ſkies:
Death waits their blaſt, that growling bares the main,
And ſpreads black terror o'er the villag'd plain.
While rattling tempeſts wide extending pour
The fatal haily north congealed ſhow'r.
Wing'd with the ſtorm, I hear old *Æole* rage,
And winds with winds with equal force engage.
Now ſee vaſt billows above billows riſe,
While high-toſs'd veſſels kiſs th' impending ſkies;
Then, low as thought can form, ſink in the deep.
Then riſe again, and brave the ſurges ſteep.
The trembling pilot ſtruck with pannic fear,
(While cruel winds his ſails and cordage tear,)
Forgets his compaſs, and forgets to ſteer.
The uſeleſs rudder ſhuns the prow to guide;
The giddy ſport of the tempeſtuous tide.
At length, the veſſel on the flats is caſt,
And falls a victim to the tyrant blaſt;
Or by ſome rock is made a ſudden wreck,
And loſes maſts, and ſails, and keel, and deck:
The hapleſs crew deplore their wretched ſtate,
But ſcarce deplore, before they meet their fate;
Amid the waves the friendleſs deep implore,
Bereft of hope, in vain attempt the ſhore,
And ſunk from ſuccour, riſe to life no more.
Tremendous ſcenes like theſe my *Muſe* refrain,
And ſing of *March*, exempt from ſtorms and rain,
When *Nature* ſmiles, and woodland ſcenes look gay,
And crown the *March-immaculated* day:
When verdure wakes to deck the vernal ground,
With vivid green her native mantle round;
And *Flora* riſes with unblemiſh'd ſtore,
To paint the plains, and meads, and gardens o'er:
The lovely vi'let opes her fragrant breaſt,
And bluſhes in her purple-varied veſt;
Diſplays her charms; array'd in vernal pride,
On ſides of ſtreams, and by the hedg'rows ſide:
Edges the paths, and ſcents the ſhelving hills,
And the freſh air with her own odours fills.
The ſnow-drop, clad in robe of pureſt white,
Blooms meekly gay, O pleaſing bliſsful ſight!
Hail lovely flow'r, ſoft harbinger of ſpring!
At thy approach th' aërial choirifts ſing,
As conſcious thou doſt joy and pleaſure bring.
The early primroſe her fair beauty ſpreads,
And gilds the hills, the plains, the vales, and meads;
The lowly daiſies *Flora*, from her ſtores,
O'er *Nature's* varied carpet lib'ral pours,
The charming wind-flow'r, of unbounded dye,
Imparts its bloſſoms to the raptur'd eye:
The *Indian* jacinths, hyacinths ſo fair,
In various bloom confeſs the florift's care:
The polyanthos, and the daffodil,
The muſky wall-flow'r, and the tall jonquil;
The many vary'd iris, greatly gay,
The crocus, and the white hepatica,
Rejoice the ſcene:—While buds thick crown the trees,
And chearful *Nature* deep inhales the breeze;
Whoſe ſoft'ring force awaits the tender ſhow'r,
That wakes to life earth's various hidden ſtore:
Which riſing, gradual, deepens far and near,
While birds melodious hail the riſing year.
To love and joy attune their mingled notes,
And *Nature* echoes with their warbling throats.

Ye



A View of the Executions at Lisbon

Ye curious architects, in building skill'd,
Behold how artful now their nests they build!
Their little domes, which they so mutual rear,
With sprigs or straws, with moss or wool, or hair,
Exceed your utmost and your wisest care.
Some seek the hollow hedge, and some the grove;
Some shrubs delight, and some high cedars love;
Some thickets seek, and some contented be
To fill the fissure of the hollow tree:
This loves the hawthorn, that the poplar shade,
Some holly seek, and others yew invade,
Till each with care a fit recess has made,
Where it in peace may hatch its tender brood,
Fed with true care, and nurs'd in solitude.
O, let no hardea'd clown, nor truant boy,
With cruel hand their still retreats annoy!
So shall their offspring feel the full-plum'd wing,
And learn the carols of the shade to sing.
Tho' *Nature* smiles, the unestablish'd year
May in its breath the breath of winter bear:
The frosty morn may still retard the spring,
And the cold ore bear ague on its wing:
But let not *Winter* now with rage prevail,
Nor boreal winds suppress the southern gale,
While you, ye swains, destroy the wrankling weeds,
Left nip'ning, they profusely shed their seeds.
By wafting winds, o'er all the garden bore,
And god *Priapus* weeps a useless store.
Your fibrous rooted plants, ye gard'ners, part,
And sow your annual flow'rs with curious art.
To flow'r-pots now recent manure grant,
And lay'rs for blowing of carnations plant.
To hot-bed earth let now the curious give
Seeds of the plant amazing, sensitive.
Mind now your orange, and your lemon-trees,
And to the air expose them by degrees:
And now sow burnet, sorrel, leeks and dill,
The seeds of radish, chardones, and fennel.
The hop-ground too your careful hand requires;
Leave all those shoots that rise from antient wires.
Prune the strong leaders to two joints apiece,
And sprouting roots from useless sprouts release.
To you, ye pleth'ric, next advice I'd lend,
Disdain not then an *Æsculapian* friend,
Who urges that you'll find it wond'rous good,
To gently physic, and to lose some blood,
Which else redundant may the vessels fill
With such disorders as the body kill:
For thee, young prince, whose natal day *March* brings,
The *Muse*, unartful, next with pleasure sings.
O, may fair virtue from her throne descend,
And all thy actions, royal youth, attend!
May glory prompt thee to the martial field,
And *Gallic* vauntings to thy courage yield!
O, let no toys which fortune's whims dispense,
Deprive thy soul of its magnificence!
O, may in thee appear each blooming grace,
That e'er embellish'd royal *Brunswic*'s race!
So shall loud fame thy rising virtues tell,
And distant echoing on thy praises dwell:
In honour's path like antient chiefs advance,
Who chief in valour scourg'd imperious *France*.
Lo! *Albion* bleeds.—Ye youths, O catch th' alarm;
'Tis *Edward* calls, 'tis *Edward* bids you arm.
In *Albion*'s cause, O, lift the glorious shield,
With honour girded, and with courage steel'd!
Fired by *Mars*, and by wise *Mentor* led,
Let princely *Edward* your firm courage head:
With princely *Edward* gain immortal fame;
Let future annals swell with *Edward*'s name.

Musarum Amicus.

As the late Conspiracy and Attempt to assassinate his most faithful Majesty, the King of Portugal, *has so much engrossed the Attention of the Public, the principal Circumstances of which we have inserted in our* Chronological Memoirs, *Page 9—34 and 35, giving some Account of the Persons concerned, their Motives to it, and of their Execution, pursuant to their Sentence. We have now thought proper to give a Print, representing the Manner of their Executions. But as it would probably be disagreeable, we shall not attempt further to describe the Horrors of a Scene that will not bear Description.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *MARCH* 1759.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Lisbon, Feb. 5.

MCarvalho, who is at the Head of the Council, appointed to try the Accomplices, continues to conduct that Affair with all the Wisdom and Caution imaginable. Since the 13th, there has been no other public Execution.

The Marquis de Gouvea, Son to the late Duke of Aveiro, has been ſent to the Carthuſian Monaſtry at Evora, there to end his Days.

Joſeph Maria de Tavora, Canon of the Patriarchal Church, and Brother of the eldeſt Marquis de Tavora, is condemned to perpetual Impriſonment, with ſeveral other Eccleſiaſtics.

Joſeph Policarpo de Azevedo, who was burnt in Effigy, was ſeized the next Day at Setuval and ſent to Priſon.

The 15th all the Troops received Orders to be under Arms, and they expected another Execution ſoon.

During the Time the Marquis of Tavora was putting to death, the two Regiments of Cavalry, of which he was General, turned their Backs on him, in Deteſtation of his Crime.

Liſbon, Feb. 9. On the 5th Inſtant all the Eſtates and Effects of the Jeſuits in this Kingdom were ſequeſtered. They are to give up all their Houſes and Colleges, except the three Convents of Cotoria, St. Roche, and St. Antoine, where they are at preſent all confined.

Erfurth, March 5. Moſt of the Pruſſian Troops that came hither, are gone by Gotha and Eiſenach, towards the Frontiers of Heſſe, in order to join the Hanoverian and Heſſian Troops, under the Command of the Prince of Iſembourg

Berlin, March 6. Twenty-five Squadrons and ſix Battalions of Pruſſian Troops, under Major-General Woberſnow, marched from Grand Glogaw on the twenty-third ult. to enter Poland by Liſſa. They ſent Prince Sulkowſki, whom they took with 230 Men in his Caſtle of Reuſſen, to Glogaw. After which they marched towards Poſnania, and were to be on the 26th at Gueſne, where the Ruſſians have a large Magazine guarded by 2000 Coſſacks.

Hague, March 6. In anſwer to the very moving Letter, written to the States General by the Princeſs Mary of Heſſe, claiming the Performance of their Guaranty of the County of Hanau, the Revenue of which was appropriated for defraying the Expence of her Childrens Education, their High Mightineſſes have written to her Royal Highneſs, "That they did indeed, from a Regard to the illuſtrious Houſe of Heſſe, enter into the Guaranty mentioned; but that the Face of Things being changed by the War, they could not perform their Guaranty for ſeveral Reaſons. 1. Becauſe they had not guarantied the County of Hanau *in omnem eventum* [at all Events] 2. Becauſe they cannot do it without breaking their Neutrality, and involving themſelves in Troubles that will ill ſuit their preſent Situation: But that they would ſend Orders to their Miniſter at Verſailles to intercede, in their Name, in Behalf of Hanau; and alſo deſire the French Ambaſſador in Holland to uſe his good Offices for the ſame End."

Munſter, March 7. About the 28th paſt, the Prince of Iſemburgh, agreeable to the Orders he had received, detached towards Vacha four Battalions, with about 1000 Dragoons, Huſſars, and Chaſſeurs, under the Command of Major General Urſt. This Detachment, being aſſembled at Rhotenburg the 28th of laſt Month, fell unexpectedly, in the Night between the 1ſt and 2d Inſtant, upon the Enemy's Quarters; ſome of whom were taken, and the reſt retired in the utmoſt Confuſion. Hirſchfeld, Vacha, and all the Heſſian Bailiwicks, which the Auſtrians had taken Poſſeſſion of, were immediately evacuated. It is ſuppoſed, that the Enemy are retiring towards Meinungen, and that their heavy Baggage has taken the Rout towards Bamberg.

Berlin, March 8. The Pruſſian Forces that have entered Poland are making forc'd Marches to join General Manteuffel, in order to act with more Vigour againſt the Ruſſians, who are cantoned near Thorn, and other Places, along the Viſtula. If this Junction can be effected, and the Ruſſian Magazines in different Parts of Poland be ſeized, the Ruſſians will be in much the ſame Situation, as the French were laſt Year in the Electorate of Hanover.

Hague, March 11. On the 28th of laſt Month Major Clogloch ſurprized the City of Erfurth. The Garriſon conſiſting of ſome Auſtrian Battalions, and ſome Troops of the Circles, are not to ſerve againſt the King of Pruſſia, or his Allies, during the War. The Fortreſs of Peterſberg hath not yet ſurrender'd.

Hague, March 13. The News of the taking of Erfurth by the Pruſſians, and of the clearing the Landgraviate of Heſſe, by a Detachment of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick's Army, the Beginning of this Month, is now confirmed. The Troops of the Empreſs Queen, and the Circles, were driven from all their Poſts, and are retired in great Confuſion and Precipitation further back into the Empire, abandoning a great many Priſoners, and a great deal of Baggage, which have fallen into the Hands of the Light Troops of Prince Ferdinand's Army.

There is certain Advice, that the Pruſſians are in Poſſeſſion of Fulda: They have taxed that Abbot and Abbey at 100,000 Crowns, of which 10,000 were paid. Erfurth was taxed 100,000 Florins.

Hague,

Hague, March 15. Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters on the 9th Inſtant were ſtill at Munſter.

Breſlaw, Feb. 25. The Hereditary Prince of Heſſe is declared General of the Foot, and named Vice Governor of Magdebourg, in the Abſence of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick the Governor.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Buckingham, Feb. 27.

A Few Days ago died at Hanſlope in this County, in the 93d Year of his Age, Samuel Cox, whoſe Wife is now living in the ſame Place, and in her 99th Year; they have been married upwards of 70, and the Number of their Offspring in Children, Grand-children, and Great Grand-children amount to 153.

Exeter, Feb. 27. The 24th Inſtant, at 10 at Night, was felt at Leſkeard in Cornwall, a ſlight Shock of an Earthquake, which extended N. and S. ſix Miles, and about four Leagues E. and W. it was a vibratory Motion, and continued about two or three Seconds. George Thompſon, Eſq; apprehenſive of what it was, went out to obſerve the Air, and ſaw Multitudes of Blood-red Rays converging from all Parts of the Heavens to one dark Point, but no luminous Body. The Phenomena diſappeared in 15 Minutes.

Woolwich, March 14. This Day the Mars, a fine 74 Gun Ship was launch here.

Deptford, March 14. The Hercules and another fine Ship were launched here.

LONDON.

Feb. 20.

SIR Charles Hardy kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand on being appointed Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron.

22. The Anniverſary Meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in foreign Parts, was held in the Veſtry-room of St. Mary le Bow, in Cheapſide, on which Occaſion a Sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bp. of St. Aſaph.

The following is a Tranſlation of the Treaty between Great Britain and Pruſſia, mentioned in our laſt.

"Foraſmuch as the burthenſome War in which the King of Pruſſia is engaged, lays him under a Neceſſity of making freſh Efforts to defend himſelf againſt the Multitude of Enemies who attack his Dominions, he is obliged to take new Meaſures with the King of Great Britain, for their reciprocal Defence and Safety: And as his Britannic Majeſty hath at the ſame Time ſignified his earneſt Deſire to ſtrengthen the Friendſhip ſubſiſting between the two Courts, and, in Conſequence thereof, to conclude a formal Convention for granting his Pruſſian Majeſty ſpeedy and powerful Aſſiſtance: Their ſaid Majeſties have nominated and authoriſed their Miniſters to concert and ſettle the following Articles:

"1. All former Treaties between the two Courts, particularly that ſigned at Weſtminſter, Jan. 16, 1756, and the Convention of April 11, 1758, are confirmed by the preſent Convention, in their whole Tenor, as if they were herein inſerted Word for Word.

2. The King of Great Britain ſhall cauſe to be paid at London, to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall be authoriſed by the King of Pruſſia for that End, the Sum of four Millions of Rixdollars, making 670,000l. Sterling, at one Payment, immediately on the Exchange of the Ratifications, if the King of Pruſſia ſhall ſo require.

3. His Pruſſian Majeſty ſhall employ the ſaid Sum in ſupporting and augmenting his Forces, which ſhall act in ſuch Manner as ſhall be of the greateſt Service to the common Cauſe, and contribute moſt to the mutual Defence and Safety of their ſaid Majeſties.

4. The King of Great Britain, both as King and Elector, and the King of Pruſſia, reciprocally bind themſelves not to conclude with the Powers that have taken part in the preſent War, any Treaty of Peace, Truce, or other ſuch like Convention, but by common Advice and Conſent, each expreſly including therein the other.

5. The Ratifications of the preſent Convention ſhall be exchanged within ſix Weeks, or ſooner, if poſſible."

24. Came on at Doctors Commons before Sir Thomas Saliſbury, Knt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, the Trial of a Number of Dutch Ships, taken by Men of War and Privateers, when the Cargoes of 25 of them were fully proved to be French

Property, and therefore were condemned as legal Prizes.

25. As his Majeſty, the Prince of Wales, &c. were returning from Chapel, among the Spectators were ſome Quakers. The Spirit moved one of the Females, on the Approach of the Mace-bearer, to Utterance, which ſhe indulged moſt fervently in a Sort of Prayer, or a Bleſſing on the Royal Family, during the whole Proceſſion, to the Surpriſe of all preſent.

March 6. The Right Hon. the Lord Anſon introduced Capt. Tyrrell, of the Buckingham, to his Majeſty at St. James's, to inform his Majeſty of the Progreſs of Commodore Moore's Squadron in the Weſt Indies.

Whitehall, March 7, 1759. Yeſterday Afternoon, Captain Townſhend, Aid de Camp to Major General Hopſon, and Capt. Tyrrell, late Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Buckingham, arrived with Diſpatches from Major General Hopſon, and Commodore Moore, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated from Baſſeterre in the Iſland of Guardaloupe the 30th of January; by which it appears, that on the 13th of January, his Majeſty's Fleet arrived off Port Royal Harbour in the Iſland of Martinico: That the next Morning, the Men of War deſtroyed the Batteries, and drove the Enemy from their Entrenchments at Pointe des Negres, on the Weſt Part of the ſaid Harbour; and the Troops landed without Oppoſition, and lay under Arms all Night: That on the 17th, the Day following, in Conſideration of the Difficulty of Roads, Communications, and a March of five Miles to Port Royal from Pointe des Negres, General Hopſon propoſed to Commodore Moore, to land the heavy Cannon, Stores, Proviſions, &c. at the Savannah, which is before Port Royal; and, in caſe that could not be done, deſired that the Boats might attend the ſame Evening, to bring off the Troops as ſoon as the Moon was up: That the Commodore having found the above Propoſal impoſſible, until the Weſt Part of the Fort ſhould be ſilenced by the Batteries raiſed by the Troops on Shore, made an Offer, not only of landing the heavy Artillery at Negro Point, where the Troops then were, but alſo of tranſporting the ſame, wherever the General pleaſed, by the Seamen belonging to the Men of War, without any Aſſiſtance from the Land Forces: That the Troops were, however, reimbarked that Night.

That, the next Day, the General acquainted the Commodore, that the Council of War was of Opinion, It would be moſt for his Majeſty's Service to proceed to Fort St. Pierre with the Troops, in order to make an Attack upon that Place, and that no Time ſhould be loſt.

It appears accordingly, that on the 19th in the Morning, his Majeſty's Fleet entered the Bay of St. Pierre, when the Commodore, having examined the Coaſt, repreſented to the General, that he made no Doubt of deſtroying the Town of St. Pierre, and putting the Troops in Poſſeſſion of the ſame; yet, as the Ships might, in the Attack, be ſo much diſabled, as not to be in a Condition to proceed immediately on any other material Service; and as the Troops, if it ſhould be practicable to keep Poſſeſſion of the above Town, would alſo be much reduced in their Numbers for future Attacks; and being of Opinion, that the deſtroying the Town and Fortreſs of Baſſeterre in the Iſland of Guardaloupe, and keeping Poſſeſſion of it, and, by all poſſible Means, endeavouring to reduce the ſaid Iſland, would be of great Benefit to the Sugar Colonies, as that Iſland is the chief Neſt of French Privateers, conſtantly infeſting the Britiſh Iſlands, and deſtroying the Trade from North America with Supplies of Proviſions, &c. the Commodore ſubmitted it to the General's Conſideration, Whether it would not be beſt to proceed to Baſſeterre: Whereupon the General was of Opinion, that it would be beſt to proceed to the ſaid Place forthwith; which was put in Execution accordingly.

On the 22d of January, his Majeſty's Fleet appeared off the Iſland of Guardaloupe; and though the Town of Baſſeterre, which is the Metropolis of the ſaid Iſland of Guardaloupe, was very formidably fortified to the Sea, and the Fort was thought by the chief Engineer, on his reconnoitring it, to be impregnable to the Ships, on the 23d Commodore Moore made a Diſpoſition for the Attack of the ſaid Place, with the Ships under his Command, which was proſecuted with the utmoſt Vigour and Reſolution, and after a moſt ſevere Cannonading, which continued from between Nine and Ten in the Morning till Night, all the Batteries and the Fort were ſilenced by the Ships. It was intended to land the Troops the ſame Evening; but it being dark before they were ready, they did not land till the next Day, when Commodore Moore put the Land Forces in Poſſeſſion of the ſaid Town and Fort, without their being annoyed by even one of the Enemy; the Governor, principal Inhabitants, and armed Negroes, having retired into the Mountains. The Bombs, which had been ordered to play on the Town, having ſet it on Fire, occaſioned, from the Quantity of Rum and Sugar

Sugar which was in it, great Deſtruction of Houſes, with Goods and Treaſure to a very great Value.

General Hopſon concurs with Commodore Moore in giving the greateſt Commendations to the Bravery of the Officers and Men of his Majeſty's Navy, the General taking Notice in his Letter, that the very great Reſolution and Perſeverance of the Men of War was ſo remarkable, that it would be an Injuſtice not to mention it.

Liſt of the Ships which attacked the Iſland of Guadalupe the 23d of Jan. 1759.

Ships.	Guns.	Captains.
Lyon of	60	William Trelawny,
Cambridge	80	Thomas Burnett,
Norfolk	74	Robert Hughes,
St. George	90	Clark Gayton,
Panther	60	Molineux Shuldham,
Burford	70	James Gambier,
Berwick	64	William Harman,
Rippon	60	Edward Jekyll,
Briſtol	50	Lachlin Leſlie, came in

from the Sea after the Ships had been engaged ſome Time, and went to the Aſſiſtance of the Rippon, which was in Diſtreſs.

Liſt of Officers and Men killed and wounded under the Command of Maj. Gen. Hopſon.

Regiment.		
Maj. Gen. Dureare's	Capt. Ja. Dalmahoy, killed.	
Ditto	Capt. Colin Campbell,	woun.
Colonel Watſon's	Lieut. James Hart,	woun.
Highlanders	Lieut. George Leſlie,	woun.
Artillery	Capt. Peter Innes,	woun.
Total at Martinico	22 killed	47 woun.
Total at Guadalupe	17	30
	39	77

March 10. The Hero Man of War, put in Commiſſion, and the Command of her given to Lord Edgcumbe.

14. The King has been pleaſed to appoint George Auguſtus Elliot, Eſq; to be Colonel of a Regiment of light Cavalry, to be forthwith raiſed.

The two Gold Medals given Annually by his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, for the beſt Claſſical Learning, were adjudged to Mr. Hawes of St. John's College, and Mr. Cooper of Corpus Chriſti College, B. A.

Accounts from Vienna tell us, they had juſt received a Hat and Sword for Marſhal Daun, which had been ſent to Rome for the Pope's Bleſſing. This looks like a Politick extreme Unction, which ſhews that the Empreſs-Queen, thinks herſelf in extreme Danger.

23. The following Bills were paſſed by Virtue of a Commiſſion from his Majeſty.

The Bill to indemnify Perſons who have omitted to qualify themſelves for Offices.

For the Regulation of his Majeſty's Marine Forces whilſt on Shore.

To enable Chriſtopher Codrington to take the Surname of Bethell, purſuant to the Will of Slingſby Bethell, Eſq; deceaſed.

For puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

To enable Richard Wilbraham to take the Surname and Arms of Bootle.

For the more eaſy and ſpeedy Recovery of ſmall Debts in the Borough of Southwark.

For diſſolving the Marriage of John Cook, Eſq; with Suſannah Cooper, his preſent Wife.

To enable John Coant, Eſq; to take the Surname of Wakelin.

For eſtabliſhing a nightly Watch in the Borough of Southwark.

The Corn Bill.

The ſinking Fund Bill.

And ſeveral Public and Private Bills.

Yeſterday both Houſes of Convocation met, and adjourned to the 23d of May next.

According to Letters from Paris, dated March 9th, the Marquis of Montmorency-Laval had brought an Account to this Court, of ſome Advantages gained in the Eaſt-Indies, on the Coaſt of Coromandel, by the French Troops, and of an Engagement between Vice-Admiral Pocock, and Count Dache, Commander of the French Squadron, in which the Engliſh were worſted. Other Accounts have ſince come, in the ſame Channel, very different, and as none of the Accounts make mention of any public Rejoicings at Paris, it is conjectur'd there was in Truth no Advantage gained; and though it be probable that there has been an Engagement, we muſt wait the Particulars, which, when publiſhed by Authority, we ſhall communicate.

Sunday the 25th, being the Birth-Day of Prince Edward, who then enter'd into his 21ſt Year, the Royal Family at Leiceſter Houſe receiv'd the Compliments on that Occaſion.

Advice is received of the ſafe Arrival at Embden, of the whole Reinforcement from England and Scotland, for the Army of Prince Ferdinand; the former having had a very tedious Paſſage, occaſioned by contrary Winds.

The

The Tents and Field-equipages belonging to the three Battalions of Foot, are all ready for them to march, and encamp on the firſt Notice.

Several Highlanders are arrived here from America to be admitted into Chelſea Hoſpital, four of whom have been ſcalp'd and left for dead.

The Secretary of the Admiralty in Holland has given Notice, that a Dutch Man of War was ordered to be at Helvoetſluys by the 20th Inſtant, to take all Ships under Convoy bound for the Coaſt of Normandy, &c.

And the Dutch Men of War, the Seahorſe, and the Haarlemerhout, are appointed Convoy for their Weſt-India Fleet.

By our laſt Accounts from Madrid, the King of Spain's Diſorder has had ſuch amazing Changes, as to baffle all the Efforts of his beſt Phyſicians.

About a Month ago the Symptoms of his Majeſty's Diſorder proved on a ſudden very favourable; and as they continued ſo for ſeveral Days together, it was generally believed that he was in a fair Way of Recovery.

But thoſe favourable Symptoms have ſince vaniſhed as ſurpriſingly as they came on; and, when theſe Accounts left Spain, it was expected that his Majeſty could not poſſibly hold out many Days, the laſt Return of his Diſorder having proved ſo very violent.

An Account of the Death of that Monarch is daily expected.

A Liſt of Ships taken by the Engliſh, continued from Page 15.

Two Dutch Ships by the Charles a Letter of Marque, and carried into Falmouth.

Alſo a Dutch Ship with Slaves, from the Coaſt of Guinea, and ſent into Jamaica.

The Machault Privateer of Granville, of 24 nine Pounders and 240 Men, by the Juno Frigate, and brought into Plymouth.

The Little Lucy and Sophia, by the Dragon Privateer of Briſtol, and carried into Cork.

The St. Michael Pierre, a Privateer of ſix Guns and 50 Men, by his Majeſty's Ship Saphire.

The Gronyard from Martinico, of 400 Tons, by the Favourite Man of War, and carried into Gibraltar, ſaid to be worth 40,000l.

The Providence Sloop, Capt. Love, from Dartmouth, is retaken by the Hazard Privateer.

Two French Tranſports with Men and Stores, by the Brilliant, one of which is brought into Plymouth.

The Waapen, a Daniſh Ship of Frederickſtadt, with 600 Hogſheads of Sugar and 550 Bales of Coffee, is taken by a Dover Privateer and ſent into the Thames.

A large Swede, laden with Indico, Cochineal and Bale Goods, by the Duke of Marlborough Privateer of London.

Two French Privateers, one of 12 Guns and 130 Men, the other of 6 Guns and 30 Men, by the Antigua Sloop of War, and carried into Antigua.

Two French Polacres, by an Engliſh Privateer, and carried into Tripoli.

The Young Andrew, Egarant, from Dunkirk for Bourdeaux, by the Venus Privateer, and ſent into Dover.

A French Privateer, which fell in with the Weſt-India Fleet, is taken and ſent into Cork.

The Marquis de Marigne Privateer of Granville, of 18 Guns and 180 Men, and the Hardy Privateer of Dunkirk, by the Montague Man of War, and brought into Plymouth.

Two Briggs belonging to St. Maloes, laden with Wine, from Bourdeaux to ditto, by the Charming Betſey Privateer of Jerſey.

The Moras Privateer of St. Maloes, of 22 Guns and 204 Men, by the Unicorn.

The Mouche Privateer of Havre de Grace, of 8 Guns and 81 Men, by the Coventry and Thames Man of War.

The Two Brothers, Harthorn, from the Iſle of Man for Barcelona, is brought into Falmouth by the Dreadnought.

The Cabriolet, a French Privateer of ſix Guns and 50 Men, by the Jamaica Sloop, brought into Portſmouth.

An Imperial Ship from London to Oſtend is taken, and brought into Sandwich, by a Privateer of that Port.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 15.

The Swan, Oliver, from Newfoundland to Leghorn, is taken and carried into Toulon.

The Jenny and Nancy from Virginia to Antigua—the Suſannah, Ewing, from Glaſgow to Antigua—the Palſy, Way, from Briſtol to Antigua—a Sloop from Rhode Iſland for Surinam —— a Brigantine from Africa to the Iſlands, are all taken by the French in the Weſt Indies.——The Domblane from Gibraltar

Gibraltar to Briſtol,——and the Andrew, Oder, from Madeira to Plymouth, and carried them into Cadiz.

The Prince Edward, Hookey, from Alicant, laſt from Gibralter, taken and carried into Vigo.

The Anna, Dickinſon, from Cork for London, is taken and carried into Dunkirk.

The Sampſon, Moſſlin, from Newfoundland for Liſbon, by a French Letter of Marque.

The Port Packet from Falmouth to Naples, is taken and carried into Vigo.

The Amity, Sterling, from Africa, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Sampſon, Ramſay, of Virginia, bound to the Cape de Verds, by a French Privateer.

The Royal Hunter from Nantucket—and the Fortuna, Downer, are taken to the Windward of Barbadoes.

Two Dutch Ships, laden with Coals from Newcaſtle, bound to Bilboa, taken and ſent into Bayonne.

The New Elizabeth, Wardlow, from Yarmouth, is taken by the French, and carried into Leghorn.

The Mary and Arthur, Jenkins, from Carmarthen to London, taken and ſent into St. Maloes.

The Peter and Paul, from Cork to St. Kits, is carried into Martinico.

The Samuel Adventure, Whitrow, from Cadiz for Pool, is carried into Havre de Grace.

The Albion, Dench, from Corella for London, is taken in the Mediterranean.

The Fanny, Polegreen, by the French in the Weſt-Indies.

The Friendſhip, Graham——Sally, Legroſſe—Planter, Rothmaller——Charming Sukey, Sewart—Mary, Franklin, and two others, are all carried into Port Louis.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 25. The Lady of Charles Gould, Eſq; Deputy Judge Advocate, a Daughter.

March 1. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Romney, a Son.

4. The Lady of——Chetwood, a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 17. Francis Turner Blithe, Eſq; at Shrewſbury, to Miſs Martha Forreſter, with 10,000l. Fortune.

25. The Hon. Richard Vernon, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Taviſtock, to the Rt. Hon. the Counteſs Dowager of Upper Oſſory.

Edward Aſtley, Eſq; Son of Sir Jacob Aſtley, to Miſs Mills of Rockington in Kent.

At Leeds, Mr. Wm. Wilſon, to Miſs Pawſon, a Fortune of 20,000l.

Mar. 2. John Hervey Jennings, Eſq; to Miſs Eliz. Chappelow.

3. Her Grace the Ducheſs of Hamilton to Col. Campbell.

10. Henry Shiffneſs, Eſq; of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Jackſon, eldeſt Daughter of the late John Jackſon, Eſq; late Governor of Bengal.

DEATHS.

Feb. 8. Died at Lewes in Suſſex, in the 84th Year of his Age, the Reverend Joſeph Beach, M. A. an eminent and worthy Diſſenting Miniſter at that Place. Who hath left behind him an excellent Character, being univerſally eſteemed for his good Senſe, Learning, Piety, Candour and Uſefulneſs in his more private as well as public Capacity.

Feb. 25. Mr. Bedel of Old ſtreet, aged 100, formerly an Ironmonger near St. Luke's Church.

27. Mrs. Sebbon, in the 99th Year of her Age, the Mother of 22 Children.

Mrs. Elizabeth Forman, a Widow Lady, aged 82.

Mar. 1. The Rev. Mr. Tate of Windſor, aged 98.

2. Lord George Bentinck, Brother to the Duke of Portland.

3. The Rt. Hon. Lady Ann Wallop.

7. Stewley Shuckburg, Bart. at Bath.

10. Miſs Lawſon, Daughter of Sir Wilfred Lawſon. She was one of the Maids of Honour to the Princeſs of Wales.

11. Sir Richard Manningham, Knt.

12. Henry Harriſon, Eſq; Vice Admiral of the Blue.

13. Norton Pawlett, Eſq; in Hants.

14. William Harcourt, Eſq; Barriſter at Law.

17. The Rt. Hon. Dowager, Viſcounteſs Torrington, firſt Lady of the Bedchamber to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales.

18. The Hon. Lady Mary Ottara.

21. Lady Eliz. St. Andrew, Aunt to the Rt. Hon. Earl of Eſſex.

Civil and military Preferments.

Dr. Kennedy and Dr. Dawſon to be Phyſicians in the Middleſex Hoſpital.

Lieut. Col. William Newton, of the ſecond Battalion of Lord Forbes's Regiment, to be Governor of the Iſland of Goree.

Sir William Wiſeman, Bart. appointed Col.

Col. of a Company in the Coldſtream Regiment of Foot Guards.

Captain Sterling of the Saltaſh Sloop, appointed Captain of the Lynn Man of War.

Sir William Hewett, Bart. appointed to the Command of his Majeſty's Ship the Duke of Aquitain.

Felton Hervey, Eſq; and Felton Lionel Hervey, Eſq; the Office of his Majeſty's Remembrancer in the Court of Exchequer.

Richard Beresford, Eſq; the Office, or Place of one of his Majeſty's Serjeants at Arms in the City of London.

Tho. Wright, Eſq; the Office of Marſhal of the Ceremonies, to attend on foreign Miniſters.

Major Robert Sloper, to be Lieutenant Colonel to the firſt Regiment of Dragoon Guards.

The Rt. Hon. Richard Lord Edgcombe, to be his Majeſty's Lieut. and Cuſtos Rotulorum in the County of Cornwall.

Paul Field, Eſq; Sen. Counſellor, to be one of the Judges of the Sheriffs-court.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Wheatly, to be Rhetoric Profeſſor of Greſham College.

The Rev. David Waterhouſe, to the Rectory of Langley in Kent.

The Rev. Freeman Gage, L. L. D. to the Rectory of Mablethorpe, Lincolnſhire.

The Rev. James Backhouſe, to be Chancellor of the Dioceſe of Briſtol.

Joſeph Davie, M. A. to the Rectory of Southam, Warwickſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Loſt, to be Greek Profeſſor of the Univerſity of Cambridge.

The Reverend Samuel Drake, M. A. to the Rectory of Brailer, in the Dioceſe of Lincoln.

The Rev. Mr. Lewes, M. A. to the Rectory of Birdbroke in Eſſex.

B——KR——S.

Feb. 17. Joſeph Holland, of Beaſton, otherwiſe Beeſton, Nottinghamſhire, hoſier and chapman.

Jonathan White, of the city of York, hoſier.

Joſeph Jacobs, of Duke's Place, London, dealer and chapman.

20. Henry Cooper, of St. Clement's Danes, Middleſex, mercer.

John Healey, of the pariſh of St. Botolph without Biſhopſgate, London, carpenter.

Ann Daw, widow, and Joſeph Daw, now or late of Lewes, Suſſex, maſons, joint traders and dealers.

24. Benjamin Stirk, of Addle, Yorkſhire, chandler, dealer and chapman.

27. John Bondfield, late of Tower-hill, London, dealer and chapman.

March 3. George Kerbey, of Lime Regis, Dorſetſhire, grocer, ſhopkeeper, dealer and chapman.

John Cockle and James Cockle, both of the city of Lincoln, ſellmongers, chapmen and partners.

John Simiſter, of Pope's Head-alley, Cornhill, London, vintner.

Henry Appleton, of Cheapſide, London, pewterer.

William Oakley, of the pariſh of St. Mary Matfellon, otherwiſe Whitechapel, in Middleſex, ſcrivener, dealer and chapman.

6. William Wilſon, of Bow-lane, London, ſilkman, dealer and chapman.

10. Benjamin Lloyd, of St. Ives, Huntingdonſhire, ſhopkeeper, dealer and chapman.

14. Joſeph Shaw and Iſaac Miſauhin, late of Queen-ſtreet, London, wine-merchants, dealers, chapmen and partners.

17. William Hinton, late of Cirencester, Glouceſterſhire, grocer, dealer and chapman.

William Daniell, late of Bocking, Eſſex, victualler, dealer and chapman.

20. John Ayres, of Biceſter, Oxfordſhire, carrier and victualler.

Edward Wilſon, now or late of Orange-ſtreet, near Red-lion-ſquare, Holborn, linendraper and chapman.

Samuel Curſon, of Dearham, Norfolk, grocer, dealer and chapman.

Samuel Hall, of Stoke, in the county of the city of Coventry, woolſtapler, dealer and chapman.

John Carter, of Thames-ſtreet, London, cheeſemonger.

BILL *of Mortality from Feb.* 20. *to Mar.* 20.

Buried		Chriſtened	
Males 735 } Females 745 }	1480	Males 581 } Females 516 }	1097
Under 2 years old	502		
Between 2 and 5	135	Buried,	
5 and 10 —	56	Within the walls	97
10 and 20 —	39	Without	368
20 and 30 —	112	*Mid.* and *Surry*	667
30 and 40 —	140	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	348
40 and 50 —	150		1480
50 and 60 —	97		
60 and 70 —	107	Weekly *Feb.* 27.	374
70 and 80 —	101	*Mar.* 6.	380
80 and 90 —	34	13.	355
90 and 100 —	8	20.	371
100 and 109 —	0		1480
	1480		

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *published from the Fourteenth Day of* February, *to the Fourteenth Day of* March.

I.

THE *History of* Scotland, *during the Reigns of Queen* Mary *and King* James VI. *till his Accession to the Crown of* England; *with a Review of the* Scotch *History, previous to that Period; and an Appendix, containing original Papers. In two Volumes. By* William Robertſon, *D. D.*

London, printed for *A. Miller*, in the *Strand*, 1759. Price 1l. 1s. in Boards.

This Work is printed in Quarto; the firſt Volume contains 437 Pages, which is divided into five Books.

Book I. Contains a Review of the *Scotch* Hiſtory, previous to the Death of *James* V. and includes in it the Origin and Hiſtory of the *Scots*, from A. D. 81, to the Birth of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, 1542, from Page 1, to 81.

Book II. Continues the Hiſtory from that Period to 1559, ending at Page 178.

Book III. includes the Hiſtory of the *Scots*, from 1559, to 1566, to Page 295.

Book IV. The Hiſtory is continued from 1566, to 1567, ending at Page 368.

Book V. includes the Æra, from 1567, to 1570.

The ſecond Volume conſiſts of 260 Pages, and begins with Chap. vi. A. C. 1570, Page 1.

Chap. 7. begins at Page 85, and continues the Hiſtory from A. C. 1584, to 1590.

The eighth and laſt Chap. concludes this Hiſtory down to the Year 1603.

To this Volume there is added an Appendix of 118 Pages, conſiſting of original Letters, *&c.* in Confirmation, or Illuſtration of ſeveral moſt remarkable Parts of the preceding Hiſtory.

At the End of this Volume is annexed, a critical Diſſertation, concerning the Murder of King *Henry*, and the Genuineneſs of the Queen's Letters to *Bothwell*, containing 39 Pages.

To the Firſt of theſe Volumes there is a Preface, containing 8 Pages, wherein the Author informs his Readers of his Deſign and Oeconomy in this Work; of the great Care he hath taken to render it an impartial, an authentic, and complete Hiſtory, and particularly mentions the extraordinary Aſſiſtances, which he had been favoured with, by the Help of a great Variety of original Papers, of which the following Paragraphs may give us ſome Idea, *viz.*

I deliver this Book to the World, with all the Diffidence and Anxiety, natural to an Author in publiſhing his firſt. The Time I have employed, and the Pains I have taken, in order to render it worthy the public Approbation, it is perhaps prudent to conceal, 'till it be known whether that Approbation ſhall ever be beſtowed upon it.

But as I have departed in many Inſtances from former Hiſtorians; as I have placed Facts in a different Light; have drawn Characters with new Colours, I ought to account for this Conduct to my Readers, and to produce the Evidence on which, at the Diſtance of two Centuries, I preſume to contradict the Teſtimony of Cotemporary, or leſs remote Hiſtorians.———

Having mentioned the principal Authors, whoſe Hiſtories he thought partial and inaccurate, he adds:

But many important Papers have eſcaped the Notice of thoſe induſtrious Collectors, and after all they have produced to Light, much remained in Darkneſs unobſerved, or unpubliſhed. It was my Duty to ſearch for theſe, and I found the unpleaſant Taſk attended with conſiderable Utility.

The Library of the Honourable Faculty of Advocates at *Edinburgh* contains, not only a large Collection of original Papers, relating to the Affairs of *Scotland*, but Copies of others no leſs curious, which have been preſerved by Sir *Robert Cotton*, or are extant in the public Offices in *England*, of all theſe the Curators of that Library were pleaſed to allow me the Peruſal.

Though the *Britiſh Muſæum* be not yet open to the Public, Dr. *Birch*, whoſe obliging Diſpoſition is well known, procured me Acceſs to that noble Collection, which is

worthy the Magnificence of a great and poliſhed Nation.

Beſides theſe, he mentions ſeveral others that he had ſeen and conſulted in ſuch Degrees as he pleaſed, *viz.*

——— The vaſt and curious Collection of Papers relating to the Reign of *Elizabeth*, which was made by Dr. *Forbes*, of which he publiſhed only two Volumes———

A valuable Collection of original Papers, relative chiefly to the Reign of *James*, collected by Sir *Alexander Dick*.———

Mr. *Calderwood*, an eminent Preſbyterian Clergyman's Hiſtory, in 6 Vols. from the Reign of *James* V. to the Death of *James* VI.———

Sir *William Dalrymple*'s Collection relating to *Gowrie*'s Conſpiracy.———

A Volume of Manuſcripts in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Goodall*, *&c. &c.*

As a farther Specimen of the Author's Stile and Genius as an Hiſtorian, we ſhall give the following Extract from Vol. II. Book VIII. Page 254.

This Survey of the political State of *Scotland*, in which Events and their Cauſes have been mentioned, rather than developed, enables us to paint out three Æras, from each of which we may date ſome great Alteration in one or other of the three different Members, of which the ſupreme legiſlative Aſſembly in our Conſtitution is compoſed. At the *Acceſſion*, the Kings of *Scotland*, once the moſt limited, became in an Inſtant the moſt abſolute Princes in *Europe*, and exerciſed a deſpotic Authority, which their Parliaments were unable to controul, or their Nobles to reſiſt. At the *Union*, the feudal Ariſtocracy, which had ſubſiſted ſo many Ages, and with Power ſo exorbitant, was overturned, and the *Scotch* Nobles voluntarily ſurrendered Rights and Pre-eminences peculiar to their Order, and reduced themſelves to a Condition, which is no longer the Terror and Envy of other Subjects. Since the *Union*, the Commons, antiently neglected by their Kings, and deſpiſed by the Nobles, have emerged into Dignity, and being admitted into a Participation of all the Privileges which the *Engliſh* had purchaſed at the Expence of ſo much Blood, muſt now be eſteemed a Body, not leſs conſiderable in the one Kingdom than they have long been in the other.

II.

Memoirs of the Life of Robert Cary, *Baron of* Leppington, *and Earl of* Monmouth: *Written by himſelf, and now publiſhed from an original Manuſcript, in the Cuſtody of* John *Earl of* Cork *and* Orrery; *with ſome explanatory Notes. London*, printed for *R.* and *J. Dodſley*, 1759. Price 5s.

This Work is printed in Octavo, and contains 200 Pages, to which is prefixed, a Frontiſpiece of the Royal Proceſſion of Q. *Elizabeth*, to viſit the Rt. Hon. *Henry Cary* Lord *Hunſdon*, Governor of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, Privy Counſellor, and Couſin German to her Majeſty, by the Lady *Mary*, Siſter to Queen *Anne Bolen*, from an original Painting. After the Title Page is the following Dedication, or Inſcription, to the Honourable *Edmund Boyle*.

" Accept, my dear *Edmund* of a Triſle, in which I only bear the Part of an Editor, ſuch as it may be, receive it as a Token of my Affection; for indeed, my dear Son, no Words can expreſs with how much Tenderneſs, Hope, Anxiety and paternal Love, I am now, alas! your only Parent,

Marlborough ſtreet,
Jan. 13, 1759. *Cork* and *Orrery*.

Then follows a Preface, conſiſting of 28 Pages, and there is a Table of Contents at the End of the Work, (which is too long for us to inſert in this Place) but it is, notwithſtanding, one continued Hiſtory, without any Diviſion into Chapters or Sections.

This noble Author begins thoſe Memoirs with the following ſhort Prayer.

O Lord, open mine Eyes and enlarge my Heart with true Underſtanding of thy great Mercyes that thou haſt bleſſed mee withall, from my firſt Being untill this my old Age, and give mee of thy Grace to call to Minde, in ſome Meaſure, thy great and manifold Bleſſings that thou haſt bleſſed me withall, though my Weakneſs be ſuch, and my Memory ſo ſhort, as I have no Abilities to expreſſe them as I ought to do; yet, Lord, be pleaſed to accept of this Sacrifice of Praiſe and Thankſgiving.

As a farther Specimen of the Author's Stile, *&c.* we ſhall give the following Letter of Sir *Robert Carey*, to the Lord *Hunſden*, his Father, in the Appendix, Page 195.

" May it pleaſe your Lordſhip t' underſtande, that Yeſterday yn the Afternoone I ſtoode by her Majeſtie, as ſhe was att Cards yn the Preſens Chamber. She cawlde me too her, and aſket me, when you ment too go too *Barwyke*; I towlde hyr, that you determynde to begyn your Journey preſently after *Whytſontyd*. She grew yntoo a grate Rage, begynninge with God's Wonds, that ſhe wolde ſett you by the Feete, and ſende another yn your Place, if you dalyed with her thus; for ſhe wolde not be thus dalyed withall.

withall. I towlde her, that with as much possyble Speed as myght be you wolde departe, and that your lyyng att *London* thys Fortnyght, was too no other Ende, but to make Provyſion for your Jorney. She anſwyd me, that you have byn goynge from *Cryſtmas* too *Eſter*, and from *Eſter* to *Whyt-Sunday*; but if you differde the Tyme any longer, ſhe wolde appoynt ſome uther yn your Place, and thys Meſſage ſhe commandyd me to ſende you,

Your Lordſhip's humble,
and obedyent Sunne,
R. CAREY.

To the Ryghte Honorable my very goode Lord and Father my Lord of Hanſden.

III.

Reflections on the Riſe and Fall of the antient Republics, adapted to the preſent State of Great Britain. *By* E. W. Montague, *Jun. Eſq;*

London, printed for *A. Millar*, 1759, Price 5s.

This Work is printed in 8vo, and contains 384 Pages, including the Preface and Introduction; to which the Author has prefixed the following *Table of Contents.*

Chap. 1. Of the Republic of *Sparta*, p. 1.
——— 2. Of *Athens*, 74.
——— 3. Of *Thebes*, 157.
——— 4. Of *Carthage*, 176.
——— 5. Of *Rome*, 221.
——— 6. Of the real Cauſe of the rapid Declenſion of the *Roman* Republic, 292.
——— 7. *Carthaginians* and *Romans* compared, 312.
——— 8. Of Revolutions in mixed Governments, 357.
——— 9. Of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution.

In the Preface to this Book, the Author gives us ſome Account of his Deſign and Oeconomy therein; he there ſays,

"As Inſtruction was the ſole End of my Enquiries, I here venture to offer the Reſult of them to the Candour of the Public, ſince my only Motive for writing, was a ſincere and ardent Concern for the Welfare of my Country. The Deſign, therefore, of theſe Papers, is to warn my Countrymen of the fatal Conſequences which muſt attend inteſtine Diviſions, and to inculcate the Neceſſity of that national Union, upon which the Strength, the Security, and the Duration of a free State muſt eternally depend.———

In the numerous Quotations from the *Greek* and *Latin* Hiſtorians, which are unavoidable in a Treatiſe of this Nature, I have endeavoured to give the genuine Senſe of the Author to the beſt of my Abilities.———He mentions ſeveral Reaſons for ſo doing, and then adds,

I muſt take the Liberty of offering another Reaſon, which, I confeſs, was of Weight with me, becauſe perſonally intereſting. As the *Britiſh* States, and the antient free Republics were founded upon the ſame Principles, and their Policy and Conſtitution nearly ſimilar; ſo, as like Cauſes will ever produce like Effects, it is impoſſible not to perceive an equal Reſemblance between their and our Manners, in Proportion as they and we alike deviated from thoſe firſt Principles. Unhappily the Reſemblance between the Manners of our own Times and the Manners of thoſe Republics, in their moſt degenerate Periods, is in many Reſpects ſo ſtriking, that, unleſs the Words in the Original were produced as Vouchers, any well-meaning Reader, unacquainted with thoſe Hiſtorians, would be apt to treat the Deſcription of thoſe Periods which he may frequently meet with, as licentious, undiſtinguiſhing Satyr upon the preſent Age.

As a farther Specimen of the Author's Language and Genius, we ſhall borrow an Abſtract from the laſt Chapter, and the laſt Page, as follows.

Greece, once the Nurſe of Arts and Sciences, the fruitful Mother of Philoſophers, Lawgivers, and Heroes, now lies proſtrate under the Iron Yoke of Ignorance and Barbariſm.———*Carthage*, once the mighty Sovereign of the Ocean, and the Center of univerſal Commerce, which poured the Riches of the Nations into her Lap, now puzzles the inquiſitive Traveller in his Reſearches after even the Veſtiges of her Ruins.———And *Rome*, the Miſtreſs of the Univerſe, which once contained whatever was great or brilliant in human Nature, is now ſunk into the ignoble Seat of whatever is eſteemed mean and infamous.

Should Faction again predominate and ſucceed in its deſtructive Views, and the daſtardly Maxims of Luxury and Effeminacy univerſally prevail amongſt us;———Such ſoo will be the Fate of *Britain.*

IV.

Miſcellaneous Tracts, relating to Natural Hiſtory, Huſbandry, and Phyſic; tranſlated from the Latin, *with Notes; by* Benjamin Stillingfleet.

London; printed and ſold by *R.* and *J. Dodſley*, 1759, Price 3s. 6d.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 230 Pages, which conſiſt of ſix ſelect Pieces, beſide one of the Author's, and an Appendix. The Contents of which are as follow.

An *Oration*, concerning travelling in one's own Country, by Dr. *Linnæus*, Page 1.

The *Oeconomy* of *Nature*, by *Isaac Biberg*, 31.

Of the *Foliation* of *Trees*, by *Harold Barck*, 109.

Of the Uſe of Curioſity, by *Chriſtopher Gedner*, 128.

Obſtacles to the Improvement of *Phyſic*, by *J. G. Beyerſtein*, 163.

The *Swediſh* Pan, by *Nicholas Haſſelgren*, 285.

Obſervations on *Groſſes*, by the Tranſlator, 202.

Appendix, 219.

This Work is dedicated to the Rt. Honourable *George*, Lord *Lyttleton*, Baron of *Frankley*.

The Preface to this Work conſiſts of 20 Pages; wherein the Author gives a particular Account of the ſeveral Parts whereof it conſiſts, and of which the firſt Paragraph will enable the Reader to form ſome Idea. He ſays,

" The following Pieces were ſelected from many others, publiſhed by ſeveral ingenious Members of that great, and hitherto unrivalled *School* of *Natural Hiſtory*, the Univerſity of *Upſal*, in *Sweden*, under the Preſidence of *Linnæus*. They were ſelected, not as the only, or even the moſt valuable; but as anſwering beſt the Intention of the Tranſlator, which was to make known more generally how far all Mankind is concerned in the Study of *Natural Hiſtory*, and thereby to incite ſuch as are properly qualified to proſecute and encourage that Branch of Knowledge, and ſpread, as far as the Nature of the Thing is capable of, amongſt all Orders of Men in this Nation, the Improvements made in it by the excellent *Linnæus*.——

It would be too tedious to give Specimens of each of thoſe Parts: We muſt, therefore, content ourſelves with an *Abſtract* from the *Oeconomy* of *Nature*, by *Iſaac Biberg*, Sect. 2. Page 33.

The World, or Terraqueous Globe, which we inhabit, is every where ſurrounded with Elements, and contains, in its Superficies, the three *Kingdoms* of *Nature*, as they are called. The *Foſſil*, which conſtitutes the Cruſt of the Earth; the *Vegetable*, which adorns the Face of it, and draws the greateſt Part of its Nouriſhment from the *Foſſil* Kingdom; and the *Animal*, which is ſuſtained by the *Vegetable* Kingdom. Thus theſe three Kingdoms cover and adorn, and vary the Superficies of our Earth.——

As to the Strata of the Earth and Mountains, as far as we have hitherto been able to diſcover, the upper Parts conſiſt of Rag-ſtone; the next of the Slate; and laſtly, the lower of Free-ſtone. The habitable Part of the Earth, tho' it be ſcooped into various Inequalities, yet is every where high, in Compariſon with the Water; and the farther it is from the Sea, it is generally higher. Thus the Waters in the lower Places are not at Reſt, unleſs ſome Obſtacle confines them, and by that Means forms Lakes and Marſhes.

The Sea ſurrounds the Continent, and takes up the greateſt Part of the Earth's Superficies, as *Geography* informs us. Nay, that it once ſpread over much the greateſt Part, we may be convinced by its yearly Decreaſe; by the Rubbiſh left by the Tides; by Shells, Strata, and other Circumſtances, *&c. &c.*

V.

A Catalogue of the Harleian *Collection of Manuſcripts, purchaſed by Authority of Parliament, for the Uſe of the Public, and preſerved in the* Britiſh Muſæum; *publiſhed by Order of the Truſtees.*

London; printed by *Dryden Leach*, and ſold by *L. Davis*, 1759. Price 2l. 10s.

This Work is printed in two Volumes in Folio.

To this Work is prefixed an Advertiſement to the Reader, *viz.*

The following *Catalogue* was drawn up at different Times, and by different Perſons. It was begun in the Year 1708, by the learned Mr. *Wanley*, who was Librarian to *Robert* and *Edward*, ſucceſſively Earls of *Oxford*, and appears from ſeveral Entries in various Parts of his Manuſcript-Work, to have been employed herein 'till his Death, 1726.

From that Time this uſeful Work ſeems to have been laid aſide, 'till about the Year 1733, when it was reſumed where Mr. *Wanley* had left off, at Number 2408, by the late Mr. *Caſley*, Keeper of the *Cottonian* Library, and well known to the learned World by his *Catalogue* of the *Royal Manuſcripts*. In about the Space of three Years, Mr. *Caſley* continued the *Catalogue* to N° 5709.

In *June*, 1741, died *Edward*, Earl of *Oxford*, the great Enlarger of this Collection of Manuſcripts, and ſoon after, his Lordſhip's Truſtees ordered the *Catalogue* thereof to be taken up, a third Time, by Mr. *Hocker*, the preſent Deputy-keeper of the Records in the Tower, who, in leſs than two Years, compleated it, as far as Number 7355, and what remained has been lately added by the Librarians belonging to

this

this particular Department of the *British Museum*.

It is proper to obſerve, in Juſtice to Mr. *Caſley* and Mr. *Hocker*, that the Circumſtances, under which they drew up their reſpective Parts, did not allow them the Time neceſſary to compleat the *Catalogue* upon ſo extenſive a Plan, as that of Mr. *Wanley*, whoſe Part of the Work contains an Abſtract of moſt of the Hiſtorical Manuſcripts, and a Critical Account of many of the reſt.

It were to be wiſhed, that the preſent Publication could have been accompanied with an *Index*, but as that would neceſſarily require a conſiderable Time, the Truſtees judged it proper not to deprive the Public of ſo uſeful and deſirable a Work, till the *Index* could be conveniently compiled; which together with a Preface, will be printed with all convenient Expedition.

N. B. The Numbers before-mentioned relate to the Claſſes, Caſes, Shelves, *&c.* in which they are depoſited; in all 7618.

VI.

A Treatiſe of Captures in War; *by* Richard Lee, *Eſq.*

London, printed for *W. Sandby* in *Fleet-ſtreet*, 1759. Price 4*s.*

This Work is printed in Octavo, and contains 264 Pages; to which is prefixed a Dedication to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Granville*, Lord Preſident of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter.

This Work is divided into 20 Chapters, the Contents of which are as follow.

Chap. 1. War, what it is, p. 1.

——2. Whether a public Declaration is neceſſary to render a War lawful, 13.

——3. Of Repriſals, 40.

——4. Of the Nature of War between Enemies, *&c.* 51.

——5. When moveable Goods, and particularly Ships belonging to the Enemy, became the Property of the Captures, 72.

——6. When they may be given up to the Recapters, 86.

——6. How far the Poſſeſſion of immoveable Goods, gained in War, may be extended, 101.

——8. Whether Actions and Credits of the Enemy, found amongſt us, when War is begun, may be juſtly confiſcated; and whether we have a Right to incorporeal Things taken in War, 111.

——9. Whether we may go to, or purſue an Enemy, in the Part, or Territory of a Friend, 12..

Chap. 10. Of the State of War as to Neutrals, 135.

——11. Of thoſe Things that may not be carried to the Enemy of our Friends, 154.

——12. Whether it is lawful to carry any Thing to Cities, Ports, *&c.* when beſieged, 169.

——13. Whether lawful Goods are forfeited by Means of unlawful, 179.

——14. Of the Goods of Friends, found in the Ships of Enemies, 189.

——15. Of the Goods of Enemies, found in the Ships of Friends, 197.

——16. Of the Right of Poſtliminy, 207.

——17. Of the Right of Private Capture, 217.

——18. Of the Method of Trying Prizes taken in War, 238.

——19. Whether it is lawful to inſure the Property of the Enemy, or to enliſt Soldiers in the Country of a Friend, 243.

——20. Sect. 1. Of Inſurers after Ranſom.

Sect. 2. Contributions towards Loſſes.

—— 3. Loan on Conquered Lands.

—— 4. Hoſtages, 256.

As a Specimen of the Author's Stile and Manner of treating thoſe Subjects, we ſhall give an Abſtract from Chap. 18, of the Method of trying Prizes taken in War, *&c.* Page 239.

Before the Ship, or Goods can be diſpoſed of by the Capture, there muſt be a regular, judicial Proceeding, wherein both Parties may be heard, and Condemnation thereupon as Prizes in a Court of Admiralty, judging by the Law of Nature and Treaties.

The proper and regular Court for thoſe Condemnations is the Court of that State to whom the Capture belongs.

The Evidence to acquit or condemn without Coſts, or Damages, muſt, in the firſt Inſtance, come merely from the Ship taken, *viz.* the Papers on board, and the Examination on Oath of the Maſter and other principal Officers, for which Purpoſe there are Officers of Admiralty in all the conſiderable Sea-ports of every maritime Power at War, to examine the Captains and other principal Officers, of every Ship brought in as a Prize, upon general and impartial Interrogatories: If there does not appear from thence Ground to condemn, as Enemies Property, or contraband Goods going to the Enemy, there muſt be an Acquittal, unleſs from the aforeſaid Evidence, the Property ſhall appear ſo doubtful, that it is reaſonable to go into farther Proof thereof.

A Claim of Ship, or Goods, muſt be ſupported by the Oath of Somebody at leaſt, as to Belief.

The Law of Nations requires good Faith, therefore every Ship muſt be provided with compleat and genuine Papers, and the Maſter, at leaſt, ſhould be privy to the Truth of the Tranſaction, to enforce theſe Rules.

He proceeds to conſider the Caſe of falſe, or colourable Papers, *&c.*

VII.

The Hiſtory of England, *under the Houſe of* Tuder, *comprehending the Reigns of King* Henry VII. *King* Henry VIII. *King* Edward VI. *Queen* Mary, *and Queen* Elizabeth. *By* David Hume, *Eſq; in 2 Vols.*

London; printed for *A. Millar*, in the *Strand*, 1759. Price 14s.

This Work is printed in 4to, and conſiſts of 739 Pages.

Vol. I. contains 402 Pages, and includes in it, the Life of King *Henry* VII. divided into 3 Chapters, to Page 67.

K. *Henry* VIII. in 7 Chapters, 286.

K. *Edward* VI. in 2 Chapters, 345.

Q. *Mary*, in 2 Chapters, 402.

The Contents of each Chapter are prefixed to the Hiſtory, but are too large to be inſerted in this Place.

Vol. II. begins at Page 403, and ends at 739, including in it the Hiſtory of Queen *Elizabeth*, divided into 7 Chapters, the particular Contents of each are prefixed to the Hiſtory.

As there is no Preface, or Introduction to this Work, we ſhall give a Specimen of the Author's Stile, Genius and Oeconomy in the Proſecution of it, by an Abſtract from the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, Chap. 7. Page 731.

Queen *Elizabeth*, ſenſible how much the Defence of her Kingdoms depended on its naval Power, was deſirous to encourage Commerce and Navigation; but as her Monopolies tended to extinguiſh all domeſtic Induſtry, which is much more valuable than foreign Trade, and is the Foundation of it, the general Train of her Conduct, was very ill-calculated to ſerve the Purpoſe at which ſhe aimed, much leſs to promote the Riches of her People. The excluſive Companies alſo were an immediate Check on foreign Trade; yet, notwithſtanding theſe Diſcouragements, the Spirit of the Age was ſtrongly bent on naval Enterpriſes; and beſides the military Expeditions againſt the *Spaniards*, many Attempts were made for new Diſcoveries, and many new Branches of foreign Commerce were opened by the *Engliſh*. Sir *Martin Forbiſher* undertook three fruitleſs Voyages, to diſcover the North-weſt Paſſage: *Davis* not diſheartened by this ill Succeſs, made a new Attempt, when he diſcovered the *Streights*, which paſs by his Name. In 1600, the Queen granted the firſt Patent to the *Eaſt-India* Company. The Stock of that Company was 72,000 *l.* and they fitted out four Ships, under the Command of *James Lancaſter*, for this new Branch of Trade; the Adventure was ſucceſsful, and the Ships returning with a rich Cargo encouraged the Company to continue that Commerce.

VIII.

Tracts in Divinity, &c. &c. in 3 Vols. by W. Hawkins, *M. A. Rector of* Little Caſterton *in* Rutlandſhire, *late Poetry Profeſſor in the Univerſity of* Oxford, *and Fellow of* Pembroke *College.*

Oxford; printed by *W. Jackſon*, and ſold by *R. Dodſley*, *J. Rivington*, and *W. Owen*, 1759. 8vo. Price 15s.

Vol. I. This Volume contains 419 Pages, including the Introduction. It is inſcribed to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and a Liſt of Subſcribers in 27 Pages.

The Subjects of this Volume are entitled, *A rational Enquiry into the ſpeculative and practical Principles of the Chriſtian Religion*, from Page 1, to 256.

There is no Index, or Table of Contents; but in the Introduction, the Author points out his Deſign more particularly, under the following Heads.

1. To make a rational Enquiry into the moſt fundamental Articles of our Religion, upon a Scripture-foundation.

2. To take a View of Chriſtianity as a practical Syſtem, with an Eye eſpecially to ſuch Doctrines, as have moſt perplexed the Underſtandings of Men, or diſturbed their Conſciences.

3. To examine other religious Matters, relative to Church-polity, and eccleſiaſtical Government.

We ſhall ſelect a Paſſage, under the laſt mentioned Particular, Page 227, as a Specimen of this Work, as follows.

It behoveth all thoſe then, who diſſent from the eſtabliſhed Church, ſeriouſly to conſider, that Agreement and Unity in religious Sentiment, and Uniformity of public Worſhip, are highly deſirable in themſelves; that mere Doubts, Scruples and Conceits are, without Reluctance, to be parted with, for the Sake of them; that in all Societies and legal Governments whatſoever, an implicit Deference and Submiſſion is, and ought to be in many Inſtances, paid to Acts of Power, and the Appoint-

ments

ments of Authority: That though the Church of *England* be not therefore a true Church, becauſe it is eſtabliſhed; yet that legal Eſtabliſhment is, at leaſt, a preſumptive Argument in its Favour: That Obedience and Conformity to the Eſtabliſhment may, as ſuch, be more eaſily proved to be a rightful Duty, than Separation and Nonconformity can be demonſtrated not to be ſchiſmatical and ſinful in itſelf. That, though no Chriſtian ought to comply with any human Inſtitution againſt his Conſcience, (for whatſoever is not of Faith is Sin) yet in the Caſe before us, a Man ought to be fully aſſured, that it is his Conſcience that cannot comply; that the Queſtion is not, Whether he can conſcientiouſly diſſent from; but, Whether he cannot conſcientiouſly ſubmit to the eſtabliſhed Church?

The other Part of this Vol. is a Review of a Book entituled, "A free and candid Examination of the Principles advanced, in the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of *London*'s very elegant Sermons, lately publiſhed, and in his very ingenious Diſcourſes on Prophecy, wherein the commonly received Syſtem, concerning the Nature of the *Jewiſh* and Chriſtian Diſpenſations is particularly conſidered; with occaſional Obſervations on ſome late Explanation of the Doctrines therein contained, by the Author of the Critical Enquiry into the Opinions and Practice of the antient Philoſophers, *&c.*

There is a ſhort Preface to this Work; but the more comprehenſive View of the Author's Deſign may be gathered from the former Part of his firſt Chapter, which we ſhall therefore inſert, Page 263.

The firſt Chapter of the Examiner undertakes to ſhew, that the commonly received Syſtem, concerning the Natures of the two Diſpenſations, as far as reſpects a future State, is inconſiſtent with the Hiſtory of the *Old Teſtament*, and with the Doctrine of the *New*.——Now, I ſhall endeavour to prove from Reaſon and Scripture, that the main Force of the Argument in this, and in a great Meaſure in the following Chapters, will be eaſily evaded, by pointing out the capital Miſtakes on which they are founded.—— 1ſt, The confining and reſtraining the Miſtery of the Goſpel to the Doctrine of the Reſurrection.——2dly, The confounding the Idea of Redemption by Chriſt, with that of a future State.—— 3dly, The blending together the rigorous Conditions of the Law, with the Hope of Immortality.—— 4thly, The confounding Expreſſions relative to the whole Doctrine and Religion of Chriſt, with thoſe relative to the Doctrine of a Reſurrection, or future State.

The ſecond Volume conſiſts of 442 Pages, and contains Dramatic and other Poems, Letters, Eſſays, *&c.* to which is prefixed, a Dedication to the Rt. Hon. *George Henry*, Earl of *Litchfield*.

The Parts whereof it conſiſts are,

1. The Thimble, Page 1, to 57.
2. *Henry* and *Roſamond*, a Tragedy, 141.
3. Siege of *Aleppo*, a Tragedy, 222.
4. Eſſay on Genius, 249.
5. Paraphraſe on the *Te Deum*, 258.
6. An Eſſay on the antient and modern Drama, 316.
7. Letters on Ditto, 442.

The third Volume is entituled, *Prælectiones Poeticæ, in Scholâ Naturalis Philoſophiæ, Oxon. habitæ.*

This Volume conſiſts of 399 Pages, to which is prefixed a Dedication. *Honoratiſſimo viro Carolo, Comiti de Arran, &c. Summæ Academiæ Oxonienſis Cancellario.*

IX.

A Voyage to Senegal, *the Iſle of* Gorce, *and the River* Gambia, *by* M. Adanſon, *Correſpondent of the Royal Academy of Sciences: Tranſlated from the* French, *with Notes, by an* Engliſh *Gentleman who reſided ſome Time in that Country.*

London, printed for *J. Nourſe*, 1759. Price 5s.

This Work is printed in 8vo, and contains 338 Pages, beſides a Preface by the Tranſlator to the Reader, giving a general Account of the Hiſtory; at the Concluſion of which, he give us an Extract from the Regiſters of the Royal Academy of Sciences, *Dec.* 4, 1756, which we ſhall inſert, as follows:——

Meſſieurs *de Reaumur* and *de Juſſieu* Junr. having been appointed to examine a Work, written by *M. Adanſon*, Correſpondent of the Academy, and intituled, *A Voyage to* Senegal, *&c. performed during the Years* 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, *&c.* and having made their Report, the Academy is of Opinion, that the ingenious Notions, exact Deſcriptions, and judicious Obſervations of the Author, afford Reaſon to believe, that his Work will be acceptable to the Public, and deſerves the Approbation of the Academy. In Witneſs hereof I have ſigned the preſent Certificate. *Paris, Dec.* the 4th, 1756.

Grand Jean de Fonchy, *perpetual Secretary of the Royal Academy of Sciences.*

There is alſo a Map of the Iſland of *Senegal* prefixed to the Work,——but no Index, or Table of Contents. It is one continued Hiſtory; the numerous Parts of which it conſiſts are ſpecified in the Margin.

gin. We ſhall endeavour to give our Readers a juſt Idea of the Author's Stile and Manner of executing this Work, from a few of the Paragraphs we may think the moſt acceptable to them.——"*Senegal*, he ſays, is ſituated within three Leagues of the *Engliſh* Iſland; it is the chief Settlement of *Senegal*, and the Reſidence of the Director General.——The Iſland of *Sor* is the firſt Land that offers itſelf on the Eaſtern Bank of the River, oppoſite the Iſle of *Senegal*.——The Soil is ſandy, but of ſurpriſing Fertility.——The Hills covered with white and red Gum Trees, p. 54.

"Which Way ſoever I turned my Eyes on this pleaſant Spot, I beheld a perfect Image of pure Nature: An agreeable Solitude, bounded on every Side by a charming Landſkip; the rural Situation of Cottages in the Midſt of Trees; the Eaſe and Indolence of the Negroes, reclined under the Shade of their ſpreading Foliage; the Simplicity of their Dreſs and Manners; the Whole revived in my Mind, the Idea of our firſt Parents, and I ſeemed to contemplate the World in its primeval State, p. 83.

The Fort of *Podor* is built on the South Bank of the River *Niger*, on a Spot heretofore covered with Wood; but the great Quantity which the *French* have cut down for upwards of ten Years, that they have been ſettled there, has removed the Foreſt farther back to the Diſtance of a ſmall half League. Here are moſt beautiful Tamariſks, Red Gum-Trees, and ſeveral other Sorts of thorny *Acacias*, the Wood of which is extremely hard, and in the Colour and Beauty of its Veins, not unlike thoſe which we uſe in inlaid Work. The Button-tree, of a very different Species from that of *America*, grows here very common. The Eaſe with which this Tree receives the Tool, and its fine Yellow, render it preferable to all other Sorts of Wood in Joiner's Work. It is known among the Negroes by the Name of *Khoſs*. The rich Soil of this Country is a great Encouragement to Gardening. And indeed, the *French* have planted ſeveral which thrive amazingly, ſuch as Orange, Citron, Lemon, Fig, and Pomegranate-trees, beſides Guavas, Ananas, Papaws, and Sour-ſops, and a Species of Caſhew-nut, which paſſeth for one of the beſt Fruit-trees that grow in hot Countries. The different Ligumes in *Europe* thrive here in great Perfection. They have plenty of Potoes which multiply greatly in wet marſhy Lands, where they have been once planted. This Root ſerves them inſtead of Cheſtnuts, which it greatly excels in Goodneſs and Delicacy of Taſte. The Acidity of the other Fruits furniſhes them with a Juice, more ſuited to the Inhabitants of a warm Climate."

The following Books were omitted in the preceding Account.

Natural Hiſtory of *Cornwall*, by *William Borlaſe*, in Folio. Price 1l. 3s. in Sheets. *Sandby.*

Hiſtorical Law Tracts, in 2 Vols. 8vo. 9s. bound, for *A. Millar.*

Satires of *Arioſto*, 2s. 6d. *Millar.*

PAMPHLETS.

Plain Reaſons for removing a certain great Man from his M——y's Preſence and Councils for ever, 2s. *M. Cooper.*

A Letter to the *Dutch* Merchants in *England*, 1s. *Griffiths.*

An Enquiry into the Cauſes of the Alienation of the *Delaware* and *Shawanese Indians*, from the *Britiſh* Intereſt, &c. &c. 2s. *Wilkie.*

State of the *Britiſh* Sugar Colony Trade, 1s. *Payne.*

The *Engliſh Pericles*, or four Qualifications neceſſary to make a true Stateſman. Exemplified in the Character and Conduct of Mr. Secretary *Pitt*, 6d. *G. Woodfall.*

A Diſcourſe on the Conduct of the Government of *Great Britain*, in reſpect to neutral Nations, 2s. 6d. *Griffith.*

The Simile, 6d. *M. Cooper.*

The Guardian, a new Comedy of two Acts, 1s. *Newbery.*

Cymbeline, a Tragedy, altered from *Shakeſpear*, by *W. Hawkins*, M. A.

Another, by Mr. *Marſh.*

The honeſt Grief of a Tory, 1s. *J. Ash* in the *Strand.*

A Diſſertation on the preſent Mourning, 6d. *Fuller.*

Single Sermons.

A Sermon before the Honourable Houſe of Commons on the 30th of *January*, by *J. Roſs*, D. D.

Encouragement for Sinners, or Righteouſneſs attainable without Works, by the Rev. Mr. *Elliot*, 6d. *Dilly.*

The Righteous ſaved with Difficulty, conſidered in a Sermon, preached at *Horſleydown, Southwark*, by *Samuel Fry. E. Gardner.*

National Humiliation and Repentance, the only Ground of Truſt. By *J. Down*, Rector of St. *Michael, Wood-ſtreet*, on the 16th of *February*, 6d. *J. Rivington.*

A Sermon before the Houſe of Lords, on the 16th of *February*, by *Robert*, Lord Biſhop of St. *Aſaph.*

References.
a. The Palace
b. Hotel Dieu
c. Jesuits College
d. Cathedral Church
e. Seminary
f. Bishops Palace
g. Nuns of the Congregation
h. Dauphins Battery
i. Royal Battery
k. Notre Dame de la Victoire
l. Residence of the Gov. General
m. Battery of the Port
n. Place of Arms
o. Recollet
p. Ursulines Convent
q. Cavalier of the Wind Mill
r. Citadel or C. Diamonds Redt.
s. Wandrevill Battery
A PLAN of the CITY of QUEBEC Capital of New France.
High Water Mark
Low Water Mark
St. Rocks
The Kings Magazine
Montmorins Redoubt
Gallery Battery
Basin for small Vessels
Royal Battery
Argyle Redoubt
Queens Bastion
Queens Battery
Half Bastion
Dauphins Battery
C. Diamond
ST. LAURENCE RIVER
Scale of Yards.
25 50 100 150 200 250

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *APRIL*, 1759.

A Deſcription of QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, the Capital of *New France*, or *Canada*, in *America*, is ſituate on the Confluence of the River St. *Laurence* and St. *Charles*, at 46° 55′ N. Lat. 71° 0′ Long. W. from *London*; this River extends about 270 Miles, navigable for Ships of large Burthen. The Harbour of *Quebec*, which is large and ſpacious, is terminated at the Eaſt and North Eaſt, by the Iſland of *Orleans*, and the firſt Thing that preſents your Eye in ſailing up to *Quebec*, is a Caſcade, called by the *French*, the *Leap* of *Montmorency*, at the Entrance of the Iſle of *Orleans*, and is about 30 Foot high and forty broad; though it be only cauſed by the Fall of an inconſiderable Brook. A little above this, is the City, ſituate on the narroweſt Part of the River; but between that and the Iſle of *Orleans*, is a ſpacious Baſon, a full League long every Way, into which the River of St. *Charles* empties itſelf, which flows down from the N. W. ſo that it ſtands between the Mouth of that River, and the Cape *Diamant*, on that of St. *Laurence*. The Haven ſtands facing the Town, and is about 25 Fathom deep, ſafe and commodious. When the Town was built, which was about the Year 1608, the Tide came quite up to it; but ſince that Time, has ſunk ſo far, as to leave a dry Spot, on which they have erected another Town, at the Foot of a rocky Mountain, about eight Fathom high. This laſt is ſtrong and well-built, being for the moſt Part of good hewn Stone, inhabited by Merchants, and defended by a Platform, which, being level with the River, commands the Ships as they go in or out. The Way from the lower to the higher Town is ſteep and difficult for Carts, Coaches, *&c.* The moſt noted Building is the Church: The higher Town is likewiſe very well built, and abounds with many noble Edifices; ſuch as Churches, Palaces, eſpecially that of the Biſhop, built by the Biſhop of St. *Valier*; the Courts of Judicature; the Houſe of the Knights Hoſpitallers, a noble Building of ſquare Stone, adorned with two ſtately Pavillions, ſeveral Monaſteries, Nun-chapels, *&c.* too numerous and elegant to deſcribe in this Place. But the nobleſt of all is the Palace, where ſits the grand Council of the Colony, erected *Anno* 1639, and which is likewiſe the Reſidence of the Governor, and the Depoſitory of all the Royal Stores. The Cathedral is a large Structure, but chiefly noted for its Tower, which is high and commodious, and may be ſeen at a great Diſtance. The Seminary, or Cloiſters, was deſigned with better Taſte, but was never completely finiſhed.

Beſides the lower Town abovementioned, there is another on the other Side the high One, and on the Banks of the River of St. *Charles*, along the Banks of which are ſeveral noble Country-ſeats and Houſes of Pleaſure. The Caſtle ſtands on the Brow of a rugged Hill, about 40 Fathom above the Town; but is irregularly built, and fortified; having only two Baſtions, without any Ditch, towards the City Side. The Garriſon in it is maintained by the Farmers of *Canada*, conſiſting only of two Serjeants and twenty-five Soldiers. But beſides this, the Fort, called *Diamant*, or Fort of *Cape Diamant*, which was deſigned to be a very conſiderable Place for Strength and Beauty, though at preſent only a few Works, and a Redoubt, which command both it and the Town. Some other Forts and Fortifications there are here and there, but of no conſiderable Account; and the Town owes its Strength more to its Situation than to them. We may here obſerve, that the *Cape*, which is a ſolid Rock, 400 Fathom, is ſo called from the vaſt Number of fine Stones that are found on it; ſome of which want only the Hardneſs of a *Diamond* to make them paſs for ſuch. Another Thing, which may deſerve our Notice is,

the *Jesuits'* College. The Church is fine and large, though the Convent be reckoned small, and both well-built, and advantageously situated in the upper Town. Their Garden is large and well-planted; and at the End of it, there is a pleasant little Coppice. The Number of Inhabitants at *Quebec* are computed at about 10,000; and their Trade is principally in the Beaver, and other Furs; in which their Return is very considerable. The annual Subsidy of this Province to the King of *France* amounts to 53,000l. Sterling.

This Place owes its first Settlement and Foundation to M. *Samuel Chaplain*, who was the first Governor of it in 1608. And as it was always looked upon as a valuable Acquisition to the *French* King, several Attempts have been made by the *English* to take it from them. The first succeeded, but from Inexperience and Misconduct, more than from its real Strength, the Rest miscarried, as appears from the following Accounts.

In 1629, Sir *David Kirk*, having procured a Commission from K. *Charles* I. as a private Adventurer, conquered all the *French* Settlements in *Canada*, which Conquest was restored to *France* in 1632.

In 1690, Sir *William Phipps*, with a considerable Force, was sent against *Quebec*; but by the Inexperience of the chief Officers, and the Forwardness of the Season, missed in his Attempt, and was obliged to return, with the Loss of upwards of 1000 Men, besides Transports.

On *July* 30, 1711, the *English*, with 68 Vessels, under the Command of Sir *Hovedon Walker*, and a Force of 6463 Men, under Mr. *Hill*, sailed from *Boston*, in order to besiege *Quebec*; but entering the River St. *Laurence* at Night, contrary to the Advice of the Pilots on board, fell in with the North Shore, where they lost 8 Transports, and 880 Men, upon *Egg Island*, and ended the Expedition.

In 1746, a naval Armament was fitted out from *England*, in order to reduce *Quebec*, and all *Canada*, and had on board 35 Companies of *Americans*, under the Command of General St. *Clair*. The Command of the Fleet was given to Admiral *Lestock*, to whose Conduct is principally attributed the Miscarriage of that Enterprise.

An Account, *or* Description *of the* FLEA.

AS the *Flea* is one of the most wonderful Instances of animal Subjects in Miniature, we have thought a just Representation thereof in a magnified View would be highly acceptable to all our curious Readers; and the more so, as there has not yet appeared any exact Representation of these extraordinary *Animalcules*. The most striking *Iconism* of the *Flea*, is that of Dr. *Hook*, in his *Micrographia*, which yet is far from giving a true Idea of the most exquisite Parts of this Animal; I mean, the wonderful Mechanism and Apparatus of the Parts belonging to his Head, which is very confusedly represented in that celebrated Print; for the Fore-legs and Head of the Animal are so indistinctly drawn together, that one cannot easily discern one from the other, and indeed the most exquisite Part of the Head is scarcely there to be seen: I mean, that Part which is like the Bill, or Beak of a Bird, and opens vertically to let out the Proboscis, or Piercer, in which is contained the fine Organ which is thrust in the Wound for sucking the Blood. These Parts we have been particularly careful to examine in the *Microscope*, and to delineate them just as they appeared, together with the two *Antennæ*, or jointed Horns, which it has in common with other Insects. We likewise found by examining this Animal in the *Microscope*, the annular Cases, or Shells, which make the Coat of Mail, or Covering of its Body, were not exactly such as represented in the Figure, which Dr. *Hook* has given us. In short, our *Flea* is every Way different from any Thing that has hitherto appeared, and we can venture to affirm, is an adequate Representation of the Life. The celebrated Dr. *Power* has judiciously observed, that were *Aristotle* now alive, he might write a new History of Animals; for the first Tome of *Zography* is still wanting, the Naturalists hitherto having only described unto us the larger, and more voluminous Sort of Animals; as Bulls, Bears, Tygers, &c. whilst they have regardlesly passed by the *Insectile Automata*, in whose living *Exiguities* (by an incomparable *Stenography* of Providence) are lodged all the Perfections of the largest Animals. They have the same Organs of Body, Multiplicity of Parts, Variety of Motions, Diversity of Figures, Severality of Functions, with those of the largest Size; and that which augments the Miracle is, that all these, in so narrow a Room, neither interfere with, nor impede one another in their Operations. Who, therefore, with the learned Dr. admires not *Regiomontanus*'s *Fly* beyond his *Eagle*, and wonders

the LIFE.

wonders not more at the Operation of two Souls in those minute Bodies, than but one in the Trunk of a Cedar? Ruder Heads ſtand amazed at thoſe prodigious, and *Coloſſan* Pieces of Nature; as Whales, Elephants, and Dromedaries; but in theſe narrow Engines, there is more curious *Mathematics*, and the Architecture of thoſe little Fabrics more neatly ſet forth the Wiſdom of their Maker.

We ſhall here ſubjoin a ſhort Deſcription of this Animal.

The FLEA has a very long Neck, Jemmar'd like the Tail of a Lobſter, which he can nimbly move any where. His Head, Body, and Limbs alſo, are all of blackiſh Armour, ſhining and poliſhed with Jemmari, or curious Tortoiſeſhel Annuli, ſliding by each other, and by this Means are moſt elegantly contrived for a nimble Motion of all the Parts. He has alſo two excellent Eyes, to look before he leaps; to which we may add, the wonderful Contrivance of having the Flexure of his Fore-legs bending forward, and that of his Hind-legs backwards. He has in all ſix Legs, with three large Joints in each, and ſeveral ſmall ones towards the Extremities, by which he can leap with great Strength, and to great Diſtances. His Feet are armed with long Claws, or Talons, that he may better faſten on what he lights upon. His *Antennæ*, or *Feelers*, are of the ſame uſe as in other ſmall Creatures, to examine what Subjects are fit for Food. He pierces the Skin with his cloven Beak, intrudes his *Proboſcis*, and his *Sucker* draws up the vital Juice.

This Animal is produced from Eggs; and the Females ſtick faſt, by a Kind of glutinous Moiſture, to the Roots of the Hairs of Cats, Dogs, and other Animals; and alſo, to the Wool in Blankets, Rugs, and other ſuch-like Furniture. Of theſe Eggs a Female lays 10 or 12 a Day, for ſeveral Days ſucceſſively, and they hatch in the ſame Order about 5 or 6 Days after their being laid.

From the Eggs come forth not perfect *Fleas*, but little, whitiſh Worms, or Maggots, whoſe Bodies have annular Diviſions, and are thinly covered with long Hairs. They adhere cloſely to the Body of the Animal, on whoſe Juices they feed, or they may be kept in a Box, and brought up with dead Flies, which they eat with Greedineſs. They are very briſk and nimble, and crawl like Caterpillars, with a lively and briſk Motion.

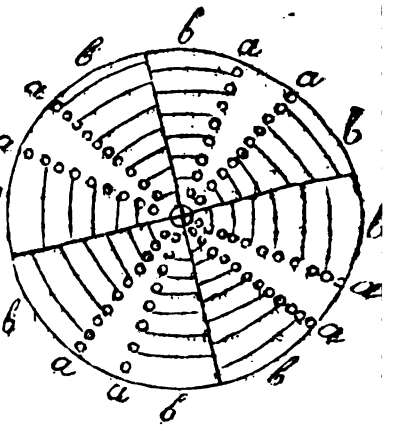
After 12 Days from the Time of their being hatched, they forbear eating, and lie quiet, ſeemingly as if dying, but if viewed with a *Microſcope*, they will be found weaving a Covering, or Bag round them, with a Silk or Thread, emitted out of their Mouths. In this Bag they put on the *Chryſalis*, or *Aurelia* Form, and become milk-white. They continue nine Days under this Appearance, their Colour darkens, and by Degrees, they acquire Firmneſs and Strength; and as ſoon as they iſſue from the Bag, they become perfect *Fleas*, and are able to leap away. They are immediately capable of Coition, and lay Eggs in three or four Days; after which, they ſoon die as all other Creatures do, that undergo theſe Changes.

As an Inſtance of the great Strength and Agility of the *Flea*, we need only give the following Inſtance of its Feats and Performances. Mr. *Boverick*, a Watch maker in the *Strand*, lately made, and ſhewed to vaſt Numbers of People, not only a Chaiſe, having four Wheels and all its proper Apparatus, together with a Man ſitting thereon; the Whole formed with Ivory, and drawn along by a *Flea*; but likewiſe a Landau, which opens and ſhuts by Springs, with ſix Horſes harneſſed thereto, a Coachman ſitting on the Box, and a Dog between his Legs; four People in the Landau, two Footmen behind it, and a Poſtillion riding one of the Fore-horſes. This Equipage a *Flea* is faſtened to, and draws very eaſily along. He has alſo made a Chain of Braſs, about two Inches long, containing 200 Links, with a Hook at one End, and a Padlock and Key at the other; all which together weigh leſs than the third Part of the whole Machine. Here too a *Flea* is made uſe of to draw the Chain, which it does very nimbly, and with as little Trouble as can be imagined. Of this curious Spectacle, we ourſelves made a Part of the admiring Multitude, who had the Satisfaction to behold it.

SIR,

SOME Days ago I picked up a *Flint* that had a round Lump growing out on one Side, this I ſtruck out with a Hammer, and found it beautified with an Orange-colour, and lineally ornamented, as *per* Figure; the Shape is a Half Sphere, $1\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch Diameter in its Baſe; the wondrouſly beautiful Figures are as caſt, where they are convex, and as cut where they are concave. If any ſtudious Perſon, who delights in the ſubterraneous Productions, ſhould deſire to ſee the original Stone, he may, when it is deſired in your Magazine.

The Lines *a* — are ſmall Convexes, like Pearls; the Parallels *b*, are like what is cut by Art; the blank Spaces are in Colour like the Reſt.



John De Neay.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

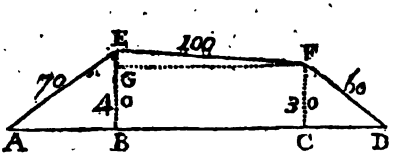
Queſtion 216, *anſwered by Mr.* Boſworth.

PUT $b = 16\frac{1}{15}$, $r = 4$, $x =$ the Cone's Height, and $y =$ the Semidiameter of the Baſe; by Mechanics $\sqrt{\frac{x}{b}}$ will expreſs the Time the Ball will take to fall through the perpendicular Height; but $x : \sqrt{\frac{x}{b}} :: \sqrt{x^2+y^2} : z$, the Time of its falling down the ſlant Side; $\therefore 4z = \sqrt{\frac{x}{b}} \times \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$, whence $y^2 = br^2 - x^2$. By the Queſtion $xy^2 = br^2x^2 - x^3$ is to be a Maximum: In Fluxions $2br^2x\dot{x} - 3x^2\dot{x} = 0$. $\therefore x = \frac{2}{3}br^2 = 171.5$, and $y = 121.368$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. G. Brownbridge, *Mr.* Buddles, *and Mr.* Barker.

Queſtion 217, *anſwered by Mr.* Metcalfe.

LET A D be the Walk in the Garden, E the Statue furtheſt from the Walk E B = its neareſt Diſtance, and E A = its Diſtance from the End of the Walk both given.——F, the Statue neareſt the Walk, F C = its neareſt Diſtance, and F D = its Diſtance from the End given. Alſo draw F G parallel to A D, then E G = E B — F C, and by the 47th p. 1 B. *Euclid.* A B = 57,4456265, B C = G F = 99,4987437, and C D = 51,9615242, their Sum, *viz.* 208,9058944 Yards is the required Length of the Walk.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Kitten, *Mr.* Joſ. Woofe, *Mr.* Freeman, *and Mr.* Brownbridge.

Queſtion

Queſtion 218, *anſwered by Mr.* G. Brown, *Writing Maſter and Teacher of the Mathematics at* Portſmouth *Common.*

PER Queſtion $y = v^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$; then will $y\dot{x} = v^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}}$, whoſe Fluent, or the required Area of the Curve will be $2 v^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} + A + B + C + D + E$, *&c.* Now to determine the Values of A, B, C, D, *&c.* aſſume $2 v^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} + A$ for the Fluent of $v^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \dot{x}$, its Fluxions $v^{\frac{1}{2}} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} + x^{\frac{1}{2}} v^{-\frac{1}{2}} \dot{v} + \dot{A} = v^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{-\frac{1}{2}} \dot{x}$, then will $\dot{A} = \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}} \dot{x}}{v^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, whoſe Fluent is $A = 2 x^{\frac{1}{2}} v^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{x}{3v}$; aſſume $\frac{2 x^{\frac{3}{2}} v^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{3} + B$ for the Fluent of $v^{-\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \dot{x}$, its Fluxions $v^{-\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \dot{x} - \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}} v^{-\frac{1}{2}} \dot{v}}{3} + \dot{B} = v^{-\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \dot{x}$, then will $\dot{B} = -\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}} \dot{x}}{3 v^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, whoſe Fluent is $B = 2 x^{\frac{1}{2}} v^{\frac{1}{2}} \times -\frac{x^2}{3 \cdot 5 v^2}$; aſſume $-\frac{2 x^{\frac{5}{2}} v^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{3 \cdot 5} + C$, for the Fluent of $-\frac{v^{-\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \dot{x}}{3}$, in Fluxions $-\frac{v^{-\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \dot{x}}{3} + \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}} v^{-\frac{1}{2}} \dot{v}}{5} + \dot{C} = -\frac{v^{-\frac{3}{2}} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \dot{x}}{3}$, then will $\dot{C} = \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}} \dot{x}}{5 v^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, whoſe Fluent is $C = 2 x^{\frac{1}{2}} v^{\frac{1}{2}} \times \frac{x^3}{5 \cdot 7 v^3}$; aſſume $\frac{2 x^{\frac{7}{2}} v^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{5 \cdot 7} + D$, for the Fluent of $\frac{v^{-\frac{1}{2}} x^{\frac{7}{2}} \dot{x}}{5}$, in Fluxions, *&c.* $\dot{D} = -\frac{x^{\frac{7}{2}} \dot{x}}{7 v^{\frac{7}{2}}}$, whoſe Fluent is $D = 2 x^{\frac{1}{2}} v^{\frac{1}{2}} \times -\frac{x^4}{7 \cdot 9 v^4}$, *&c.* whence the Law of Continuation is manifeſt. Now inſtead of A, B, C, D, *&c.* ſubſtitute their Values in the above Series, and there will come out $2\sqrt{v x}\left(1 + \frac{x}{3v} - \frac{x^2}{3 \cdot 5 v^2} + \frac{x^3}{5 \cdot 7 v^3} - \frac{x^4}{7 \cdot 9 v^4}\right)$, *&c.* the required Inveſtigation.

W. W. D.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. John Hudſon, *and Mr.* G. Brownbridge.

Queſtion 219, *anſwer'd by Mr.* James Applin, *at Mr.* Joſ. Applin's *School in* Sturminſter Newton, Dorſet.

PUT $x = AC$, and $z = CD$, then *per Euclid* 6, 3, BC will be $\frac{xz + az}{x}$, the Square of which is $\frac{x^2 z^2 + 2 a z^2 x + a^2 z^2}{x^2}$; and as $b^2 - z^2$ is $= x^2$ *per Euclid* 1, 47, I ſhall make uſe of it inſtead thereof, and it will be $\frac{a^2 b^2 + 2 b^2 a x + b^2 x^2 - a^2 x^2 - 2 a x^3 - x^4}{x^2} = a^2 - x^2$, whence x is $= 17.7114$.

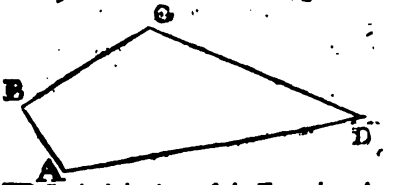
This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. John Wore, *Mr.* Metcalfe, *Mr.* Kighley, *Mr.* Atkinſon, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* G. Brownbridge, *Mr.* Buddles, *Mr.* Boſworth, Hindonienſis, *Mr.* Stone, *Mr.* Scott, *and Mr.* Jeffery.

New

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 229.

By Mr. Geo. Brownbridge.



REquired the Area of the Trapezium A B C D, it being the greateſt the following Data will admit of. Given $AB + BC + CD + DA = 400$, and $BA \times \overline{BC}^2 \times \overline{CD}^3 \times \overline{DA}^4 =$ a Maximum.

Question 230.

By Mr. John Hammond *of* Folkſtone.

REquired the Axis and greateſt Ordinate of that Parabola, whoſe Area is 1467.96875 leſs than its circumſcribing Circle; and 400, greater than its inſcribed Triangle, alſo the Circle's Diameter?

Question 231.

By Mr. John Hudſon, *of* Louth.

GIVEN $a\ddot{x}\dot{y} + \ddot{x}\dot{y} = a^2\dot{y}^2\dot{x}$, an Equation of a Curve, to find its Area in Terms of a and x, independent of reverting Series?

Question 232.

By Mr. William Chapman *of* Foxton.

A Maltſter propoſes to have a circular Ciſtern made of Lead, that will contain 7 Quarters of Grain; the Thickneſs of the Lead to be three Tenths of an Inch; he deſires to know the Weight of the Ciſtern, and the Depth and Diameter, when they are ſuch, that the Ciſtern will take the leaſt Lead poſſible?

Question 233.

By Mr. J. Scott, *of* Cawthorne.

A Waggoner being aſked, how many Miles he had travelled that Day; replied, that the Diameters and Circumferences of one of the leſſer and greater Wheels, were in geometrical Progreſſion; and that the Rectangle of thoſe Diameters in Feet, were equal to the Diſtance he had travelled in Miles: Moreover, that the cube Root of the Rectangle of the Circumferences, being added to the leſſer Diameter, their Sum would be = 9,4841 Feet. Quere the Diſtance he had travelled?

Question 234.

By Mr. Joſeph Wooſe, *at Mr.* Edward Johnſon's *School*, Hull.

GIVEN $x^2 + xy + y^2 = a$.
$x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4 = b$.

To find by a quadratic Equation, the Values of x and y, without uſing any Sort of Subſtitution in the Operation?

BAROMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS *made at* Hull, *in* March 1759, *by Mr.* Waddington.

N. B. The 8th at 6 P. M. was 29,10 Inches, and the 9th at 10 P. M. was 28,60. Hence the 9th of *March* the Mercury fell in 10 Hours from Noon, $\frac{55}{100}$ of an Inch.

1759 *March.*	Inches.	1759 *March.*	Inches.
1	29,57	17	29,51
2	29,48	18	29,95
3	29,50	19	29,66
4	29,65	20	29,71
5	29,61	21	30,07
6	29,50	22	30,17
7	29,53	23	30,20
8	29,30	24	30,30
9	29,15	25	30,21
10	28,87	26	29,96
11	29,12	27	29,87
12	29,60	28	29,69
13	29,94	29	29,40
14	29,80	30	29,71
15	29,61	31	29,80
16	29,25		

APRIL. *A Poem.*

Hic ver purpureum:———
VIRGIL.

HAIL, op'ning month![*] thou genial *April* hail!
O come, attended with the *Thracian* gale
That breaths its influence liberally round,
And decks with verdure the new-tufted ground.
Gives recent vigour, the ſoft ſpringing ſoil,
Smiles o'er the landſcapes, and the landſcapes ſmile.
The freſh'ning air with vernal mildneſs fills,
Joys the low vallies, and the tow'ring hills:
Then come, attended by the *Thracian* gale,
And let not blighting *Eurus* now prevail;
Nor let the † ruddy *Moon* thoſe winds attend,
That tender herbs and infant bloſſoms rend:
Nor let old *Boreas* dare reſume his breeze,
To check th' expanſion of the budding trees.
Let not the *Atmoſphere* confeſs his cold,
While *Nature* does her ev'ry charm unfold;
And big with love, benevolently gay,
With APRIL-beauties crown the APRIL-day:
While birds, ſoft paſſion'd, artleſs ſonnets ſing,
In praiſe and honour of the growing *Spring*.
The ſoaring lark loud trills her matin ſong,
And warbling linnets various notes prolong.
The love-lorn nightingale explores the ſpray,
Where hid from ſight, and where conceal'd from day;
Once more ſhe ſings her plaint-producing lay.
The mellow thruſh ſoft chaunts her charming ſtrain,
And merry wood-larks tuneful make the plain.
The feather'd ſongſters all in concert join,
And wake the copſe with muſic half divine.
The groves re-echo with their pureſt love,
And hide in umbrage the love-cooing dove,
Who there concealed, or chears her faithful mate,
Or plaining, weeps his ſad, untimely fate.
——The ſtream ſoft flows in placid-winding maze,
And on its banks the luſty ſteerlings graze.
The pools and ponds are crown'd with various flow'rs,
And vernal ſoftneſs wings the gentle hours.
The kids and fawns, and firſtling lambs advance,
And free the meadows with the mingled dance.
The ſhepherds pipe and ſhepherdeſſes ſing,
And genuine odours feather'd *Zephyrs* wing.
The op'ning bloom, the promis'd fruit diſplays,
Which in its purple folds ſecurely lays.

How ſmile the wood-lands o'er the flufhing year!
How ſweet the briars ſmell! how ſweet appear!
In verdant livery dreſt is every tree,
And all is *love*, and *joy* and *melody*,
The ſouth, diſtent with gentle falling ſhow'rs,
To life and vigour wakes the rural pow'rs.
And lo! at once, from tubes prolific riſe
Millions of *Nature*'s gifts, and greet the eyes.
And from *Earth*'s womb, the vegetables ruſh,
And ſpread the ground with deep and deeper fluſh.
—While blooming *April* holds the vernal day,
My *Muſe* ſhall trace the fiſher on his way;
Whether the net he loſes and unfurls,
And round his prey its wide umbrello whirls;
And drags whole frys indignant to the ſhore,
That flounce and leap, and dying ſwim no more;
Or ſcarleſs plunges thro' the mud obſcene,
And does the ſtreamlet of its tenants clean;
But chief I'll ſing the patient angler's part,
His harmleſs toil and recreative art,
When weſtern breezes ſoftly curling play,
Or ſouthern gales his cunning art repay.
With rod elaſtic, ſee! him take his ſtand,
And throw his baits from off the verdant ſtrand,
By moſſy tinctur'd ſtream, or lake, or brook,
With well-diſſembled fly and barbed hook,
With hoary hair, or ſilk entwiſted line,
And implements that favour his deſign.
He tempts the trout the cavern'd banks to fly,
Who ſnary baits with eager fondneſs eye,
Snatch the deceit——and full of anguiſh die.
Tho' humble yet, the anglers part be mine!
Arm'd with the trowl, or with the ſilken line,
From mead to mead, from vale to vale I'd rove,
And whilſt I heard the muſic of the grove,
With rod of hazel, or well-ſhap'd bamboo,
The art of angling I'd well-pleas'd purſue.
With worms reſplendent, or inviting paſte,
Brooks to their ſources ſhould by me be trac'd:
With various baits would I be well ſupply'd,
To rob the rivers of their finny pride.
Oft would I trudge their reedy bound'ries o'er,
And ſtain their margins with the pearches gore.
When thus I wield the humble fiſher's reed,
O be my mind, ye powers, from troubles freed!
That I might ſing, 'mid ſolitude and reſt,
The free-born carols of a guiltleſs breaſt.
In *April* morn, when clarid and ſerene,
Explore the mead, and look, with eaſy mein,
On vernal *Nature's* bounteous *Magazine*.
To Heav'ns great *Author*——firſt my ſoul unbend,
And then to angling morning minutes lend;
'Till *Sol*, too potent, homeward bids me ſtray,
And I obeyſive homeward urge my way.
At eve, again, would I reſume my part,
And try the angler's variegated art;
If I approv'd the aſpect of the ſky,
In diſtant ſtream my artfulneſs I'd try,
But ev'ning vapours I would ever fly.

For

[*] *The epithet of opening is the more properly applied to this month, as it takes its name from the* Latin *word* aperiendo.

† *The new-moon of this* Month *the* French *denominate the* ruddy moon.

For mind, when damps from marshes wet exhale,
Abroad you catch each health-tormenting ail.
—Ye gard'ners, florists, husbandmen, attend,
What next the *Muse* shall your attention lend.
Lo! *April*'s come:—exert your warmest care;
Around your fruit-trees place the † line of hair:
While thus you kill your envious vermin foe,
Allow full space for summer-shoots to grow:
The seeds of herbs of aromatic kind,
To grateful earth may now be safe consign'd.
If small your seeds, them shallow you may throw,
But if they're large, them deeper you must sow;
If light your ground, and you full crops would reap,
Your seeds then sow proportionably deep.
Continue still your strawberries to plant,
And open borders seeds of cresses grant:
Ridges for cucumbers and melons make,
And useless branches from the melon take;
But don't elate its runners from the ground,
Lest you their tender branches hurt or wound.
Sow fir and pine-seeds:——nets all o'er them lay,——
Lest birds voracious make those seeds their prey:
The best time now you'll find it, to remove
Those trees that form the ever verdant grove.
Seeds of auriculs now first appear,
And own the influence of the vernal year.
But left they wither and should soon decay,
With water oft their tender gifts repay:
From sun and rain the elder ones defend,
And gentle waterings will their colour mend.
Your plants and flowers now with caution stake,
Lest cruel winds the tender stamen break:
Destroy the weeds before to seed they grow,
Then nought avails the sickle or the hoe;
For far they'll spread (in spite of utmost care)
O'er nurseries, fields and gardens, every where.
The hop-hill now her wonted poles requires,
In number equal to the rising wires;
Which now direct to twine around the pole,
And with the rush their straying vice controul.
—While now warm *Spring* cold *Winter* does succeed,
Prevent disorders:——be advised to bleed;
And purge, the blood's fermenting to repress,
So shall bland health your constitution bless.
——While *Nature* smiles to *Nature*'s LORD I'll sing,
Or, all ye wood-lands, with his praises ring,
Who forms your beauties, and who forms the *Spring*:
Who wakes the earth with gentle soft'ning showers,
And strews her lap with beauteous blooming flow'rs.

† *The* hair-line *is a contrivance most admirably well adapted to prevent the snails and slugs from destroying the young-knit wall-fruit. For the method of fixing it, vide* Bradley's *gentleman and gardener's kalendar.*

All round, I see his all-creative hand,
Extending o'er the wide extending land,
Hail power supreme! great CAUSE of CAUSES hail!
That now inanimates the vernal gale.
From scenes below my *muse* ascending moves,
And higher strains, and loftier lays approves.
Commemorates this *Season*, when arose
Her gracious GOD—to heal man's sinful woes:
With zeal impell'd, would plume her feeble wing;
But how can mortal *muse* due honour bring?
The theme's too high for grov'ling worms to sing.

April 1st, 1759. *Musarum Amicus.*

WINTER'S EVE. *A Poem.*

OF frowning *Winter*, who deforms the year,
And bids all life and beauty disappear,
Spreads o'er the ground his broodless iron wings,
With sable sadness shades the face of things,
I sing the *Ev'ning*;—join my willing lays,
And smile, ye *muses*, on my faint Essays.
To you my strains, *Melpomene*, belong,
Friend of the weeping muse, and tragic song;
Say, can a poet gain ecstatic fire,
When *Nature*'s self does languish and expire;
When all around us wears so deep a gloom,
As if life's silent, solemn pause was come?
The hills and valleys, woods and sylvan scenes,
Delightful gardens, and embow'ring greens,
(Views that the poet in soft raptures blind,
And wake ideas in his pensive mind)
Alas! are vanish'd from our longing eyes;
And now, sad change! far other scenes arise:
Less pleasing motives gloomy scenes controul,
And hatten dulness agitates the whole.
No more we see, with pleasure and surprise,
In green perspective distant landscapes rise;
See spires and turrets, on the setting day,
Shine with faint lustre, and reflect his ray;
But swift descending show'rs in torrents fall,
And clouds, and rain, and darkness cover all.
With hurry steps the *Banquets* homeward hie,
To shield himself from the inclement skies;
The lowly cottage, from the driving rain,
Receives the honest, weather-beaten swain.
On goes the stock-log, clear the embers burn,
And all are joyful in the *Sire*'s return:
A neat repast the good old *Dame* prepares;
In the refreshment vanish all his cares.
Then blow the winds, or falls the heavy rain,
It nought affects the shelter'd, happy swain;
Who finds contentment to the great unknown,
Or all the grandeur that attends the throne,
Well-pleas'd to see his offspring round him throng,
And list'ning catch the accents from his tongue;
Whose lessons point 'em out the happy road
"To look thro' *Nature* up to *Nature*'s GOD."

But

But now, all's hush'd! the winds no longer roar,
The main too ceases, and the tempest's o'er.
The moon in silence rises o'er the night,
And, rising, calls forth all the sons of light.
The blue vault twinkles; on the stiffen'd ground
A hoary whiteness spreads itself around.
How bare and naked look the distant hills!
How pensive flow the almost frozen rills!
The loss of verdure forests seem to mourn,
And wait impatient for the *Spring*'s return.
Perhaps the *Student* now, in quest of lore,
Turns page by page the tedious volume o'er;
Sours with old *Plato*, with *Mark Tully* pleads;
With *Cato* suffers, or with *Cæsar* bleeds:
Sees ancient *Rome* in all her glory rise,
Or *Salem* fall, the daughter of the skies;
Or flies to *Athens*, *Ephesus*, or *Cair*,
Constantinople, or the——Lord knows where.
Now, thro' the still and frozen night, afar
Is heard the barking of the village cur;
Or in hoarse murmurs and a plashing sound,
The distant cascade gives a pleasing wound:
Wakes meditation, bids her prune her wings,
And mount above the reach of worldly things!
Remark, how all for great *Apollo* mourn,
While he delays to breathe on *Nature*'s urn.
To break in sunder *Winter*'s gelid chain,
And bids soft seasons visit earth again.
With like impatience did the *Jewish* race
Expect the *Season of refreshing grace*:
The *Sun of righteousness* himself to rise,
And healing brightness fill our lower skies.
So mourns *Creation* now (and wou'd be free
From pain and sickness, sin and misery)
'Till *God* on earth his proper right assume,
And days of endless liberty shall come.
Sadness and sorrow then shall flee away,
And without night shall reign eternal day,
Without clouds, sun-shine, summer, void of cold,
Nor change of seasons shall the lands behold.
Thro' endless Ages of eternal love;
Great JOVE decrees it, and all *truth* is JOVE!

Feb. 20, 1759. *Philodelic.*

On Major Smith's *defence of* Vause's Fort, *on the Frontiers of* Virginia.

WERE each *provincial*'s soul, like thine, inspir'd,
And ev'ry handful of her natives fir'd
To aid their country, and her cause defend;
Did all, as one, conspire to help his friend;
No slight alarms wou'd then her peace confound;
But *France*'s schemes must tumble to the ground.
Her *Mountaineers* might reap their fruits with joy;
Nor *Indian wolflings* durst their folds annoy:
A few such heroes might whole hundreds chase;
Nor durst the foe such hardy vet'rans face.
Did all, like *Smith*, our wide frontiers defend,
Our empire only with the day would end.
Ohio's waves, and lands, as yet unknown,
Might add new jewels to young *G——e*'s crowns:
Our sons might live to see those happier hours,
When *Cæsar*'s realms cou'd only equal ours.
May other *Drakes*, and future *Raleighs* rise,
To waft his banners thro' these brighter skies!
May embrio *Pittsburg* raise her domes on high,
And future *Londons* seem to prop the sky!
Here spend your millions, here your arms display,
'Till peaceful oceans bound your ample sway:
'Till *California* bear our gentle rule,
And this be *Britain*'s utmost western *Thule*.

To the Manes *of Captain* Spotswood, *whose Bones were lately found near Fort* Duquesne, *now* Pittsburg.

COurageous youth, were now thine honour'd fire
To breathe again, and rouze his wonted fire;
Nor *French*, nor *Shawnee* durst his rage provoke,
From great *Potomac*'s springs to *Roanoke*.
Or had brave *Oglethorpe* our warriours led,
And tribes of *Indians* to his friendship wed;
Each *Buck* had then in native prowess shone,
And sylvan crowns from sylvan toils had won:
Thine inborn valour then had blaz'd more bright
In well-fought battle, or in equal fight:
Nor hadst thou 'tempted fort *Duquesne* alone,
Nor had it stood, or by such name been known.
There *Spotswood* fell to savage beasts a prey;
By foes unhonour'd with a fun'ral lay.
Accept, dear *Shade*, this poor, but grateful dirge,
'Till *Britain* send her long-impending scourge,
And call to justice her most barb'rous foes,
And pay them double for our nameless woes.
Thy fate may then by just revenge be paid,
And ev'ry *Briton* honour *Spotswood*'s shade.
May *Forbes* yet live the cruel debt to pay,
And wash the blood of *Braddock*'s field away:
Then fair *Ohio*'s blushing waves may tell——
How *Britons* fought, and how each heroe fell.

On the Death *of Mr.* HANDEL.

Nec tantum Phœbo gaudet Parnassia rupes:
Nec tantum Rhodope mirantur & Ismarus
Orphea. VIRGIL.

HOW frail is life! how vain is human pride!
Judges, philosophers and kings have dy'd:
Ev'n they, who could by musick's magic art
To the rapt soul celestial Joys impart.

The *Deſtinies* have cut the fatal thread,
And HANDEL now is number'd with the *dead*.
The weeping *Muſes* round his ſacred urn,
With heads reclin'd, in ſolemn ſilence mourn.
They wept not more, when the fierce *Thracian* crew,
At *Bacchus'* orgies, their lov'd *Orpheus* ſlew:
When o'er the plains his mangled limbs were ſtrew'd,
And in his blood the *dames* their hands embru'd.
Who cou'd like *Handel* with ſuch art controul
The various paſſions of the warring ſoul?
With ſounds each intellectual ſtorm aſſuage,
Fire us with holy rapture, or with rage?
Hark! with what majeſty the organs blow,
While numbers faithful to his fancy flow:
Triumphant fly in echoing fugues the notes,
And on the air the ſwelling muſic floats.
With mingl'd ſounds harmoniouſly it roars,
And in the ſoul ſeraphic pleaſures pours.
Sometimes ſoft ſtrains and melting numbers riſe,
And ſet calm, rural ſcenes before my eyes;
* I ſeem with joy to wander, not unſeen,
Thro' meadows, hedge-row elms, and hillocks green.
Where the induſtrious ploughman, near at hand,
Sings in rude meaſures o'er the furrow'd land:
Sometimes in briſker notes the bells ring round,
And *fancy* thinks the jocund *Rebecks* ſound.
But when *Urania* does her *ſon* inſpire,
And bids him to cœleſtial ſounds aſpire,
Then all the ſoul is ſeiz'd with holy love
Preludious to the rapt'rous joys above.
The pious *Saint* in bliſs extatic dies,
And ſees all *Heav'n* before his longing eyes.
When *Orpheus* (as the poets ſing) was ſlain,
His *Harp* was wafted to th' æthereal plain,
Himſelf, chang'd to a *Swan*, ſail'd down the ſtream,
Moving, majeſtic 'midſt the wat'ry gleam.
But THOU, ſuperior in th' harmonious art,
Thyſelf in *Heav'nly* ſongs muſt bear a part:
Thy *Soul* is now tranſported to the ſky,
To join in *Choirs divine* to all ETERNITY.
16th of *April*, 1759.

* *Alluding to the* Allegro *of* Milton, *ſet to muſic by Mr.* Handel.

An ÆNIGMA *for the* LADIES:

WE have long been employ'd, and rich
favours enjoy'd,
Of titles, atchievements, and honours;
Tho' what time we began, no heralds explain,
Or who the firſt generous donors.
Some in gold are dreſs'd fine, ſome in adamant ſhine,
Some are arm'd with a braſs conſtitution;
Some in ſilver or ſteel ſit enſhrin'd, and ne'er feel,
Thro' ages the leaſt diminution.
Yet our ſize is ſo ſmall, you may venture to call,
The whole race *Lilliputians* by nature:
But what is more ſtrange, the creation we range,
And challenge the Form of each creature.
Now a lamb we appear, now a wolf or a bear;
Now a vultur, a hawk, or a dove:
Not irrational things, but gods, heroes, and kings,
A CÆSAR, a GEORGE, or a JOVE.
Much time, ſkill and care, makes us what we are;
But our ſons with incredible quickneſs,
In a moment aſpire, to the bulk of their ſire,
And father themſelves by their likeneſs.
With a touch they riſe forth, ſtrain mature from their birth,
And appear in an inſtant on duty;
As MINERVA (they feign) did from JUPITER's brain,
Or from OCEAN the goddeſs of beauty.
Theſe a numerous ſtore, ſerve the rich and the poor,
And maintain the juſt rights of mankind;
Add a ſanction to law, to keep ſubjects in awe,
And their tyrants in fetters confin'd.
But we ought not to boaſt, when for us, to our coſt,
We're afraid a worſe fortune remains;
For if truth muſt be own'd, many thouſands are found,
Of our *Worthies* ſtill hanging in chains.

Τηλεφιλλης.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *APRIL* 1759.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Rome, February 27.

THE Roman Catholic Eccleſiaſtics, in the States poſſeſſed by the King of Pruſſia, have acquainted the Pope, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has cauſed an Edict to be publiſhed, requiring them to pay a Tax of Ten per Cent. on their Revenues, in the ſame Manner as is exacted by the Empreſs Queen in her Dominions, in conſequence of a Bull which the Pope has granted to her Imperial Majeſty for that Purpoſe.

From

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Camp of Schweinhaus, near the Head Quarters of Bolckenhayn, April 4. On the 31ſt paſt, the King of Pruſſia, upon the Enemy's having moved towards Landſhut, gave Orders to march the next Morning, and fixed the Head Quarters at Bolckenhayn, a ſmall Town in the Mountains near Landſhut; and the Cavalry advanced the ſame Day, and occupied the Quarters his Majeſty had left. On the 3d of April, the King of Pruſſia detached ſome Battalions to occupy the ſtrong Paſs at Wartha in the Duchy of Munſterberg, which they took Poſſeſſion of the next Day, and every Thing remained quiet upon the Frontier. It was ſaid, that the Auſtrian Army would aſſemble at Munchengratz in the Circle of Buntzlau.

Fulde, April 5. On the 1ſt Inſt. the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick marched to Meinungen with two Battalions of Grenadiers, and ſome Light Troops; and took Poſſeſſion of that Place, where he found a conſiderable Magazine; two Battalions of the Elector of Cologn's Troops were made Priſoners of War.

We learn, that the Auſtrians had been driven back, and purſued beyond Sula and Schleuſingen, and are retiring in great Diſorder to Bamberg.

Head Quarters of Prince Ferdinand at Windeken, April 14. The Troops of the Allied Army that were employed againſt that of the Empire, returned on the 7th Inſt. into the Neighbourhood of Fulde. On the 10th Inſtant Prince Ferdinand marched by Freyenſteinau and Budingen to Windeken, where he arrived the 12th. On the 13th his Serene Highneſs marched to Bergen, a Village ſituated between Francfort and Hanau, where the French occupied a very ſtrong Poſt, which it was neceſſary to get Poſſeſſion of, in order to come at the Enemy's Line. The Army arrived at 9 in the Morning, oppoſite that of the Enemy, and the Grenadiers of the advanced Guard immediately began the Attack upon Bergen with great Intrepidity, and received a very briſk Fire, which the Enemy had prepared for them; and tho' they were ſupported by a Reinforcement of ſeveral Battalions under Prince Iſenbourg's Command, they could not however carry their Point ſo far as to diſlodge the Enemy entirely from the Village, but were forced to retreat in ſome Diſorder; yet rallied again upon being ſupported by the Heſſian Horſe. The reſt of the Day paſſed in a Canonade on both Sides, without any Ground being gained on either. His Serene Highneſs not having been able to ſucceed in forcing the Enemy in their Poſt, returned to Windeken, after having given Orders for burying the Dead, and carrying off the Wounded. The Loſs on the Side of the Allied Army is not particularly known, but it is ſuppoſed, it does not exceed that of 1000 Men. Five Pieces of Cannon were loſt, having been left behind in the Village. Prince Iſenbourg is among the Slain; and the Generals Gilſoe, and Count Schulembourg among the Wounded.

Berlin, April 14. The Fort of Peenamunde, in Pomerania, ſurrendered the 10th and 11th of this Month to General Manteufel, who commanded the Army in the Abſence of Count Dohna, and there were taken Priſoners of War, 190 Soldiers, 11 Officers of different Ranks, 14 Serjeants and Corporals, 5 Cannon of 18 Pounds, 4 of 24, 11 of 6, 4 of 3, 2 Mortars of 40 Pounds, and 2 Mortars of 16 Pounds.

As it is now a Matter of public Enquiry, on what Foundation the Engliſh have ſeized and condemned, as legal Captures, ſeveral Dutch Ships going to, or coming from America, with French Property, and their High Mightineſſes the States General have made ſeveral Repreſentations, Memorials, &c. to his Majeſty concerning it; we ſhall give the following Tranſlations of them, with what may farther relate thereto, for the Entertainment and Information of our Readers.

Tranſlation of the Declaration which was delivered to Mr. York by the States General, Jan. 25, 1759, *as their Terms of an Accommodation.*

WHereas ſome Difficulties have ariſen concerning the Meaning of certain Articles of the Marine Treaty of December 1, 1674, between his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, Charles II. of glorious Memory, on the one Part; and the Lords the States General of the United Provinces on the other; and, in particular, relative *to the Navigation and Commerce of the reſpective Subjects and Inhabitants to American Colonies, belonging to a Potentate with whom one of the contracting Parties is at open War; the Trade and Navigation to which Colonies are not allowed to the reſpective Subjects:*

And whereas, by Reaſon of the foreſaid Difficulties which have ariſen, ſeveral Veſſels and Effects belonging to the Subjects of the Lords the States-General, have been ſeized, carried into the Ports of Great Britain and divers Ports belonging to that Crown in America, and there confiſcated: We declare, in the Name, and on the Part of his ſaid Majeſty, that all Veſſels belonging to Subjects of the Republic of

the United Provinces, which, during the present War between the Crowns of Great Britain and France, have been seized, and against which there have been no Proceedings in the last Resort, shall be immediately released: And with regard to Vessels that have been carried into Great Britain, and are still detained there, they shall be discharged within the Space of 15 Days after the signing of this Act, with Costs and Damages: And with regard to Vessels which have been carried into America, or other Parts belonging to Great Britain, the necessary Orders shall be issued and dispatched, within 15 Days, for their immediate Release in the Manner aforesaid, and that without the Distinction of the Places in America to which they were bound, the Time of their Departure, or of their being stopt; and, consequently, that the Vessels which may have sailed a Month before the signing of this Act, on the Faith of the said Treaty of 1674, shall not be seized; or, if they are, they shall be released, with Costs and Damages, on producing their Documents, certifying that they sailed from the Ports of the Republic at least a Month before the signing of this Act: Provided always, that no contraband Goods shall be herein comprehended, which may be found in any Vessel, and which are confiscated by the 3d Article of the said Treaty of 1674.

And, moreover, that for what concerns the Ships and Merchandises belonging to Subjects of the Republic, which have been already confiscated and sold, the Money they produced shall be refunded and paid to their lawful Owners; and with regard to the Ships, whose Trials are depending before the Judges in the last Resort, his said Majesty shall give Orders that the Proceedings against them be immediately finished and determined.

And whereas, on occasion of the foresaid War, Complaint hath been made by his Britannic Majesty, that Ships under Dutch Colours navigate with two Sets of Papers; and whereas, on the other Side, the said Lords the States General have also complained of Disorders and Excesses committed by British Privateers, or Vessels calling themselves such, towards Dutch Vessels: It hath further been judged proper, and agreed, that it be declared by these Presents, in the Name, and on the Part of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and of the Lords the States General (as we accordingly declare in these Presents) that all those which shall be found to have double Papers shall be judged to belong to the Subjects or Inhabitants of Great Britain or of the Republic; and, consequently, that the Vessels on board which shall be found two Sets of Papers, shall not be reclaimed, on the Part either of the King of Great Britain, or of the State of the United Provinces; and to ascertain what is thereby understood, it is hereby declared, that Passports (or Sea-briefs) and Cockets (*Lettres de mer ou de police*) of two different Powers, shall alone be judged double Papers; and consequently that a Safe-conduct, or any other Document or Writing, in a different Language from English or Dutch, shall not be construed such; but that in any Case the Paper or Document which shall be alledged to have been used under a different Denomination, and in Room of a Sea-brief and Cocket, must be of such a Nature and Tenour, that it shall manifestly appear that the Captain of the Vessel might, by Means thereof, pass for a Subject or Inhabitant of another Power than to that to which he really belonged.

Translation of a Memorial and of a Draught of a Counter Declaration delivered by Mr. Yorke, in Answer to the Foregoing. February 20, 1759.

MEMORIAL.

High and Mighty Lords,

Recrimination serves only to add Acrimony to any Dispute. The Object of his Britannic Majesty is to put an End to that which hath unhappily arisen between him and your High Mightinesses; and although he hath ample Matter for a minute Answer to the Resolution of the Lords the States General, of the 25th of January, which was delivered to me the same Day, his Majesty hath expressly commanded me to abstain from whatever might give any Umbrage, and only to study Methods of putting an End to the Grievances mutually complained of. But, after the Example of your High Mightinesses in your said Resolution, I cannot forbear observing, that the Silence, which, out of Regard to your High Mightinesses, is imposed on me with regard to certain Points, cannot hereafter affect the Right which the King my Master will have, to put your High Mightinesses in Mind, that the different Treaties subsisting between the two Nations, ought to bind them as much as the different Articles of a particular Treaty; and that the Execution of one Treaty ought not to be insisted on with so much Warmth, whilst a profound Silence is obstinately observed on all the Others, which are equally in force. I touch on this only by-the-by. The Point at present regards Things that cannot be judged to be comprehended in the Treaty of 1674. They are explained in a Counter-draught which I shall have the Honour to deliver to your High Mightinesses, and which is proposed

posed by his Britannic Majesty, in Room of the Draught annexed to the Resolution of the 26th of January, which was found inadmissible. It would be superfluous to enlarge on its Contents. Suffer me, therefore, to proceed to the other Points of my Instructions.

As to what concerns the Release of the Dutch Vessels which have been carried into the Ports of England, the King cannot depart from the Rules prescribed by the Laws of his Kingdom, and by Treaties with your High Mightinesses, and observed by all Nations. It is not known in England, that the Crown ever can, in any Manner, give extraordinary Decisions on the Representations of any Power whatsoever. The Treaty of 1674, which was explained by that of the 6th of February 1715-16, fixes the Manner of proceeding with regard to the Ships and Subjects of either Nation, in case, in time of War, they should be carried into the Ports of the respective contracting Parties. And as to the Delay of Justice, which the King's Council is charged with in the Case of the Vessels of Jonker Alland and J. Begnard, your High Mightinesses are requested to make a stricter Enquiry into it; as there is the greatest Reason to believe that such Enquiry will clearly shew, that those who dared to advance such a Fact, wanted to impose upon your High Mightinesses: There hath often been Occasion to observe, that of the Complaints that have been made, many, instead of being verified, have been found unworthy of the Attention and Interposition of your High Mightinesses.

As to what relates to the Contraband, a Point of which an Unwillingness hath been shewn to come to an Explanation, and which would require Time to adjust the Species of naval Stores that ought to be therein comprehended, his Majesty contents himself with referring that Point to a farther Examination. Mean while, your High Mightinesses will remember the Explanation given in the Letter which Lord Holderneſſe was ordered to write to Mr. Hop on the 27th of October, 1756.

Nor is it less difficult to adjust what regards the Papers which the Captains of Ships of the two Nations ought to be furnished with, to avoid all Suspicion. The Courts of the Admiralty have Rules of proceeding which are common to the two Nations; and every Case must be determined by its peculiar Circumstances.

JOSEPH YORKE.

Counter-draught of a Declaration.

WHEREAS, in Consequence of the present War between his Majesty the King of Great Britain and the most Christian King, certain Disputes have arisen between his said Britannic Majesty, and the Lords the States General of the United Provinces, concerning the Rights of his said Majesty and the States General, and of their respective Subjects, by Virtue of the Marine Treaty concluded at London, Dec. 1, 1674: And whereas the said Disputes, unless they be timely accomodated and extinguished, may tend to excite Discontents and Animosities between the two Nations, and weaken that ancient Friendship and good Understanding which happily subsists, and generally hath subsisted, between the Crown of Great Britain and the States General of the United Provinces, since the Foundation of that Republic, so much to the Advantage of the two Nations, of the Protestant Religion, and of the Liberties of Europe: And whereas his Britannic Majesty and the said Lords the States General, being equally animated with the most sincere Desire to put an End to the said Disputes, and to strengthen the Bands of Friendship between them, by entirely removing all such Causes of Discontent, have nominated their respective Ministers-plenipotentiary to consider of, and come to a Conclusion concerning the same, viz.

The which Ministers-plenipotentiary, having met several Times and conferred together, have, by Virtue of their respective full Powers, agreed on, and concluded, the following Declaration, viz.

It is mutually declared, that the 8th Article of the said Treaty of Marine, of the 1st of December, 1674, extends not, nor ought to be interpreted to extend so far as to give the Subjects and Ships of the respective contracting Powers, Liberty to navigate, trade, or traffick to any Colony, Settlement, or Place in America, belonging to the Enemies of the Power that is at War; nor to carry to America, or to any Colony, Port, or Place therein, or to carry from such Colony, Port or Place, to any Place within the Limits of America, any Effects or Merchandizes which are the Property of the Enemies of such Power as either is, or hereafter may be at War.

It is moreover, reciprocally declared, that the said 8th Article of the said Treaty doth not extend, nor ought to be interpreted to extend, to the Protection of any Effects or Merchandizes, being the Property of the Enemies of one of the contracting Parties, under Pretext of the Privilege and Liberty granted by the said 8th Article, in case the Effects and Merchandizes were loaded, or their Voyage began, in Ships or Vessels belonging to the Enemies of that contracting Party, which either is, or shall be engaged in

in War; which Practice is called in Engliſh *Tranſhipping*, and in Dutch *Overſcheepen*.

The Deputies from the States of Holland, who are arrived here, have, as we are aſſured, full Powers to adjuſt, in an amicable Manner, all Diſputes between the two Courts.

LONDON.

Weſtminſter, April 5.

THIS Day the Royal Aſſent was given, by the Lords, authorized by Virtue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion, for declaring his Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Acts agreed upon by both Houſes, to

An Act for granting to his Majeſty a Subſidy of Poundage upon certain Goods and Merchandizes to be imported into this Kingdom, and an additional inland Duty on Coffee and Chocolate; and for raiſing the Sum of ſix Millions, ſix Hundred Thouſand Pounds, by Way of Annuities and a Lottery, to be charged on the ſaid Subſidy and additional inland Duty.

An Act to permit the free Importation of Cattle from Ireland for a limited Time.

An Act to diſcontinue for a limited Time, the Duties payable upon Tallow imported from Ireland.

An Act for the better enlightening and cleanſing the open Places, Streets, Squares, Lanes, Courts, and other Paſſages, within the Part of the Manor and Liberty of Norton Folgate, otherwiſe Norton Folley, in the County of Middleſex, which is extra-parochial, and regulating the nightly Watch and Beadles therein.

An Act to amend and explain an Act made in the 3d Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled, An Act for making navigable the River Stroudwater, in the County of Glouceſter, from the River Severn, at or near Framiload, to Wallbridge, near the Town of Stroud, in the ſame County.

An Act for draining and preſerving certain Fen-Lands, and low Grounds, in the Pariſhes of Somerſham and Pidley with Fenton, and the Pariſh of Colne, in the County of Huntingdon.

And to 8 Road, and 3 private Bills.

12. The Sentence of the inferior Court condemning the Dutch Ship America, with her Cargo, was confirm'd by the Lords of Appeal.

15. Sunday his Majeſty, preceded by the Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle, and Bath, &c. went to the Chapel Royal at St. James's, and heard a Sermon, and afterwards received the Sacrament with the Royal Family; and made the Eaſter Offering, being a Purſe of Gold, for the Benefit of the Poor.

A Liſt of Ships taken by the Engliſh, continued from Page 62.

A French Brigantine, from Guardaloupe, with Coffee and Sugar, by the Hanover Packet, and carried into Liſbon.

A Dutch Ship, Martin Groen Maſter, from Ancona for Barcelona, by the Ambuſcade.

Another Dutch Ship, A. Laurence Maſter, by the Glaſgow Man of War, and were carried into Leghorn.

The ſaid Men of War have alſo taken four Imperial Ships with French Cargoes.

The Albion, Dench, is retaken.

A French Brig, by the Nimble Nine Pence Privateer, and carried into Antigua.

The Ranger, Murphy, is retaken.

The Two Friends, Ambroſe, ditto.

The Dane, by the Melampe, Capt. Hotham.

The Prince George, Whippre, retaken by the Coventry.

A French Cutter Privateer of 8 Guns, by one of his Majeſty's Cutters, and brought into the Downs by the Aquitain.

A French Veſſel, Burthen 50 Tons, from Dunkirk, by the Maidſtone Privateer.

A Dane, 160 Tons, from St. Croix, with Sugar, Cotton, &c. is taken by the Pitt Privateer and brought into Dover.

The Prudent, from St. Domingo to France, with Sugar, Indigo, &c. by the Experiment and Mercury Men of War.

Three Merchant Ships, by the Carolina, from Philadelphia, Capt. Duncan, to the Eaſtward of the Capes.

The Marquis de Barrail of 14 Guns and 104 Men, by the Brilliant, and carried into Kinſale.

The Carillioneur of Dunkirk, of 8 Guns and 60 Men, by the Rocheſter, and the Graſs Cutter.

The Anſon Cutter is retaken.

A French Ship off the Iſland of Cyprus, bound from Alexandria to Marſeilles, ſaid to be worth 27,000l. by Captain Wilſon a Letter of Marque.

The Spare-Time, from Lebo for Rochelle, by the King of Pruſſia Privateer, and ſent into Dover.

Two

Two French Tartans with Stores for Minorca, by the Duke of Marlborough Privateer, and carried into Gibraltar.

Two others are alſo taken by the Fortune Privateer, and carried into Palamos.

The Count de Florentine Privateer, with 60 Guns and 450 Men, from Bourdeaux to Breſt, by the Achilles Man of War, Capt. Barrington; ſhe proves to be very richly laden with Ivory, Gold Duſt, &c.

The Hotherſal of Lancaſter, is retaken by the Jenkinſon, a Letter of Marque.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 63.

The Fortune of Whitby, by a French Privateer, and ranſomed for 350l.

The Tartar, Hitchings, from Briſtol to S. Carolina, by a French Letter of Marque, and carried into Morlaix.

The Grace and Iſabel, Kerr, from Berwick, taken and ranſomed for 400 Guineas.

The St. George, Johnſon, from New York for London, a Tranſport, and carried into Havre de Grace.

The Hercules, Capt. Baine, from Portſeaton to Leghorn, and carried into Breſt.

The John and Elizabeth, Smith, from Topſham to Naples, taken by two French Frigates, and carried to Breſt.

The Supply, Lyon, with Stores from London for Plymouth, carried into Cherbourg, and

The Endeavour, Aſhton, from London for Liſbon, is carried into Breſt.

The Charming Polly, Mangle, by a Privateer, and carried into Vigo.

The Mercury, Tillet, from N. Carolina, ranſomed by the Sampſon Privateer.

The Prince Edward, Fullerton, for Jamaica.

The Henry, Trevetham, from Carmarthen, forced into Oſtend by Diſtreſs, and is there detained.

The Lively, Rachel, from Dublin for St. Sebaſtians, and carried into St. Jean de Luz.

The Iſabella, a Collier, from Newcaſtle, by a Privateer.

The Brilliant Star, ranſomed.

The Iſabella, Dear, from Halifax to London, carried into St. Malos.

The Saliſbury Privateer, carried into Bayonne.

The Middlethorpe, Baxter, from London, carried into Martinico.

The Three Brothers, by a Dunkirk Privateer, and ſent in there.

The Jaſon, Anderſon, ranſomed for 450l.

The Elizabeth, Sinclair, carried into Calais.

Births.

March 28. The Lady of Sir William Mannock, Bart. at Bromley Hall, Eſſex, a Son and Heir.

April 11. The Lady of George Warren, Eſq; a Daughter.

12. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harborough, a Daughter.

Deaths.

March 22. The Lady of the Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick.

Thomas Batſon, Eſq; of Ramſbury in Wilts.

23. The Hon. Mrs. Price, Siſter to the Rt. Hon. the Ld. Viſcount Barrington.

24. Major General Hawley.

James Spedding, Eſq; High Sheriff for the County of Cumberland.

27. Edward Wolfe, Eſq; Lieut. Gen. of his Majeſty's Forces, and Col. of the 8th Regiment of Foot.

Lady Clavering, in the 72d Year of her Age.

Dame Lætitia Wodehouſe, Lady of Sir Armine Wodehouſe, Bart.

28. Sir Cordel Firebrace, Knt. of the Shire for the County of Suffolk, which he repreſented in four Parliaments.

April 3. Sir Wm. Andrews, Bart.

Anthony Wilkinſon, Eſq;

The Lady of Dr. Hibbins, late Phyſician to the London Hoſpital.

4. Sir John Abdy, Bart. Son of the late Sir Robert Abdy, who both ſerved as Members of Parliament for the County of Eſſex.

9. John Playters, Eſq; Jun. in his Journey to his Seat in Norfolk, ſuddenly.

11. Anthony Wilkinſon, Eſq; ſuddenly, at Peckham.

12. George Frederick Handel, Eſq;

13. Sir Edward Hulſe, Bart. Phyſician to her late Majeſty Queen Ann.

Mrs. Savory of Old Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, aged 104.

Owen Merrick, Eſq;

John Congreve, Alderman and Juſtice of Peace for Cheſter.

Chiverton Harlopp, Eſq; of Welby in Leiceſterſhire.

James Hodgſon, Eſq; of ditto.

Marriages.

March 16. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftſbury, to the Hon. Miſs Molly Bouverie, ſecond Daughter to the Rt. Hon. Ld. Viſc. Folkſtone.

22. Samuel Sainthill, Eſq; to Miſs Scot, Daughter of Robert Scot, Eſq; Alderman of Aldgate Ward.

24.

24. The Rev. Mr. Richard Green, at Chichester, to Miss Tuttee.

30. Mr. Nathaniel Newberry, Merchant in Lothbury, at the Quakers-meeting, to Miss Strangeman of Lombard-street.

The Hon. and Rev. Robert. Bligh, to Miss Winthrop.

John Dinglethorpe, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Petchey, of Holt in Norfolk.

Mr. Collis of Swallowfield, Attorney, to Miss Gardner, Daughter of the late Dr. Gardner, at Waltham in Surry.

April 5. Mr. Samuel Goldsbury, to Miss Pote of Eaton.

6. Mr. Charles Moor of Lothbury, to Miss Jennetta Oates of Dartmouth-street.

7. Tho. Unwin, Esq; to Miss Edwards of Bucklersbury.

Dr Tathwell, a Physician at Stainford, to Miss Roberts, younger Daughter of the late Governor Roberts.

Capt. Joshua Rowley, to Miss Barton, eldest Daughter of Barthol. Barton, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

14. Capt. Baldisson, to Miss Smith, Daughter of Capt. Smith of Princes-square.

Civil and military Preferments.

March 24. The King was pleased to constitute John Kelly of Christ Church, Oxford, Dr. of Physic in that University.

George Augustus Elliot, Esq; to be Col. of a Regiment of Light Cavalry, to be forthwith raised for his Majesty's Service.

Lord Harry Powlet, appointed Vice Admiral of the White.

Dr. Taylor is appointed Physician in ordinary to his Majesty.

Commodore Cornish appointed Rear Admiral of the Blue.

Major General Conway appointed Col. of the Regiment of Dragoons, late General Hawley's.

Lieut. Col. Johnson, Lieut. Col. of the said Regiment.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Seth Banks, to the Rectory of All-saints in Dorchester.

Dr. Ducarel, to be Commissary to the Diocese of Canterbury.

The Rev. John Bon, B. L. to the Rectory of Winterbourne-Morley.

B——KB——S.

March 24. John Willimot, late of Bartholomew close, London, hair-merchant, dealer and chapman.

William Peall, of Brumpton near Chatham, in Kent, rope-maker and chapman.

George Weldon, late of Wandsworth, in the county of Surry, soap-maker, dealer and chapman.

Robert Hill, of Evesham, Worcestershire, linendraper, dealer and chapman.

27. Edward Parry the elder, of St. James's Westminster, snuff-maker.

John Courtney, of the city of Coventry, snuff-merchant and chapman.

Richard Witherstone, of the Minories, in St. Botolph without Aldgate, London, distiller.

March 31. Revell Homfray, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, stationer.

April 3. John Gilbert, late of St. Pancras, Middlesex.

Benjamin Holland of Evesham, Worcestershire, linendraper, dealer and chapman.

April 7. Michael Bourke, William Parsons, and Samuel Gibbs, of King-street, London, merchants, linen-factors, dealers, chapmen and partners.

John Kendrick, of the town and county of Huntingdon, shopkeeper.

John Armond, of Great Coggeshall, in the County of Essex, clothier, bay-maker, and chapman.

Richard Scott, of the Lordship of Myton, in the county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, house-carpenter, innholder, dealer and chapman.

Edward Baldwin, late of the city of Coventry, mercer, dealer and chapman.

10. Francis Rush Clarke, late of London, wine-merchant, dealer and chapman.

17. George Coade, of the city of Exeter, merchant.

Richard Farlow, of the city of Coventry, whitener, dealer and chapman.

BILL *of Mortality from Mar.* 20. *to Ap.* 24.

Buried			Christened		
Males	886	1789	Males	723	1404
Females	903		Females	681	
Under 2 years old		570	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		165	Within the walls		363
5 and 10		74	Without		365
10 and 20		60	*Mid.* and *Surry*		832
20 and 30		144	City & Sub. *West.*		429
30 and 40		161			1789
40 and 50		185			
50 and 60		142			
60 and 70		243	Weekly *Mar.* 27.		362
70 and 80		98	*April* 3.		360
80 and 90		41	10.		363
90 and 100		6	17.		339
100 and 109		0	24.		365
		1789			1789

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *publiſhed from the Fourteenth Day of* March, *to the Fourteenth Day of* April.

I.

A *Practical Treatiſe of Huſbandry*; *wherein are contained many uſeful and valuable Experiments, and Obſervations in the New Huſbondry. Collected, during a Series of Years, by the celebrated* M. Duhamel Du Monceau, *Member of the* Royal Academy *of* Sciences, *at* Paris; *Fellow of the* Royal Society, London, &c. *Alſo the moſt approved Practice of the beſt* Engliſh *Farmers, in the old Method of Huſbandry*; *with Copper Plates of ſeveral new and uſeful Inſtruments.*

London; printed for *J. Whiſton, R. Baldwin, W. Johnſon, P. Davey*, and *B. Law*, 1756. Price 16s. bound.

This Work is printed in Quarto, and contains 492 Pages, beſides a Preface, Table of Contents, and an Index. It is inſcribed to

The Rt. Hon. *Jacob*, Ld. Viſcount *Folkſtone*, Preſident.

The Rt. Honourable *Robert*, Lord *Romney*.

The Rt. Honourable *George Henry*, Earl of *Litchfield*,

The Right Honourable *Simon*, Earl of *Harcourt*,

The Rt. Hon. *Hugh*, Ld. *Willoughby*, of *Parham*,

The Rev. *Stephen Hales*, D. D.

Charles Whitworth, Eſq;

Edward Hooper, Eſq;

George Echerſall, Eſq; Vice-Preſidents;

And to the Reſt of the Gentlemen, who are of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, by their

Moſt obedient Servant, and
ſincere Well-wiſher,
John Mills.

In the Preface to this Work, beſides many other Obſervations correſponding with it, he gives the following Account of the Work before us. He ſays it is divided into *four Parts*; the *Firſt* contains the general Principles of Agriculture, together with the moſt approved Practice in the *Old Huſbandry*; in which, the Reaſoning of Mr. *Evelyn* is chiefly followed, as the moſt rational that has hitherto appeared, though undeſervedly neglected by our late Writers on Agriculture. It is a Misfortune to *practical Farmers*, that his excellent Diſcourſe of Earth, for Want of having been oftner printed ſeparate from his other Works, has not been ſo well known to them, as a Performance of that great Merit deſerves. Dr. *Home*'s ingenious *Treatiſe* on the *Principles of Agriculture*, &c. deſerves Commendation; but it is not yet rendered ſufficiently practical, to be of general Uſe to *Farmers*. The eſſential Differences between the *Old* and *New Huſbandry* are pointed out, and explained in this firſt Part.

The *Second* is confined to the *Culture* of *Wheat*, according to the Principles of the *New Huſbandry*. The ſuperior Advantage of which is proved by a Series of many Experiments.

In the *third* Part the *New Huſbandry* is applied to the Culture of other Plants, uſeful to the *Farmer*.

That the Deſcriptions of the ſeveral Inſtruments, uſed in the *New Huſbandry*, might not interrupt the Detail of the Experiments, theſe Deſcriptions are given in the *fourth* Part, together with the Plates, wherein thoſe Inſtruments are repreſented.

As the *Table* of *Contents* includes 14 Pages, we cannot inſert them, but ſhall give a Specimen of the Author's Stile, and Manner of executing this Work, Page 94, under the Title of *Diſtempers* of *Corn*, particularly *Smut*, he ſays;

Smut is not only a *Diſtemper* of the *Ear*, but of the whole *Plant*; and it very ſeldom happens, but that when one Stalk is *ſmutty*, all the other Stalks, from the ſame Root, are ſo too. I never found but one *ſound Ear* on a *diſtempered Plant*.

Authors are not agreed what the Cauſe of this *Diſorder* is. Some impute it to Inclemencies of the Weather, when the Corn is in Bloom. It is certain, that cold Rains, at that Time, prevent the Grains being impregnated; but it is well known, that Grain, which is not impregnated, does not

always become *ſmutty*; and beſides, if it proceeded from any general Cauſe, the Whole would be affected; whereas there are only a few *ſmutty Ears* among the beſt Corn. 'Tis true, it is moſt frequent in rainy Years, and Mr. *Tull* is therefore of Opinion, that it is not the Rain, but the Moiſture of the Earth, which occaſions it. "I was confirmed in this, ſays he, by ſeveral *Plants* of *Wheat*, taken up, when they were in Graſs, in the Spring, and placed in Troughs in my Chamber-window, with ſome of the Roots in Water. Theſe *Wheat-plants* ſent up ſeveral *Ears* each; but at Harveſt, every Grain was *ſmutty*, and I obſerved, none of the *Ears* ever ſent out any Bloſſom. This *Smuttineſs* could not be from any Moiſture that deſcended upon it, but from the Earth, which was always kept very moiſt. The *Wheat-plants* in the Field, from whence theſe were taken, brought very few *ſmutty* Grains, and much larger *Ears* than theſe."

* * * In anſwer to Mr. *Tull*'s Allegation, that too much Moiſture is the Cauſe of *Smut*, Mr. *Tillet* planted a *Tuft* of *Wheat* in a Veſſel, in which he kept the Earth extremely moiſt, and had not one *ſmutty Ear* ***.

M. Aimen is of Opinion, that the *Smut* is produced by an *Ulcer*, which ſeizes the different Parts of the Bloſſom. He has ſpared no Pains to diſcover the Cauſes of this *Ulcer*. He is well aſſured, that it is not cauſed either by Inſects, or by the Wetneſs or Drineſs of the Soil; nor does it ſeem to ariſe from any Fault in the Juices, ſeeing that all the Reſt of the Plant is pretty well formed.

He ſowed *Corn*, blighted in all Degrees, which either did not ſprout at all, or produced Stalks more or leſs vigorous, but all of them free from *Smut*. He ſowed ſome *mouldy Grains*, each of which produced *ſmutty Ears*.

M. Aimen ſays, he has Reaſon to think, Grain may become mouldy in the Earth. He ſowed ſome choſen Grains, and when they had all ſprouted, he took them all up to examine them with a Microſcope. He found ſmall white Threads, or Filaments, on ſome of them. He planted them again, and theſe Plants produced *ſmutty Ears*, &c. &c.

II.

A Syſtem of Oratory, delivered in a Courſe of Lectures publickly read at Greſham *College*, London; *to which is prefixed, an Inaugural Oration, ſpoken in* Latin, *before the Commencement of the Lectures, according to the uſual Cuſtom. By* John Ward, *D. L. L. P. R. G. C. F. R. and A. S. S. and T. B. M. London*; printed for *John Ward*, in *Cornhill*, 1759.

This Work is publiſhed in 2 Vols. 8vo. Price 10s.

The *firſt Volume* contains 424 Pages, and the *Second* 439. The Subject of the Lectures in each Volume is prefixed to them. To the *firſt Volume* is alſo prefixed an *Advertiſement* to the Reader, giving ſome Account of the Author and the Work, as follows:

The Character of the Author of this Work, ſo well known by his other learned and elaborate Writings, would have been ſufficient to have recommended it to the Public, if he had thought proper to have printed it during his own Life, which could not conveniently be done, as he was in the conſtant Uſe of it in his Lectures. It will therefore be neceſſary, for the Satisfaction of the Reader, to take Notice here, that it was the Intention of the Author, declared to ſeveral of his Friends, and even from the Manuſcript itſelf, (to be ſeen at the Bookſellers) that theſe *Lectures* ſhould be publiſhed; for which Purpoſe, he cauſed a fair Copy of them to be tranſcribed; after he had from Time to Time reviſed them, with his uſual Accuracy, during the Space of 38 Years, in which he moſt punctually diſcharged the Duties of his Profeſſorſhip at *Greſham College*, having been elected into it the 1ſt of *September*, 1720, and dying the 17th of *October*, 1758.

As a Specimen of the Author's Stile and Genius in this Work, we ſhall ſelect a Paragraph from *Lecture* XIII. of *Narration*, *viz.*

Narration then is a Recital of Something done, in the Order and Manner in which it was done. Hence it is eaſy to perceive what thoſe Things are, which properly enter into a *Narration*, and ſuch are the Cauſe, Manner, Time, Place, and Conſequences of an Action; with the Temper, Fortune, Views, Ability, Aſſociates, and other Circumſtances of thoſe concerned in it. Not that each of theſe Particulars is neceſſary in every *Narration*; but ſo many of them at leaſt as are requiſite to ſet the Matter in a juſt Light, and make it appear credible. Beſides, in relating a Fact, the *Orator* does not content himſelf with ſuch an Account of it as is barely ſufficient to render what he ſays intelligible to his Hearers; but deſcribes it in ſo ſtrong and lively a Manner, as may give the greateſt Evidence to his *Relation*, and make the deepeſt Impreſſion upon their Minds. And if any Part of it appears at preſent leſs probable, he promiſes to clear up, and remove any remaining Doubts in the Progreſs of his Diſcourſe.

course. For the Foundation of his Reasoning afterwards is laid in the *Narration* from whence he takes his Arguments for the Confirmation, and therefore it is a Matter of no small Importance, that this Part be well-managed, since the Success of the *whole Discourse* so much depends upon it.

There are *four Properties* required in a good *Narration*, that it be *short, clear, probable*, and *pleasant*, &c. ****

III.

Sermons on practical Christianity, by Henry Stebbing, *D. D. Archdeacon of* Wilts, *Chancellor of the Diocese of* Sarum, *and late Preacher to the Honourable Society of* Gray's-Inn.

London; printed for *L. Davis*, and *C. Reymers*, and *J. Townsend*, 1759.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and consists of 406 Pages, including 22 *Sermons*. To which is prefixed, a Dedication to the Worshipful the *Masters* of the *Bench* of the Honourable Society of *Gray's-Inn*.

These Sermons are on the following Texts.

Sermon I. *Eccles.* xi. 9.
——— II. *Psalms* xciv. 19.
——— III. 1 *Peter* v. 8.
——— IV. *Matthew* vii. 12.
——— V. *Luke* xii. 15.
——— VI. 1 *Tim.* vi. 8.
——— VII. *Luke* xvi. 25.
——— VIII. 1 *Cor.* vii. 24.
——— IX. *Mark* xii. 14.
——— X. *Matt.* xviii. 23.
——— XI. *Luke* x. 39, 40.
——— XII. *Proverbs* iii. 5, 6.
——— XIII. *Hebrews* xiii. 14.
——— XIV. *Acts* xxiv. 16.
——— XV. *Matt.* xv. 19, 20.
——— XVI. *Luke* xv. 32.
——— XVII. *Luke* xv. 4, 5, 6.
——— XVIII. *Matt.* xxv. 13.
——— XIX. *Matt.* xxv. 29.
——— XX. *Matt.* xxii. 23.
——— XXI. *Matt.* xx. 26.
——— XXII. *Ephes.* iv. 8.

As a Specimen of this Author's Stile, *&c.* we shall give our Readers the following *Passage*, in *Sermon* II, from *Psalms* xciv. 19. *In the Multitude of my Thoughts within me, Thy Comforts delight my Soul*, Page 28.

The World is a Mixture of Good and Evil, of pleasing and painful Incidents, and in some, it is pretty hard to say which of them predominates. It is the great Defect of Vice, that it provides but for one State, whilst Virtue provides for both. A bad Man finds Pleasure in his Vices; but how long? Why, so long as he has Health and Vigour, and is placed in outward Circumstances, suited to the Cravings of his Appetites. But when Age, or Distempers grow upon him, or when the Means and Instruments of his Pleasures fail him; then all his Comforts are gone. What is to come? If it gives him no Pain, it gives him no Hope; and what is past is Nothing. But Virtue under such Circumstances, in a religious Mind, from the Consciousness of what is past, draws comfortable Hopes of what is to come, in this World, or in the next, or both.———

IV.

The History of the Life of Gustavus Adolphus, *King of* Sweden, *firnamed the Great.*

His Ashes in a peaceful Urn shall rest;
His Name a great Example stands to shew
How strangely high Endeavours may be blest,
Where Piety and Valour jointly go.
Dryden.

By the Rev. Walter Harte, *M. A. Canon of* Windsor.

London; printed for the Author, and sold by *G. Hawkins*, at the *Middle Temple Gate*, 1759. Price 1*l.* 16*s.*

This Work is printed in 2 Vols. 4to. The First contains 452 Pages, and the Second 350, besides the Scheme and Diary of the War, and an Appendix to the History of 100 Pages.

In Vol. I. facing the Title, is a curious Effigy of *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, born *December* 9, 1594, killed *Nov.* 6, 1632.

With a Dedication of the Work, to the Rt. Hon. *Philip Dormer Stanhope*, Earl of *Chesterfield*.

Likewise a Preface, consisting of 27 Pages.

In the Process of which we meet with several Paragraphs descriptive of the Work, and of the Author's Motives to it; some of which are as follow.

Page 9, he says, "That the Life of *Gustavus* could never have made its Entrance into the World, at a Period more interesting than the present, for the Counter-part of the Triennial War, after the Revolution of 100 Years, is now re-kindled in the self-same Countries: The two Protestant Heroes bear a great Resemblance to each other; the Motives are similar, and the Provocation parallel.———Yet what induced me solely to write the Life of *Gustavus*, was, the Character he will be found to bear, as a Man of Honesty, Magnanimity, Morality, and Religion:———And Page 11, My main View therefore, in compiling this Work, is an Attempt to enforce the Ideas

and Practice of Virtue and Religion, upon that large Body of Men called the *Military*. ——Page 20. With reſpect to the Maps, Care has been taken to conſtruct them on a new Principle, merely relative to the preſent Performance; ſo that the Reader will, at a ſingle Glance, diſcover every Town and River he wants to ſeek for.——And Page 24. As this Work is the Reſult of a careful eruſal and Reviſion of near 100 different Authors, it can be no Ways expected that it agrees preciſely in all the Circumſtances with any ſingle Writer, yet more uniformly with the Correct than thoſe that are leſs corrected. I have alſo had Abundance of original Memoirs, as well as uſeful Emendations, imparted to me, *&c. &c.*

To the firſt Volume is alſo prefixed, a Liſt of all the Princes cotemporary with *Guſtavus Adolphus*, and concerned with him or againſt him. And likewiſe an Eſſay on the military State of *Europe*, in the former Part of the 17th Century, containing the Manners and Cuſtoms of the Age, and relating particularly to the Hiſtory of the Life of *Guſtavus Adolphus*; this conſiſts of 40 Pages.

The 2d Vol. contains a copious Index to the whole Work, including 29 Pages.

In order to furniſh our Readers with an Idea of the Style and Genius of the Author, we ſhall ſelect the following Paragraph from Vol. I. Page 1, *viz.*

If a perſonal Valour of the cleareſt and moſt diſtinguiſhing Sort; if a Firmneſs of Mind, rendered more intuitive and operative by the Approach of Danger and Difficulties; if a Capacity in Politics, equal; to ſay the leaſt of it, to that of the greateſt Prime Miniſter whom *Europe* hath ever ſeen; if an Abhorrence of Diſſimulation and Subterfuge; if a generous, open and undiſſembled Spirit of reſenting national Injuries; if a perfective and inventive Genius in all the Branches of military Knowledge; if Generoſity and Humanity, Moderation and Courteſy, public and domeſtic Affection; and above all, a ſincere and vital Senſe of Religion and Piety, are ſufficient Out-lines to give Force and Character to the Portrait of a true Hero, (Allowances being ever to be made for the Frailties and Errors incident to mere human Nature) it ſeems to be highly probable, that the Reader will not be diſſatisfied with the Delineation I propoſe to make of the Life and Actions of the great *Guſtavus*; and if more or leſs, in all other various Inſtances, it be my Misfortune to write beneath the Truth, and even below my own Ideas, yet then it can never follow with ſtrict Juſtice, that the original Object is devoid of Luſtre, but that it ſhines on a Body made up of broken and unequal Surfaces, neither capable to receive the Brightneſs itſelf, nor tranſmit it to others.——

We ſhall add the Narrative of his Death, Vol. II. Page 341. * * * * In that Inſtant, as the King's Followers were preparing to retreat, an Imperial Cavalier advanced, and having cried out, *Long have I ſought thee*, tranſpierced his Majeſty with a Piſtol-ball through the Body. But he lived not to glory in this Inhumanity, for the Maſter of the Horſe to the Duke of *Sax-Lauenberg*, ſhot him dead, with the Words recent on his Lips. Upon this, *Piccolomini*'s Cuiraſſiers gave the King's Companions a moſt deſperate Attack. His Majeſty was for ſome Moments held upon his Saddle; but the Horſe being at that very Inſtant ſhot in the Shoulder, made a deſperate Plunge, and flung the Rider to the Earth. His few perſonal Attendants ſtayed with him, but the Troops that accompanied him were ſoon diſperſed. One of the Gentlemen of the Bed-chamber, who lay likewiſe on the Ground, cried out aloud, in order to ſave his Maſter's Life, that he was the King of *Sweden*. Upon which, an Imperial Cuiraſſier, who had alighted to ſtrip the Bodies, ran him through with his Sword. *Guſtavus* afterwards being aſked, who he was, replied boldly, *I am the King of* Sweden, *and ſeal with my Blood the Proteſtant Religion, and the Liberties of* Germany.——

V.

The Safety and Perſpicuity of the Britiſh State, *under the Influence of political and religious Zeal: Being the Subſtance of ſeveral Diſcourſes, preached before the Univerſity of* Cambridge, *during the late Rebellion and preſent War. By* W. Weſton, *B. D. Fellow of St.* John's *College*, Cambridge.

Cambridge; printed for *T.* and *J. Merril*, and ſold by *B. Dod*, *J. Whiſton*, and *J. Dodſley*, *London*, 1759. Price 3s. 6d. ſew'd.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 210 Pages, divided into 13 Chapters.

Chap. 1. Of the Power of falſe Zeal, P. 1
—— 2. Of true Zeal, 11
—— 3. Of the Exceſſes of Ridicule in this Kingdom, 22
—— 4. Of the Reflections on the Subject, 38
—— 5. Of the Cauſes of Ridicule, 51
—— 6. Of the ill Effects of it, 75
—— 7. Of the more extenſive ill Conſequences, 97
—— 8. Of the Means of acquiring Zeal, 116
—— 9. Of the Power of Example, 139

Chap.

Chap. 10. Of the Power of Belief in the Chriſtian Religion, 153
—— 11. Objections to the foregoing Chapters, 174
—— 12. Other Objections to the principal Deſign, 197
—— 13. Concluſion and Application to the Whole, 204

Dedicated to the Rt. Hon. *William Pitt*, Eſq; one of his Majeſties principal Secretaries of State. There is likewiſe a Preface to this Work, but we preſume the Author's Stile and Manner of diſcuſſing his Subjects, will be ſufficiently ſeen by an Abſtract from Chap. 2. Page 11. Of the Power of true Zeal.

Being now to give Inſtances of true Zeal, that of the primitive Chriſtians muſt ſtrike every one's Obſervation, who ſupported with Patience, with Chearfulneſs, with Rapture, the Diſtreſſes, and underwent the moſt lingering and painful Torments, with a Fortitude and Reſolution that amazed the World.

But becauſe Some may ſuppoſe that there was Something ſupernatural in this, let us proceed to what is confeſſedly otherwiſe. The *Romans*, in their earlieſt Ages, whilſt they were uncorrupted by Wealth, and the Senſe of Liberty was ſtrong, were undoubtedly one of the moſt zealous and public-ſpirited Nations that ever appeared in the World; and as no other had been brought up with ſuch a Love for their Country, and Attachment to their State, ſo it broke out on certain Occaſions, in ſuch violent and impetuous Efforts, that it ſeems upon the Whole, to be more Enthuſiaſm than Judgment, and more Ecſtacy than Reaſon.—— He inſtances the deſperate Action of *Scævola* made *Porſena* tremble in the midſt of his Conqueſt; and Something, even in their Defeats, appeared ſo formidable to *Pyrrhus*, that he was forced to confeſs, that another Victory would undo him.

The *Lacædemonians* ſeem to be moſt like the *Romans* in Love to their Country, *&c.* ——After mentioning Inſtances from *Greece*, *&c.* he ſays, "I proceed to what will more nearly affect us, the Inſtances of the Reformation; and here in this Liſt, ſtand foremoſt, with bright and diſtinguiſhed Marks, the immortal Deliverers of the *United Provinces*; Men who firſt were leagued againſt the Tyranny of the Inquiſition, then againſt the cruel and blood-thirſty Religion that encouraged it, and afterwards embraced one of the pureſt Kinds of Chriſtianity, with the moſt determined Courage and the moſt ardent Zeal.

VI.

Abbaſſai, *an* Eaſtern *Novel, in* 2 *Vols. Tranſlated from the* French.

Alas! That Love, ſo gentle to the View,
Should be ſo tyrannous and rough in Proof!

London; printed for *J. Coote*, 1759.

This Work is printed in 12mo. Price 6s.

The 1ſt Vol. conſiſts of 235 Pages; the 2d, 234, and are one continued Hiſtory, without either Preface, or Table of Contents. The Deſign of the Original, with the Stile and Genius of the Tranſlator, the Reader will have ſome Idea of from the following *Extract*, Vol. I. Page 1, 2.

Haroun was the fifth Califf of the Houſe of *Abbaſſides*; he reigned at *Bagdad*, in the 170th Year of the *Hejira*. His Valour rendered him illuſtrious; his Piety and Equity gained him the Sirname of *Al-raſchid*, which ſignifies, *the Juſt*.

Nature had adorned him with all her Gifts, and Fortune had done her utmoſt to make them conſpicuous, by ſhowering down upon him her continual Favours. Beloved and dreaded by his Subjects, he was alike their Safeguard and Example: He poſſeſſed the difficult Art of joining Gentleneſs with Severity; and had made himſelf familiar with ſoft Humanity, by attracting Reſpect with Prudence. He found Means at once to relieve the Diſtreſſes, ſatisfy the Wants of his People, and impoſe on them ſuch a Yoke, as ſhould effectually ſecure their Allegiance.

Sovereign and Pontiff, he endeavoured to enlighten Error, but never puniſhed it. Ought Virtues like theſe to ſplit upon a Rock? Could a *Hero*, they had rendered ſo famous, ſully their Luſtre by Guilt? Such, however, is the too general Effect of the Paſſions: With what Caution therefore ought we to guard againſt them!

It is not then the virtuous and adorable *Haroun*, that I am about to deſcribe, but *Haroun* the Weak, the Criminal, the Unhappy, the exemplary Object of Terror and of Pity.

His Heart had been always Proof againſt Anger, Hatred, and wild Ambition, when Love ſubdued, and made it ſenſible of all its Power. *****Page 22.

How ſhall I define that Emotion of the Soul, which we call Love? Its Cauſes, its Effects are ſo very different.

The *happy Lover* will deſcribe it in the Form of a *God*, adorned with each attracting Grace; he will give him a Countenance, as honeſt as beautiful; His Converſation,

ſation, as ſincere, as inchanting: He will decorate him in the moſt chearful Dreſs; he will crown him with Roſes; his Hands, he will tell you, preſent you with interwoven Myrtles; denoting, that a Chain of Pleaſures is preferable to a taſteleſs Freedom.

The *unſucceſsful Lover* will repreſent this ſame *Deity*, armed with a cruel Bow. He will diſplay his perfidious Wings, and his fatal Torch, which burns without giving Light; he will warn you to flee from this Deluſion, this Extravagance of Madneſs, this Enemy of Virtue, and Tyrant of Reaſon.

VII.

A general View of the Stage, by Mr. Wilkes.

Tentanda via eſt.

London; printed for *J. Coote*, in *Paternoſter Row*, and *W. Wheatſtone*, in *Dublin*, 1759. Price 5s.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 335 Pages, inſcribed to the Rt. Hon. Lord *Mortington*, with a Preface; in the former Part of which the Author gives us an Account of this Publication, *viz.*

The following Sheets were at firſt intended by the Author for his private Amuſement, and the Entertainment of a few Friends; and it is to their kind Partiality, rather than his own Judgment, that the Publication is now owing. He imagines, however, that it may be an agreeable Entertainment to thoſe, who have not had Opportunities of enquiring into the Nature of that Pleaſure, which is derived from Theatrical Entertainments, and ſerve as a Direction, or Information, to ſuch as apply their Talents to the *Stage*.

To this Work is likewiſe prefixed a Table of Contents, wherein the Work is divided into four Parts. Part the 1ſt conſiſts of ſeven Chapters, reſpecting the various *Subjects* of the *Stage*, &c.

Part II. is divided into four Chapters, and treats of *acting* in general. Page 81.

Part III. contains ſeven Chapters, exhibiting a ſhort, hiſtorical Account of the *Stage*. Page 173.

Part IV. conſiſts of ſix Chapters, and contains a critical Examination of the Merits and Demerits of the principal Performers in *England* and *Ireland*. Page 229.

As a Specimen of the Author's Diction and Genius, we ſhall give the following *Abſtract* from Chap. 1. entitled *Definition of the Stage; its uſe to Society*, &c. Page 1,

One of the moſt celebrated Writers of the laſt Age, in his *Eſſay on Dramatic Poeſy*, has defined a Play to be "a juſt and lively "Image of human Nature, repreſenting "its Paſſions and Humours, the Changes "of Fortune to which it is ſubject, for the "Delight and Inſtruction of Mankind." This is a juſt Definition, and we are more obliged to him for it, when we remember it is what *Ariſtotle* and *Horace*, notwithſtanding the Pains they have taken with the *Theatre*, have forgotten to leave us. Certainly, the *Theatre*, whether viewed in a *Tragic* or *Comic* Light, is a lively Picture of the human Paſſions: The firſt repreſents Subjects that are in themſelves grand, and above the common Sphere; the laſt laſhes at the Vanity of the general World, the elbowed Crowd of Mortals. Here you laugh at the Intrigues and Follies of the City Dame, the Knaveries of Trade, or feel the Laſh given to Abſurdity and Ridicule; there you weep the Fall of the intrepid *Cato*, the gallant *Alexander*, the untimely Fate of an *Ophelia*, or *Deſdemona*'s betrayed Innocence. *Plays* properly conducted, might certainly be Academies of Virtue, inſpire Courage, form elegant Taſte, and infuſe Humanity.

VIII.

A Treatiſe on the three different Digeſtions and Diſcharges of the human Body, and the Diſeaſes of their principal Organs, by Edward Barry, *M. D. F. R. S. Profeſſor of Phyſic in the Univerſity of* Dublin, *and Phyſician-General to his Majeſty's Army in* Ireland.

London; printed for *A. Millar*, 1759. Price 6s.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and conſiſts of 434 Pages: To which is prefixed a Dedication to his Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales*. A Preface, wherein the Author gives a particular Account of the Work, which is divided into Chapters, &c. according to the following Table of Contents.

Chap. 1. Of the firſt Digeſtion, Page 1.

Sect. 2. Of a depraved Appetite and Indigeſtion, 35.

Chap. 2. Of the ſecond Digeſtion, 53.

Sect. 1. Of the Tenacity of the Blood, 59.

Chap. 3. Of Urine, and the Diſeaſes of the ſecond Diſcharge, 67.

Sect. 1. Of the Nature of the calculous Concretions, 71.

Sect. 2. Of the Defects of the ſecond Diſcharge, 78.

Sect. 3. Of a Diabetes, 84.

Chap. 4. Of the Nature of the Aliments, Animal and Vegetable, 91.

Chap. 5. Of the third Digeſtion, 114.

Sect. 1. Of Nutrition, 127.

Sect.

Sect. 2. Of animal Spirits, and nervous Diſeaſes, 152.
Chap. 6. Of Perſpiration and Diſeaſes of the third Digeſtion, &c. 167.
Sect. 1. Of the Gout, 182.
Chap. 7. Of an Atrophy, 208.
——8. Of the Structure and Uſe of the Lungs, 232.
——9. Of the Diſeaſes of the Lungs, 269.
Sect. 1. Of a Catarrh, and Fluxions on the Lungs, 274.
——2. Of an Aſthma, 294.
——3. Of Obſtructions in the Lungs, 301.
——4. Of an Hæmoptoe, 355.
——5. Of an Abſceſs, or Ulcer in the Lungs, 367.

As a Specimen of the Author's Stile, Genius, &c. we may properly enough ſelect a Paragraph toward the Concluſion of his 6th Chap. Sect. 1. of the Gout. After ſaying external Applications are generally either uſeleſs or dangerous * * * * he adds,—" In a Weakneſs of the Joints and Oedematous Swellings, which are the frequent Conſequences of a continued Gout, Nothing more contributes to reſtore their Strength, than rubbing the Parts with Flannels, impregnated with the aromatic Vapour, ariſing from Olibanum, Maſtich, and Succinum, thrown on Coals, or a heated Iron Plate.—It is evident, that whatever contributes to improve the Digeſtions, and regulate the Diſcharges, and particularly inſenſible Perſpiration will give the ſafeſt, though a ſlow Relief to gouty Conſtitutions. That where the Digeſtions are entirely impaired, and the Strength is reduced by frequent Returns of the Gout, a Milk Diet, prudently directed, may prolong Life, and make it more eaſy; that a mixt Diet of that Kind, and of animal Food, may be uſeful in other Caſes; that a merely vegetable Diet, which is with the greateſt Difficulty reduced into healthy animal Fluids, is therefore moſt improper and dangerous in gouty Conſtitutions; and that whenever gouty Materials are formed in the fineſt Veſſels of the arterial and nervous, a regular Paroxiſm will more effectually *depurate* them than any other Diſcharge; and that in habitual, gouty Conſtitutions, this painful, tho' ſalutary Irritation, becomes likewiſe, in ſome Meaſure, neceſſary to throw off other beginning Diſorders, which ariſe from too languid a Motion in the Fluids.

IX.

The Hiſtory of Portia, *written by a Lady.*

What's Female Beauty, but an Air divine,
Thro' which the Mind's all gentle Graces ſhine?
Theſe, like the Sun, irradiate all between;
The Body charms, becauſe the Soul is ſeen:
Hence Men are often Captives of a Face,
They know not why, of no peculiar Grace.
Some Forms, tho' bright, no mortal Man can bear,
Some none reſiſt, tho' not exceeding fair.
Dr. *Young*'s Univerſal Paſſion.

London; printed for *R. Wilky*, 1759. Price 6s.

This Work is printed in 2 Vols. 12mo. The 1ſt Vol. contains 249 Pages, divided into 16 Chapters; the Contents of which are placed at the Head of each Chapter. The laſt of which is entituled, *A Recapitulation of the Authoreſs's Deſign in undertaking this Work*; the firſt Paragraph of which we may give as a Specimen of the Author's Stile, &c.

I have already informed my fair Readers, in ſome of the preceding Chapters, the Improvement of their Charms was my chief Deſign in this Undertaking; as indeed the *Title* of the Work itſelf imports; and therefore, as I muſt unavoidably ſeem to have deviated from this agreeable Subject, I think it my Duty to aſſure them, that it has nevertheleſs been always my moſt favourite Point of View, and a Point of ſo great Importance, in my Opinion, that upon the Succeſs thereof, if that could once be fairly accompliſhed, I have no Doubt, but a happy Reformation both of Men and Things would ſpeedily enſue; for the Influence of true Beauty upon the Manners and Diſpoſitions of the other Sex, when properly exerted, even they themſelves allow to be abſolutely uncontroulable; inſomuch that, a palpable Neglect on our Part renders us doubly criminal here; we betray a ſhameful Inſenſibility, not only in regard to our own private Intereſt, but in a great Meaſure to that of the Public alſo.

In the Conduct of this Work I propoſed it is true, the *Narrative* of my own *Story*, yet it was only to be as a Kind of Ground-work for the Reſt, &c.

Vol. II. contains 248 Pages, and is divided into 12 Chapters; and concludes with a *Character* of a perfect *good Woman*, or *fine Lady*, and of a *Gentleman*.

X.

The Hiſtory of the Counteſs of Dellwyn, *in* 2 *Vols. by the Author of* David Simple.

London; printed for *A. Millar* in the *Strand*, 1759. 12mo. Price 6s.

The

The first Volume contains 292 Pages, besides a Preface of 43 Pages, in which, the Author gives us an Account of the Work, *viz.*

The following Sheets are compoſed of the Hiſtories of Perſons, whoſe Conduct in Life gives abundant Opportunity of diſplaying the natural Tendency of Virtue towards the Attainment of Happineſs; and on the contrary, that Miſery is the unavoidable Conſequence of a vicious Life: And though it is hoped, the Characters are really to be found in human Nature, otherwiſe they would indeed deſerve no other Appellation than Chimeras, yet are they univerſal, and not pointed at Individuals.

Vol. II. contains 299 Pages.

This Work is likewiſe divided into four Books; and theſe are ſubdivided into Chapters, *viz.*

Vol. I. Book I. 14 Chapters, Page 153.
——— II. 9 ——— 292.
Vol. II. Book III. 12 ——— 137.
——— IV. 12 ——— 299.

There is neither Table of Contents, nor Index, other than at the Head of each Chap. which are too large to be inſerted.

The following Books were omitted in the preceding Account.

Conſiderations on the Sufferings of Chriſt: In which, the Hiſtory of the Paſſion, as given by the four Evangeliſts, is connected, harmonized, and explained, by J. Rambach, *late Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of* Gieſſen.

Printed for *A. Linde*, in *Catherine-ſtreet*, in 3 Vols. 8vo. Price 15s.

The Bracelet; or the Fortunate Diſcovery; being the Hiſtory of Miſs Polly * * * * *tranſlated, with ſome Alterations, from a* French *Work, entituled,* Memoirs De Cecile's, 2 *Vols.*

London; printed for *F. Noble*, Price 6s.

The firſt Volume contains 209 Pages, and the Second 224. There is neither Preface nor Table of Contents.

The Mother, or the Happy Diſtreſs, a Novel, by the Author of the Friends, 2 Vols.

London, printed for the Author, and ſold by *R. Baldwin*, 1759. Price 6s.

This Work is printed in 12mo. the 1ſt Vol. contains 237 Pages, and the 2d 224.

The Whole is divided into 4 Books, but it has neither Preface or Introduction, Table of Contents or Index.

Letters from the Marchioneſs *De Sévigné*, to her Daughter the Counteſs *De Grignon*. Tranſlated from the *French* of the laſt *Paris* Edition, in 2 Vols. 12mo.

London, printed for *J. Coote*, 1759. Pr. 6s.

The Juvenile Adventures of Miſs *Ki F———r*, 12mo.

London, printed for *Stephen Smith*, Pri 6s.

A political and ſatyrical Hiſtory of t Years 1756, 1757, *Scot.* 7s. bound.

An Enquiry into the preſent State polite Learning in *Europe*, *R.* and *J. Do ſley.* 2s. 6d. few'd.

The Origin and Production of proliferou Flowers, with the Culture at large. Illu ſtrated with Figures on ſeven Copper Plate *Baldwin*, 2s. 6d.

Pamphlets.

Reflections on the preſent State of Affair at home and abroad, by *A——Y——*, Eſq *Coote.*

A Paſtoral Elegy, *R.* and *J. Dodſley*, 6d

Demonſtrations of Religion and Virtue *R.* and *J. Dodſley*, 1s.

The Epigoniad, a Poem, in 9 Books, b *Wm. Wilkie*, V. D. M. *Millar*, 3s.

A ſecond Letter from *Wiltſhire* to the *Monitor*, on the Vindication of his conſtitutional Principles, *Hooper*, 1s.

A genuine Narrative of the Trial o *Mary Edmonſon*, for the Murder of her Aunt, 6d.

Diſſertations upon the Apparitions o Angels, Dæmons and Ghoſts, by the Rev. Father *Dom Auguſtin Calmet*. Tranſlated from the *French*. *M. Cooper.*

A Father's Advice to his Son; an Elegy written 150 Years ago. *Dodſley*, 6d.

Genuine Happineſs, a poetical Eſſay, addreſſed to the young Club at *Arthurs*, by *John Bland*, Eſq; *Townſend*, 1s.

A Letter from a Blackſmith to the Miniſters and Elders of the Church of *Scotland*; in which the Manner of public Worſhip is conſidered. *J. Coote*, 1s. 6d.

The Myſtery revealed, or Truth brought to Light: being a Diſcovery of ſome Facts, in relation to the Conduct of the late M——y, by a Patriot. *W. Carter*, 2s. 6d.

Single Sermons.

A Sermon preached at the Mayor's Chaple in *Briſtol*, on *Feb.* 16, 1759, by the Rev. *R. Olive*, A. M. Vicar of *Burnham.*

The Signs of the Times; a Sermon preached at the *Old Jewry*, *Feb.* 16, 1759, by *Samuel Chandler*, D. D. F. R. and A.S.S. *Noon* and *Millar*, 6d.

The Knowledge of future Glory, the Support of the Saints in preſent Trouble, by *J. Brine*. *J. Ward*, 6d.

with regard to the Periods of
Comets, *viz.* that of 1680, and of 1682;
but the Former of these proving a Period
of 575 Years, put the Observation of its
Return at so great a Distance, as it makes
it for several Ages to come of no Use: But
happily for himself and us, the Comet of
1682, has its Period the shortest of all, and

me, to make the Knowledg
us *Phænomenon* as easy to be
certain by every Capacity as possible,
also to render the Method of observi
expeditious, certain, and facile. In
to this, I have once more drawn the
of this Comet at full Length, and in it
per Proportion to the Rest of the
System, by which Means, a natura

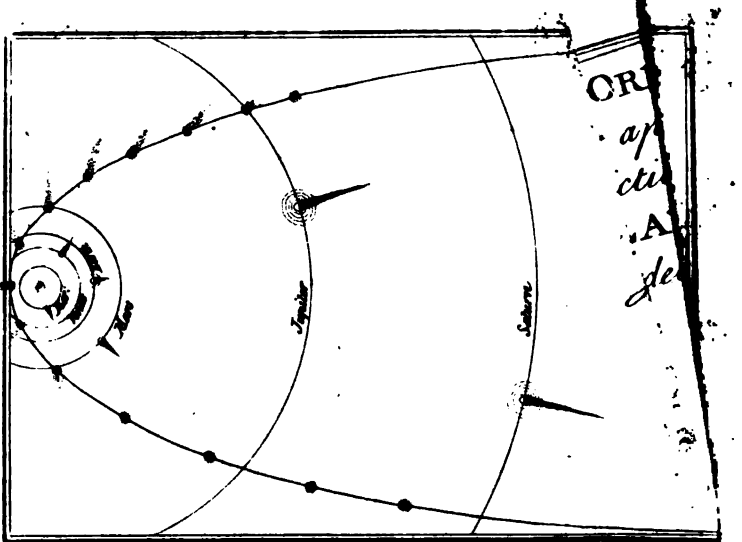


Fig. II.

ble of Contents or Index.

Letters from the Marchioness *De Sévigné*, to her Daughter the Countess *De Grignon*. Translated from the *French* of the last *Paris* Edition, in 2 Vols. 12mo.

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The Knowledge of future Glory, the Support of the Saints in present Trouble, by *J. Brine*. *J. Ward*, 6d.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *MAY*, 1759.

An Explanation of the Print of the COMET.

THE COMET, which at this Time makes its Appearance, has all the Characteriſtics of that which appeared in the Year 1682, and therefore is undoubtedly the ſame. And as it is the firſt Comet which has been predicted, and has returned exactly according to that Prediction, it cannot but excite the Attention and Admiration of the Curious in general, and fill the Minds of all Aſtronomers with a raviſhing Satisfaction, as it has, by this Return, confirmed Sir ISAAC NEWTON's *Rationale* of the SOLAR SYSTEM, verified the COMETARIAN THEORY of Dr. HALLEY, and is the firſt Inſtance of ASTRONOMY *brought to* PERFECTION; and therefore has ſignaliſed THIS AGE above all, from the *Beginning of the World*; and will perpetuate the Names of the above-mentioned Gentlemen, and render them venerable through all the Ages of Poſterity.

Sir ISAAC NEWTON firſt demonſtrated, that by one and the ſame Principle, *viz.* the *Power of Gravity*, all the Motions of the *Mundane Syſtem* were produced and regulated; and that the Primary Planets, the Satellites and Comets, have the *Squares of their Periods* proportioned to the *Cubes of their Diſtances*.

Dr. *Halley* knew, on that Principle, the Time of a Comet's Return might be foretold almoſt as certainly as that of a Planet, if its Period could be but once deduced from Obſervations made on it heretofore. To this arduous Taſk he therefore addreſſed himſelf, and collected ſuch Obſervations from Hiſtory, as ſeemed fully to ſatisfy him with regard to the Periods of two of the Comets, *viz.* that of 1680, and of 1682; but the Former of theſe proving a Period of 575 Years, put the Obſervation of its Return at ſo great a Diſtance, as it makes it for ſeveral Ages to come of no Uſe: But happily for himſelf and us, the Comet of 1682, has its Period the ſhorteſt of all, and for that Reaſon he did, with a becoming Spirit and Confidence, predict its Return, and lived himſelf within a few Years to ſee his own Prediction accompliſhed in the Appearances of the PRESENT COMET.

This Great ASTRONOMER obſerves, that if the Comet were influenced by no other Power but that of the Sun, its Return would be very regular, and in equal Periods of Time; but ſince the Comets, in their Motions to and from the Sun, muſt paſs by the Orbits of the larger Planets *Jupiter* and *Saturn*, they are liable to have their Motions diſturbed, their Velocities (in *Peribelio*) altered, and conſequently, the Times of their Period, Place of the Nodes, and Inclination of their Orbits, varied, and rendered in ſome Degree uncertain.

Thus it happened with regard to the preſent Comet, whoſe laſt Period was not quite 75 Years; but at its Return to the Sun in 1682, it came ſo near to *Jupiter*, and ſtaid ſo long in its Neighbourhood, as to acquire an accelerated Motion by the united Forces of the Sun and *Jupiter*, that it went off with greater Velocity than it came, and therefore to a greater Diſtance than before, conſequently, the Time of its Return was thereby made longer, and occaſioned the Doctor to ſay, that it would probably not return till the END OF THE YEAR 1758, or THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1759; at which Times it moſt accurately has appeared, and fixes the *Æra* of PERFECTION in this CELESTIAL SCIENCE.

I have therefore endeavoured by the above Print, to make the Knowledge of this *Glorious Phænomenon* as eaſy to be underſtood by every Capacity as poſſible, and alſo to render the Method of obſerving it expeditious, certain, and facile. In order to this, I have once more drawn the Orbit of this Comet at full Length, and in its proper Proportion to the Reſt of the Solar Syſtem, by which Means, a natural and

eaſy Idea of the Comet's *Motion*, *Orbit*, *Diſtance*, &c. will readily preſent itſelf to the Mind.

Again, that any Perſon may know where to look for it, I have given a Map of that Part of the Heavens, with the Stars and Conſtellations it paſſes by in its Viſible Way, and have marked the Places where it appeared when I ſaw it. This is taken from *Senex*'s Globe, 12 Inches Diameter.

I have alſo given a Draught of a *Cometary Teleſcope*, and *Quadrant* for obſerving the Comet in the eaſieſt and moſt exact Manner. The Teleſcope takes in 8 Degrees, and is furniſhed with a *Screw Micrometer* to meaſure the *Diſtance of the Comet from any Star* that can be ſeen with it to a Minute of a Degree; by this Means its *Viſible Place* in the Heavens, or on the Globe, may be marked; and from thence its *Right Aſcenſion*, *Declination*, *Longitude*, *Latitude*, &c. becomes known, which lays the Groundwork for *Cometary Calculation*, by which the Diſtance of the Comet from the *Sun*, *Earth*, *Node*, *Peribelion*, &c. alſo its true Place, Latitude, Longitude, Inclination of the Orbit, Velocity, &c. all become known, for any particular Day and Hour given, as I have ſhewn in my NEW THEORY of the COMETS, illuſtrated by a *Praxis* and *Tables* for that Purpoſe.

Theſe Helps, joined with a View of the *Comet's Orbit*, properly ELEVATED above the Plane of the Ecliptic (which I have lately publiſhed) will give as compleat an Idea of the Principles of *Cometary Aſtronomy* as can be deſired, by thoſe who do not propoſe to enter into the abſtruſe Parts of the Science, and yet would be glad not to be unacquainted with this new and moſt intereſting Subject, fraught with Principles equally *ſolemn* and *delightful*. If *David*, who probably knew little of the Planetary Syſtem, and nothing of the Cometary, had ſuch exalted Notions of the Works of Nature, and the adorable Author of them; with how much greater Reaſon and Propriety may we, who are now gratified with a competent Knowledge of both, exclaim in a religious Extaſy;—*The Heavens declare the Glory of God, and the Firmament ſheweth his Handy Work!*

Fig. I. Contains its own Explanation.

Fig. II. Is a Map of the ſtarry Heavens through which the Comet has moved.

(a) Its Place where I obſerved it, *May* the 5th, at 9.

(b) Its Place the following Night at 10.

(c) Its Place *May* the 18th, Half after 9.

(d) Its Place the 21ſt, at 10.

(e) Its Place *May* the 2d, according to a Letter in *Lloyd*'s Evening Poſt, ſign'd. *I. B.*

Fig. III. An Azimuth Quadrant, to which is fitted a Teleſcope, which takes in 8 Degrees of the Heavens, with two Micrometer Screws A, B, by which we meaſured the Comet's Diſtances from fixed Stars, to aſcertain its Places before mentioned.

Fig. IV. Is a View of the Comet ſeen through the Teleſcope at *(a)* and *(b)*, as it paſſed between the two Stars γ and μ of the *Hydra*, ſhewing the Manner in which their Diſtances were meaſured from thoſe Stars the 5th and 6th of *May*.

Fig. V. The Appearance of the Comet towards the Beginning of *May*.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 218, (January) *anſwered by Mr.* John Storer, *at* Hornſey *in* Yorkſhire.

AS A C : A B + B C : : A B — B C : 4 (*vide* Fig. at the Queſtion) the Difference of the Segments of the Baſe. Hence A D = 9, and D C = 5. $\sqrt{BC^2 - DC^2} = BD = 12$ (*per* 47 *E.* 1.) As B D : D C : : B I : E C = 2,5 (*per* 2 *E.* 6.) as A C : A E : : A B : A F = 12,321. As A B : B D : : A F : a Perpendicular let fall from F = 9,85. The Area $\triangle$ A B C is 84 — 56,672 ($\triangle$ A F E) = 27,328 = the Area of F B E C.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* W. Sparks, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* J. Woofe, *Mr.* Hindonienſis, *Mr.* J. Scot, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *Mr.* Ed. Ellis, *Mr.* W. Freeman, *Mr.* W. Chapman, *and Mr.* Barak Longmate, *Propoſer.*

Queſtion

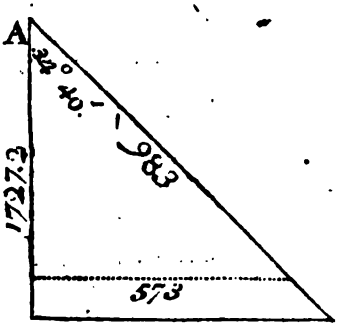
Queſtion 219, (January) *anſwered by Mr.* W. Freeman, *of* Stow *on the* Wold.

SINCE *(per* Fluxions) the Area of the greateſt Parallelogram that can be inſcribed in any Ellipſis, is to the Area of the Ellipſis, as 5 to .7854 ; and as the Differences of their Areas is given, the Area of the Ellipſis will be found, which put $= a$.——Again, *per Ward*, Page 413, the Area of any Ellipſis is a Mean Proportional between the Areas of its circumſcribing and inſcribed Circles ——Put 1960.3584 $= 2b$, then is $\overline{a^2 + b^2}\,b^2 = \frac{1}{4}$, the Sum of the Areas ; ($b = \frac{1}{4}$ their Differences) whence the Diameters will be found, *viz.* Tranſverſe 64, and Conjugate $= 40$. *W. W. D.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, Hindonienſis, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* J. Scott, *Mr.* E. Ellis, *and Mr.* Thomas Robinſon, *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 220, (January) *anſwer'd by Mr.* Thomas Coram, *of* Wellington, *the Propoſer.*

LET A repreſent the Port ſailed from ; the Diſtance ſailed $= 983$; the Departure from the Meridian $= \frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$ of her Diſtance ſailed $= 573$ nearly.



Then as 983 is to 90, ſo is 573 to 34° 40′ = Courſe.

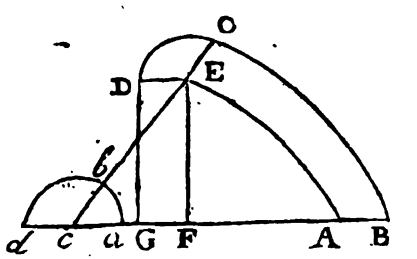
Then the Difference of Latitude found by Mr. *Martin's New Principles of Navigation* = 1727.2.

Then as 90° is to 1727.2, ſo is Tangent of 34° 42′ to 11.95 = 19.55.

Then ——	360	
To which add	10	= Long. firſt ſailed from.
Makes ——	370	
From which ſub.	19.55	= Diff. of Longitude.
Remains	350 .5	the Longitude the Ship is in.

Queſtion 221, (January) *anſwered by Mr.* George Brown.

LET AEFA repreſent Half the Garden ; then *per* Queſtion I find AF = 8 Chains = 528 Feet = a, FE = 4 C = 264 $f.$ = b, Length of the Curve AE = 9.0735 C = 598.851 $f.$ = c, p = .7854 : Now, if upon the Point E as a Center, let the circular Sector E C D, be ſuppoſed to be drawn, and E D ‖ to AF, then will the Area of the Sector C E D = Area Sector $b\,c\,d$, and conſequently the Breadth of the Terras Walk, will be every where equal, which is agreeable to the Conditions of the Queſtion : Then



$\frac{\text{Solidity of the Terras Walk}}{\text{Height}} = 27878.4$ Feet, the Area of the Walk's Baſe ; put AB = EC = ED = FG = x, the Breadth of the Walk. Conſequently the Length Curve AE $\times\, x$ + Area of Semicircle $a\,b\,d$ + Area of DF = Area of Half the Walk's Baſe, *i. e.* $c + b \times x + 2\,p\,x^2 = 13939.2$, conſequently $x = 15.7054$ Feet, the required Breadth of the Terras Walk. *Q. E. D.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Reeves *the Propoſer.*

New

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 235.

By Hindoniensis.

TO determine (in the Time of the great Solar Eclipse, expected on *Sunday, April* 1, 1764) at what Time, and in what Latitude and Longitude the central Shade approaches the nearest to the North Pole; the apparent Time at *London* of the ecliptic Conjunction being at 33 Minutes past Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, the Moon's true Latitude at that Time 40′ 38″ N. A. the true hourly Motion of the Moon from the Sun 27′ 16″, the Inclination of the Way of the Moon from the Sun to the Ecliptic 5° 44′, and the Semidiameter of the Earth's Disk, or horizontal Parallax of the Moon 53′ 40″?

Question 236.

By Mr. Thomas Barker.

IT is required to find the Dimensions of the least Cone, that a Ball shall be 3½ Seconds longer in descending through its slant Height, than through its perpendicular Height?

Question 237.

By Mr. Barak Longmate.

A Gentleman distributed a Number of Pence, in geometrical Proportion, amongst four poor People; so that if the Numbers of each Person's Pence were multiplied continually together, the Total (or last) Product of them all would be 109395,5625. And the two least Numbers being multiplied together, their Product would be 36,75. 'Tis required to tell the whole Sum, and each Person's Part of it (by a more compendious Method than *Mr. Ward's* *)?

* *See his Compendium of Algebra, 2d Edit. Page* 53.

Question 238.

By Mr. T. Allen.

IF a Body in a non-resisting Medium describe a Curve, whose Equation is $ax^{\frac{1}{3}} = y^{\frac{1}{3}}$; the Force of Gravity will be every where in a *subquadruplicate* Ratio of the Ordinates. A Demonstration of this is required?

Question 239.

By Mr. J. Stores.

IN every equilateral Triangle; the Rectangle of the Perpendicular and the Radius of the inscribed Circle; is equal to the Square of half the Side. Query a Demonstration?

MAY, *A Poem.*

Jam Veris comites, quæ mare temperant,
Impellunt animæ lintea Thraciæ;
Jam nec prata rigent, nec fluvii strepunt
Hibernâ nive turgidi.

Hor.

O Come! ye rural pow'rs, and lead along
The *Muse*'s numbers, and the poet's song,
Thro' all the flow'ry labyrinths of *May*,
Where'er I wander, and delighted stray;
And come, *Favonian* breezes, gently blow;
The season ceases, that's impell'd by snow:
Old *Winter*'s fled with all his magazine
Of awful horrors, of terrific mein;
Unsurreptitious see! the *Fauns* appear,
To hail the beauties of the full-blown year.
The youthful *Naids* abdicate the stream,
And o'er the plain renew their vernal theme.
No more shed'd the *Dryads* weep the storms,
Old *Æol* raises, or old *Winter* forms:
The *sylvan maids* in simple mood advance,
And join the *Graces* in unequall'd dance.
All's youth and verdure:——Truth, and love, and joy,
The happy hours in extasy employ.
Lo! ev'ry scene's bedeck'd with sweet array;
New-born with beauty, blushing o'er the *May*.
Behold! the mountain lifts its verdant head,
Whose piny summits shades immensely spread:
Upon its shelving didactic browsing flock
Its thyony treasures in profusion reap.
Behold! the vale, with pasturage replete,
Reigns its verdure at the ocean feet:

Awak'd

Awak'd with bleating and with lowing sound,
Young *Echo* posts her new-taught lesson round;
Which, corresponding with the *Zephyr* gale,
Speaks inexpressive thro' th' adjacent Vale.
Behold! the rustic, who, at morn or eve,
The lowly cottage does with pleasure leave,
With glee his corn. See! how he greets the morn,
Transhendent bright with dew-refulgent thorn;
And with like glee reviews the falling eve,
The world to shadow, and to stillness give:
With pipe and tabor then he wakes the glade,
And fills with music the surrounding shade.
Around the Maypole dances artless, *rare*,
The envied partner of some sylvan fair.
O happy carl! 'tis yours to taste the *May*,
In all its sweetness and be truly gay.
'Midst solitude and rest, in rural bow'r;
How calm, how blissful, pass the dancing Hours!
The dancing hours by innocency led,
Nymphs, *Fawns* and *Satyrs*, and the *Graces* wed.
—Say, lovely *month*, what tribute shall I bring?
How shall the *Muse* thy ev'ry pleasure sing?
How thy perfections ev'ry glory tell?
How praise thy reign, how on thy beauties dwell?
Descend, ye *Muses*, wake the *Attic* lay,
Most well-adapted to the charms of *May*:
When I, in rural, unrefined verse,
The *month of flowers*, and of joys rehearse,
And *Sol* prolific 'mits the sov'reign ray,
That deals perfection to the living day.
When *Flora* flushes in her gayest vest,
And fields exuberant are by *Flora* dress't:
Nor less the gardens feel her waking hand,
And bloom obsequious to her soft command:
The choicest tulips, lillies, and the rose,
All wake in blossoms, and her pow'r disclose:
The gen'rous soil, in utmost pride, displays
Th' unbounded bounty of kind *Phœbus* rays,
And ev'ry gale, with peace and softness crown'd,
Breaths vernal life, and verdant treasure round:
Each circumvagrant beast declares the pow'r
Of nature's love, that wings the *May*ful hour;
And love-strung steeds o'er-leap the thorny mound,
And snuff the females, distant feeding round.
'Tis blithesome *May* now leads the hours along,
Enchants the day with pleasure, mirth, and song;
With fresh-born vigour bids the green expand,
And gladdens o'er the verdure-varied land:
'Tis *May*, ye maids, 'tis *May*, ye jolly swains,
That calls to frolic all your youthful plains:
But ah! ye fair, the season soft decline,
Nor scorn hints useful, tho' as mean as mine.
—'Twas, when the *May*, in all her beauties dress't,
Each vernal pleasure and each charm confest,
And when, as now, gay *Flora* deckt each scene,
With loveliest aspect, and with gayest mein,
That young *Franscilla*—(pride of all the plain)
Each shepherd's wish, and toast of ev'ry swain;
At the cool hour, when od'rous gales invite,
To hail the eve, distant with soft delight,
Met *Corydesius* near a winding rill,
That gently laves the Foot of *A—s—d* hill,
And soft meand'ring thro' their vale of flow'rs,
In silver *Medway* all its treasure pours:
The youth had just his flocks care enfold,
When he, o'erjoy'd, *Franscilla* did behold;
With love impassion'd, tender things he said,
Meer artful snares to catch th' unwary maid,
Who heard,—believ'd,—alas!—too soon—complyed,
With hope, ill-grounded, to be made his bride;
Who now exulting scorns the nymph undone,
Too soon by promise and persuasion won.
—As with *Franscilla*, so 'twill ever prove
To those, consentive to the will of love,
E'er *Hymen* has with wonted rites confest,
He wills the fair one lawfully possest:
—When now the rains, and *Zephyrs*, kindly breeze
The deep'ning verdure deepen o'er the trees;
When genial *Sol* dilates *earth's* turnid womb,
And ample-handed *Flora* pours here bloom,
And smiling *Nature*, clad in vivid green,
Now here, now there, diversifies the scene,
Invested with the purple robes of *May*,
Sweet, lovely, and luxuriously gay:
From anxious bus'ness, and from trouble free,
And led, ye *Muses*, led by sacred *Ye*,
I walk, and visit yonder hedgerow'd hill,
Whose spiry tops wide-spreading beaches fill;
At morn and eve the prospect round behold!
The ample prospect, gilt with vernal gold!
Groves, woods and towns, and cots dispers'd survey,
Embosom'd by th' meliffluent *May*;
Delightful scene! more pleasing as I view,
And the *Eternal* thro' his works pursue.
For not one scene—but what attests the hand,
That bids its charms in utmost pride expand.
The voice of joy I mingled hear around,
Soft symphony of spring, thro' *Nature* sound
To him's attun'd:—yes, all his praises sing,
That tune the throat, and prune the painted wing;
And what! shall *man*, who ev'ry hour receives
Stupendous gifts the *God* of *Nature* gives;
Shall he, I cry, who sees the hand of heav'n
Has stores of bounteous blessings richly giv'n,
Forget the cause with gratitude to bless,
And heav'n-born reason's docile voice suppress?
—Forbid it heav'n!—O, be my chiefest joy,
When contemplation does my mind employ,
And lov'd retirement leads the verdant shade,
My mind to succour, and my thoughts to aid,
With wonder and with grateful sense to flow,
And yield my numbers, artless as they flow,
To God all-perfect, bounteous, and benign,
GOD, MAKER, MONARCH, *Being* all divine,
Who

Who obvious in each bloſſom'd ſpray is ſeen,
And in each blade that riſes o'er the green;
Heard in their notes, when larks aſcend the ſky,
And diſtant leave the ſtill admiring eye;
And in each bleating and each lowing ſound,
In vallies yielded, or on mountains found,
O'er all, in all——the *ſpirit*, *pow'r*, and *God*,
Thro' Jove's high manſions, and thro' man's *abode*.
——Directive lays.——The *Muſe* would next aſſume,
To aid her flight. O, come, *Priapus*, come!
Whoſe healthful ſons ſhould now with wonted care
Plants advectitious give to vernal air,
And languid ſhrubs, 'till now within confin'd,
May ſafely open to propitious wind,
If time, in months preceding, has been loſt,
And your intention fruſtrated by froſt.
Or, if the air has too inclement been,
And 'till the ſeaſon wore a wint'ry mien,
No longer works you then omit delay,
But 'brace the vernal, inſtantaneous day.
Weed melon ridges, and if ſeaſon's dry,
With ſtagnant water them with life ſupply;
Their fruit obſerve to ſhelter well with leaves,
As *Sol* too ardent oft his bounty gives,
Which ſtops the growth of the young growing fruit,
And checks th' expanſion of the fibred root.
Sow purſlain, endive:——Gather ev'ry neſt
Of noxious inſects, which the trees infeſt,
And prune the twigs, and crumpled leaves away,
Where worſt of vermin unperceived lay.
The ſtems of crocus, and each bulbous root,
Now wholly you from flower-beds may cut;
Unleſs you purpoſe that they ſtand for ſeed,
Then ſpare their ſtems; nor let their verdure bleed.
Take windflow'r ſeeds; nor long this part forbear;
For lo! they're loſt in ev'ry breath of air.
In ſandy loam carnation ſeeds now ſow,
And tulips ſhade from *Sol*'s meridian glow.
In open borders ſhrubs exotic plant,
And open borders hot-bed annuals grant;
Offspring of *Pales*,——be your flocks my care,
If wet the ſeaſon prove, and moiſt the air,
With watchful eye your fleecy care behold,
Leſt direful rot infeſt the healthy fold.
Whoe'er conſults the *Merbannian* art,
Will find it now this precept pure impart.
——The ſeaſon's warm:——the *blood* its crimſon waves
In motion briſk the tuby veſſels laves;
The humours move——and moving *nature*, move
To taſte the pleaſures of attractive love.
Let thoſe that health, and all its pleaſures prize,
Food that's ſaline, and meat that's ſtrong deſpiſe:
Ebriety avoid,——and learn to know,
Health lives in temp'rance, to exceſs a foe.

May 1ſt, 1759. *Muſarum Amicus.*

On BENEVOLENCE.

THOU ſource of ev'ry good! thou heav'n-born ſon!
From thence thy firſt primeval glory ſprung.
Before vain man out of the duſt was made,
Or earth was built, or her foundation laid,
* There dwelt thou in *Jehovah*'s breaſt above,
Join'd, and united with thy ſiſter love.
Benevolence divine I ſing, my breaſt inſpire,
Ye choirs above, and touch my lips with fire:
'Tis thou, that fills the human breaſt with love,
And all the ſoft endearing paſſions move:
'Tis thou, that wakes the ſoul in ev'ry part,
To pity moves the ſympathizing heart:
She views diſtreſs, and while in tears ſhe's drown'd,
Bounty in rich profuſion flows around:
The breaſt, inſpir'd by thee, is not confin'd
By narrow limits, or a partial mind;
But wide extends to ev'ry object due,
Nor ſect, nor party, ſeparate his view:
As the bright meſſenger of day, the ſun,
Early begins his lab'ring taſk to run,
Diſpenſing light and heat thro' all the earth,
Without regard to ſtate, or place, or birth;
But precept's vain, in vain the poet's art,
Examples only reach the human heart;
Then, with a heart erect and humble mind,
View ev'ry grace and Virtue cloſe combin'd,
Benevolence and love together join'd.
In thee, O thou eternal, firſt-born ſon,
Whoſe glory was e're time her race begun;
Who came incarnate, in a human form,
And dy'd to ſave from hell a ſinful worm.
Who taught the plaineſt truth, the nobleſt plan,
Of everlaſting happineſs to man;
Who, in thy life, made ev'ry virtue clear,
And ev'ry vice in blackeſt dye appear;
Thou heal'ſt the ſick, and well ſupports the weak,
And makes the blind to ſee, the dumb to ſpeak,
The lame to walk, the deaf to hear thy voice,
And with a chearful heart and tongue rejoice.

But

* *Though aſcription of parts and paſſions to the Deity is manifeſtly wrong; as an Infinite Being he cannot be ſaid to be affected with any of them; joy nor ſorrow, pleaſure nor pain can have no exiſtence in the divine mind; his perfections are all infinite, and beyond our conception. But as this is the method by which he has revealed himſelf to us, and we have no ideas of any other, I have in compliance with cuſtom made uſe of it.*

But ſtill for nobler ends it was decreed,
Jesus ſhould die, a God incarnate bleed;
Should die——for what? crimes not his own,
But for thy ſins, O man, he left his throne.
To pay thy debt, great ſtreams of blood he ſhed,
The weight of all thy ſins hung o'er his head;
He bore the croſs, in peace reſign'd his breath,
And clos'd a life of goodneſs in his death.

In him we ſee each grace and virtue ſhine,
And thou, benevolence, appears divine:
Thou, god-like attribute, whoſe charms I ſing,
Of good the ſource, beneficence the ſpring;
Inſpire my ſoul, in ev'ry tender part,
With gen'rous love, and ſympathy of heart!
Never may ſacred friendſhip's bonds be broke,
But with a ſteady hand ſupport the yoke!
Tho' adverſe ſtars, or dang'rous foes ariſe,
Friendſhip's immortal, and it never dies:
How apt do we our neighbour's faults deſcry,
And view them with a microſcopic eye!
Envy, thou hell-born monſter, often rules,
And reigns triumphant in the heart of fools;
While pride, who often ſecret dwells within,
Lurks in the ſoul and prompts to ev'ry ſin.
From theſe defend me, O thou juſt and wiſe!
And form my virtues kindred to the ſkies.
Tho' friends may differ, or in errors ſtray,
Or in the maze of party loſe their way;
Let not my heart condemn, but pity move,
And hide their faults with an unbounded love:
Thus may I live, extend my virtues wide,
Prepare for heav'n, benevolence my guide.

Royal-Exchange, *J. M.*
March 5, 1759.

On the DEATH *of a favourite* CANARY-BIRD.

Madam,

WHY theſe looks, and why
Swells the big tear in either eye?
For what that ſigh, this burſt of woe?
'Tis my heart prompts, and I muſt know.
Say, what misfortune has befel?
Does *Strephon* woe another *Belle*?
Will you not ſpeak? Why droops your head?
Your *father*, *ſiſter*, are they dead?
Has *Betty* by ſome careleſs ſtroke,
Your ſet of *Dreſden china* broke?
O, tell me whence your ſorrows flow!
Whence ſpring theſe rapid ſtreams of woe!
Thus then I anſwer.——*Strephon*'s true,
My father's well and *ſiſter* too;
My china's whole.——How wide you gueſs!
Such trifles ne'er call forth diſtreſs.
The deaths you mention I might weep;
One night, perhaps, might want my ſleep;
But can I name——this worſt of all;
This greateſt ill, that could befal;
My dear *Canary-bird* is dead;
His tuneful ſoul for ever fled:
Days of paſt happineſs I mourn,
Thoſe days which never can return!
Each morn e'er well I could appear,
My faithful *bird* perceiv'd me near,
Then would he ſtretch his little throat,
Joy expreſſing in each note;
Oft for him my neck I'd bare,
For much he lov'd to neſtle there:
Flutt'ring, chirping, he would try,
A thouſand arts to catch mine eye.
One morning, I, as uſual, roſe:
Attend my ſtory's tragic cloſe.
In vain I liſten'd at the door,
That well-known tongue could charm no more.
Swift to the cage I trembling flew,
Found what my heart foreboded true:
Preſs'd to my lips, and bath'd in tears,
The vainly promis'd bliſs of years;
Talk not of bliſs.——The changeling's fled.——
Weep eyes, mourn heart, the lovely dead.——
Madam, theſe lamentations ſpare;
Superior beings claim your care:
The ſtate and dignity of man,
Such is heaven's beauteous plan,
Do moſt undoubtedly require,
That his affections ſhould run high'r;
He ſhould for man alone confeſs,
The height of joy or woe's exceſs.
Look round the world, how wars deface
God's image in the human race;
See the blood, ambition ſpills;
Count the millions whom ſhe kills;
Fire, ſword, and famine thro' each land,
Madly rage at her command.
Countries laid waſte. Deſtroys her pow'r,
The work of ages in an hour;
Or rather view domeſtic woe,
The ills, which individuals know;
See virtue groan, with wrongs oppreſt,
Baſe inſults rack the widow's breaſt:
See families from affluence fall,
And infant heirs depriv'd of all:
Parted friends no more to meet,
Dread extreams of cold and heat;
Then ſum of ills the mighty whole,
Combin'd to cruſh the human ſoul;
And ſay, if aught below mankind,
Should e'er engroſs a fellow-mind.
A fondneſs for the inferior race,
To your own nature is diſgrace;
Man alone the worth can know,
Or juſtly prize what you beſtow:
Sweet is the intercourſe of mind,
When ſympathetic ſouls are join'd:
Each ſhares the bliſs, divides the ſigh;
Nor death itſelf diſſolves the tye.

The XXVIIth ODE *of the firſt Book of* HORACE *tranſlated.*

Ad Galateam.

I.

O Let the teeming bitch, or fox,
Or the ill-boding jay,
Or wolf from ſteep *Laurian* rocks,
Infeſt the guilty's way.

II.

Let ſnakes obliquely croſs the road,
Like ſwift-wing'd arrows dart;
Their minds with fearful pangs corrode,
And make the horſes ſtart.

III.

For you, my *maid*, I view the ſkies;
May you no dangers know!
May ſafety all around you riſe,
And guard where'er you go!

IV.

The ſable raven I'll invoke
To change his joyleſs ſtrain;
No more with noiſy throat to croak,
Againſt or wind or rain.

V.

May *Galatea* happy prove!
Still kindly think on me!
Far from her let the magpye rove,
And crow at diſtance flee!

VI.

But lo!—the tempeſts do ariſe,
The ſkies *Orion* ſweeps;
While weſtern wind perfidious flies,
And ruffles all the deep.

VII.

Let ſurges laſh the trembling ſhore,
And ſtorms full-wing'd with fate;
O'er all the black'ning *Ocean* pour,
To 'fright the man I hate!

VIII.

When on her *bull* the valiant *maid*
Deceiv'd *Europa* rode,
The deep with horror ſhe ſurvey'd,
Nor thought ſhe preſt a GOD.

IX.

Tho' lately on her charming head,
She flow'ry garlands wore,
Each landſkip from her ſight is fled,
She ſee the meads no more.

X.

When landed on the *Cretan* coaſt,
"My *ſire!* my *ſire!* ſhe cries!
Ah! me! that tender name is loſt,
Diſtracted ſhe replies.

XI.

Where am I, wretch, wretch that I am?
Can ſingle death atone
For this my flagrant ſinful ſhame?
How am I thus undone?

XII.

Is ſome dream, I muſt believe;
Sure I ſtill guiltleſs be;
Could I the meads and flowers leave,
To truſt the faithleſs ſea?

XIII.

That *bull*, O! had I, had I here
That monſt'rous treach'rous *bull*,
By rage inſpir'd, his fleſh I'd tear
And horns from off his ſcull.

XIV.

I from my father's *Lares* fly:
O, hear me ſome kind pow'r!
That ſees me live, afraid to die;
Let beaſts my fleſh devour!

XV.

To tygers give my corpſe a prey,
Let tygers drink my blood!
Before my youthful bloom decay,
Let me be tyger's food!

XVI.

Methinks I hear my father cry;
Your girdle make a nooſe:
Haſte, haſte, unhappy maid, to die;
A pendent death ſtrait chuſe.

XVII.

Or headlong ruſh from yonder rock,
And chuſe a wat'ry grave:
Born, as you are of royal ſtock,
How can you live a ſlave?"

XVIII.

As thus ſhe mourn'd, fair beauty's queen
To her aſſiſtance came;
And *Cupid* with his *Mum* was ſeen,
To chide and ſooth the dame.

XIX.

Awhile ſhe rallied with the maid,
Then bid her rage ſubſide;
"This *bull* is in thy pow'r, ſhe ſaid,
Him cruel, pleaſe, or chide."

XX.

O ſpare thy ſighs, give into love;
The world ſhall ſpeak thy fame:
Thou art the wife, the wife of *Jove*:
Earth ſhall reſound thy name.

W. P.

The XVth ODE *of the ſecond Book* HORACE *tranſlated.*

I.

IN pompous pride our buildings rear
Their coſtly tow'ring heads;
The plough no longer's made our care;
The pond the fields o'erſpreads.

II.

The ivy-circling fir and plane
Exclude the olive ſhade,
And all the wholſome fruit-trees train
That huſbandry repaid.

III.

III.

The faireſt flow'rs, and myrtles green,
Luxuriantly gay,
Are with the verdant laurels ſeen,
Excluding *Phœbus'* ray.

IV.

Not ſuch of old our *Sires* allow'd,
Not *Romulus* by theſe
The way to pow'r and empire ſhew'd,
Him *Nature's* charms cou'd pleaſe.

V.

Small was each perſonal eſtate;
Man then did humbly build,
The public ſtock was vaſtly great;
Men not in building ſkill'd.

VI.

The private cot ſincerely pleas'd,
Devoid of ſculptur'd ſtone;
And only ſhrines they grateful rais'd,
With architecture ſhone.

P.

The Ænigmatic Dance.

IN fifteen hundred thirty-one,
Or thereabouts, a famous *dance* began;
Firſt in the middle *Solomon* took place,
A blade, in former times, of active pace;
But now, with age and impotence oppreſt,
He ſits, and ſleeps, and nods, and takes his reſt;
And, as two country girls on holidays,
For want of third to hobble out the hays,
To hedge or bind in figure, mode, and rule,
Place in the middle churn, or chair, or ſtool;
Or lay my little maſter on the ground,
Then nimbly draw their magic circles round;
So in the middle, *Solomon* the wiſe,
Was ſtool, or chair, or churn, or what you pleaſe.
Candle in hand to give their worſhips light,
To ſtep it true, and guide their paces right;
Next them, in order, a bright youth advanc'd;
About he went, about he nimbly pranc'd,
And mimick'd curious motions as he danc'd.
The next, a lady, ſprightly, briſk, and gay,
Slender and young, and beautiful as *May*,
With active paces, circled round her way.
Next, hand in hand two *ſiſters* whiſk'd about,
And next, a warlike *bully* ſtalk'd about:
The next a *king*, with th' aſpect of a *God*,
And next, with graver ſteps his father trod:
They both mov'd grave, as if o'er-grown with ſloth,
And infant-dancers tript about them both:
Theſe were the jolly crew, and theſe were all;
Theſe were the blades that did compoſe the ball:
They danc'd whole years in harmony and chime,
And to their motion all the world keeps time.

GRATITUDE. *An* ODE.

O Thou! from whom all bleſſings flow,
To all in heav'n, and all below,
In ſuch profuſion vaſt!
Inſpire my ſoul in grateful lays,
To ſing thy everlaſting praiſe,
For all thy mercies paſt:
But when my ſoul looks back to ſee
How great and numberleſs they be,
Tranſported at the view,
In wonder loſt, I ſtrive in vain
T' expatiate o'er the boundleſs ſcene,
To draw their portrait true.
I aſk what more than theſe I've done,
Who dwell beyond the eaſtern ſun,
Or in *Tartarian* land:
That in this happy iſle I've place,
Where *liberty* and *goſpel-grace*
Their influence bright expand?
Or, why my lot was no. deſign'd
Where racks are made t' inform the mind,
And ſuperſtition reigns;
Where ſtupid *Ignorants* they ſay,
The beſt religious homage pay,
And reaſon binds in chains?
Or, who it is that doth diſpenſe
Peace, health, content, and competence,
Domeſtic joys to me?
I aſk, and ſtrait my ſoul replies,
From heav'n's exhauſtleſs love they riſe,
Unmerited and free.
To heav'n be then my thanks diſplay'd,
And all my pow'rs aſſiſt and aid
The tribute I would pay;
But when my pow'rs are all combin'd,
They're all too impotent, I find,
The bleſſings to diſplay.
But, tho' my words have fail'd t' expreſs
The glowing raptures of my breaſt,
My GOD can read them there;
(Tho' they are hid from mortal ſight)
In characters divinely bright,
And infinitely fair.

Exon. 22d *Oct.* 1758. *E.*

Anſwer to the ÆNIGMA *in the laſt* MAGAZINE, *by Miſs* E. KCILB.

WITH watch in hand, to ſee the minutes paſs,
My contemplation your Ænigma was;
Methought a SEAL the ſubject did appear;
If right, 'tis well, if not, I ſhall not care.

It was alſo anſwered by Mr. W. Chapman, *and by Mr.* J. Barker.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *MAY* 1759.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Conſtantinople, April 3.

THE Illuminations and Rejoicings for the Birth of a Princeſs, who was named Ibetula, or Given of God, which were limitted to ſeven Nights, were prolonged, by the Grand Seignor's Orders, to ten. The fourth Day the Sultan rode through Pera with great Pomp, to viſit the Seraglio of his Pages. During theſe Rejoicings, the greateſt Order was preſerved in all Parts of the City, which may be attributed to the ſtrict Prohibition againſt ſelling Wine, or Spirituous Liquors. The Raias, or Chriſtian Subjects, indulged themſelves in all Kinds of Diverſions, without any Manner of Reſtraint; the Whole terminated with three Nights Fireworks, exhibited on the Canal before the Seraglio. It is confidently ſaid, that two other Sultanas are pregnant.

Hague, April 27. Gen. Yorke hath been again in Conference with ſeveral Members of the Government: After communicating to them ſome Diſpatches he had received lately from his Court touching the Veſſels ſeized and detained in the Ports of Great Britain, he told them, "That the King his Maſter was greatly ſurpriſed to hear of the falſe Inſinuations which France was continually making to their High Mightineſſes, not only to deſtroy the Friendſhip which hath ſo long ſubſiſted between them and his Majeſty, but alſo to draw the Republic to take Part with her in the War: That to attain this End, the French Court left no Method untried, and even forged Plans of Operations that never exiſted, which, they hoped, would ſet the two States wholly at Variance; ſuggeſting, in the moſt poſitive Manner, that Prince Ferdinand had a Deſign to ſeize Nimeguen for a Place of Arms, and thereby violate the Neutrality which the Republic ſo carefully obſerves."

Mr. Yorke added, "That the Count d'Affry's Declarations evidently proved, that the French Court would avail itſelf of any falſe Inſinuation; which in the End might embitter the Minds of the People of Holland, if their High Mightineſſes, in their great Wiſdom, did not guard againſt the Efforts made by the King's Enemies to embroil the Republic with England, and involve it in a ruinous War."

The following is a Tranſlation of the ſecret Inſtructions given by the States General to M. de Calmette, their Miniſter to the Court of Denmark.

THE Republic is in a terrible Criſis. Threatened on one Side by the Vicinity of Foreign Armies, who have already violated the Neutrality of her Territories; and ſurrounded on the other by an infinite Number of Engliſh Ships of War and Privateers, who ſtop her Veſſels, of which there is a conſiderable Number in the Ports of England, and of the other Settlements of that Crown; ſhe knoweth not to whom to apply for Prevention of the Calamities that aſſail her on every Side. The unjuſt and fatal Sentence paſſed in England the 26th of February, compleats our Diſtreſs.

We are deſirous to ward it off, and to prevent our total Ruin, by putting ourſelves in a good State of Defence. But what can we do alone? To prevent ſuch Calamities, and ſecure our Tranquility, a Potentate muſt be found, whoſe Forces joined to ours, may be capable of making an Impreſſion by Sea and by Land. The laſt of theſe Articles gives us leſs Trouble than the former. Beſides the repeated Aſſurances of the belligerant Powers, that the Neutrality of our Territory ſhall not be violated, we can of ourſelves remedy this Inconveniency by a proper Augmentation of our Land Forces. As we are determined to keep on the defenſive, that Point would eaſily be accompliſhed. Our chief Care and Solicitude is about our Navigation. The maritime Force of England is on a reſpectable Footing; and it would be difficult for us to put ours in a good Condition of ourſelves. We therefore expreſſly recommend to you to ſound the Court of Copenhagen, as ſoon as you arrive in Denmark, and to endeavour to diſcover their Sentiments with regard to the preſent Affairs. If his Majeſty the King of Denmark's Manner of thinking be oppoſite to ours; that is, if that Monarch be wholly devoted to England, which we can ſcarce think, when we reflect on all that has paſſed, you, M. de la Calmette, will not fail to employ your good Offices to operate a Change in his Sentiments. You will ſet forth

forth in true Colours the Behaviour of the Engliſh towards neutral Veſſels, and make a juſt and faithful Repreſentation of their Manner of acting. If you have the good Fortune to ſucceed, you will inſinuate, that the Republic of the United Provinces is reduced to a lamentable Condition; and you will intimate by Degrees, her ſincere and ardent Deſire to ſtrengthen herſelf by a defenſive Alliance with a neutral Power, whoſe Veſſels have been equally moleſted with ours. You will magnify the Advantages of ſuch an Alliance as much as poſſible; and as we count much upon your Zeal and Capacity, we refer ourſelves to you, and pray the Almighty to take you into his holy Guard and Protection; reſerving to ourſelves to ſend you the neceſſary Inſtructions to bring this Affair, if you ſhall be ſo ſucceſsful, to a happy Iſſue."

The following is a Tranſlation of the Speech made to the King by the Dutch Deputies, on delivering their Credentials. (*See the laſt* Magazine, *p.* 86.)

WE have the Honour, Sire, to preſent to your Majeſty our Letter of Credence from their High Mightineſſes the States-General of the United Provinces, our Lords and Maſters. Your Majeſty will ſee, by its Contents, how ardently their High Mightineſſes deſire to cultivate the ſincere Friendſhip which hath ſo long ſubſiſted between the two Nations, and which is ſo neceſſary to their common Welfare. May we be happy enough, purſuant to our Maſters commands, to remove thoſe Difficulties which have for ſome Time paſt diminiſhed this Friendſhip, and cauſed ſo much Prejudice to the principal Subjects of the Republic, who, by the Trade they carry on, are its greateſt Strength, and chief Support.

We place our whole Confidence in your Majeſty's Equity, for which the Republic hath the higheſt Regard; and in the Goodwill your Majeſty hath always expreſſed towards a State, which on all Occaſions hath intereſted itſelf in promoting your Glory, and which is the Guardian of the precious Truſt left by a Princeſs ſo dear to your Majeſty.

Full of this Confidence, we preſume to flatter ourſelves, that your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to liſten to our juſt Demands; and we ſhall endeavour, during the Courſe of our Miniſtry, to merit your Approbation, and to ſtrengthen the Bonds which ought to unite the two Nations for ever."

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

GEntlemen, I have always had a Regard for the Republic, and I look upon their High Mightineſſes as my beſt Friends. If Difficulties have ariſen touching Trade, they ought to be conſidered as the Conſequences of a burthenſome War we are obliged to wage with France. You may aſſure their High Mightineſſes, that I ſhall endeavour, on my Part, to remove the Obſtacles in Queſtion; and I am glad to find, Gentlemen, that you are come here with the ſame Diſpoſition."

Utrecht, May 17. Letters from Franconia import, that on the 8th Inſt. the Pruſſians attacked Gen. Maguire, and forced him to retreat towards Egra; that they made themſelves Maſters of Cronach two Days after; and that Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, in Conjunction with Prince Henry of Pruſſia, was preparing to fall upon the Army of the Empire immediately.

P. S. Advice is juſt come to Hand, that Prince Henry of Pruſſia, attacked the Army of the Empire the 7th Inſt. between Culmbach and Cronach, and that, after a bloody Engagement, they abandoned to the Pruſſians their camp, baggage, and artillery; and that the Victory is complete and deciſive, and that ſeveral Thouſands of the Enemy are made Priſoners. A detail of this Event is hourly expected. *Utrecht Gaz.*

Hague, May 18. By the laſt Letters from the Allied Army, their Poſition ſtill continues at Munſter and Ziegenhayn. The French, on their Side, have made no Appearance of attempting any Thing; it is ſaid, that they are fortifying the Suburb of Frankfort (Saxenhauſen) as ſtrong as they can. By our laſt Advices from the Lower Rhine, the Head Quarters of M. de Contades were at Duſſeldorp, where the French had begun to form a Camp, as likewiſe in the Neighbourhood of Weſel: We hear that their Camp at Burick is alſo formed.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Charles Town, South Carolina, March 10.

TUeſday laſt, being the ſecond Day of diſcharging, examining and appraiſing the Cargo of the Dutch Snow Vrouw Aletta, all the Appraiſers preſent, the ſecond Caſk of Coffee (all being probed for Papers, by a bearded Inſtrument made on purpoſe) yielded a large Bundle of very intereſting

French Papers, ſewed up in Canvas, and laid in the midſt of the Coffee, relative to Part of the ſaid Veſſel's Cargo, which it abſolutely proves to be French Property, and to the dutchified French Cargoes of many other Dutch Veſſels; and opens a moſt ſurpriſing Scene of Villainy. More Papers are expected to be found ſecreted in the ſame Manner. We muſt not here omit to remark, that a ſolemn Affidavit has been lately tranſmitted hither from St. Euſtatia, annexed to an Invoice of every Article of the Vrouw Aletta's Cargo, of the Whole being no other than Dutch Property, by the covering Shippers of the Goods.

New York, April 16. Our Accounts from Philadelphia are, that about 25 Days ſince, Col. Mercer, of the Virginia Provincials, with 100 Highlanders, 200 Royal Americans and Virginians and about 50 Indians, were marched with 2 Mortars and 1 Haubitzer, to attack a French Fort called Wenango, diſtant about 80 Miles N. from Pittsburgh, formerly Fort Duqueſne, on the River Ohio; and from the Intelligence of a French Priſoner, lately taken near that Fort by one of our ſcouting Parties, we have Reaſon to believe Col. Mercer will ſucceed.

Sir William Johnſton is gone up to the Upper Mohawk Caſtle at Canajohary, to hold a Congreſs with the five Nations of Indians, where a great Number of them are expected to meet, and there is a Proſpect of Sir William's carrying a large Body of them into the Field next Campaign.

March 19. The Juno, and ten Sail more, from Cape François, richly laden, are taken by the King of Pruſſia and three other Privateers belonging to this Port, and brought in here. It is ſaid one of the Ships is entirely loaded with Indigo, and that the whole Capture is worth ſome Hundred Thouſand Pounds.

We hear from Philadelphia, that on the 11th of March died there, of a tedious Illneſs, John Forbes, Eſq; in the 49th Year of his Age, Son to —— Forbes, of Pentencrief, Eſq; in the Shire of Fife in Scotland, Brigadier-general, Col. of the 17th Regiment of Foot, and Commander of his Majeſty's Troops in the ſouthern Provinces of North America.

Friday ſe'nnight the General Aſſembly of the Province of New Jerſey came to a Reſolution to raiſe 1000 Men, to act in Conjunction with his Majeſty's regular Forces the enſuing Campaign; that the ſaid Number of Men ſhall conſiſt of Volunteers only; and that, for an Encouragement to the ſaid Volunteers to enter, there ſhall be allowed a Bounty of 12 l. to each.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Plymouth, May 15.

SAILED from hence Admiral Hardy, with the Dorſetſhire, Eſſex, Monmouth, Revenge and Montague.

Portſmouth, May 17. The Fleet under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, at Spithead, conſiſting of 23 Sail of Ships, beſides Bombs, Fireſhips, &c. ſailed from Spithead for Torbay.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated May 20.

"Saturday the Proſerpine and Pluto Fireſhips ſailed from Spithead to join Admiral Hawke.

We hear the Admiral is to be joined by 12 Ships of the Line from Plymouth.

We daily expect the St. George and Berwick from Guardaloupe.

The Hercules is ſoon to join Admiral Hawke.

Our Fleet begins to grow again at Spithead, and we hope to make a gallant Shew there in a few Days."

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated May 21.

"Yeſterday ſailed for Torbay, the Hercules, Capt. Porter, and Nottingham, Capt. Marſhall, to join Lord Anſon, as will today the Anſon, Capt. Whitwell. The Hercules ran a-ground, but ſoon got off.

The Gramont Frigate, Capt. Affleck, and Baſiliſk Bomb, Capt. Clark, will ſail today with a Convoy for Gibraltar, to join Admiral Boſcawen.

"Remains at Spithead Vice-Admiral Holbourne, in the Royal Ann, with the Aurora and Jaſon."

23. Yeſterday arrived Directions to Major-General Holms, to mark out the Camp in the Iſle of Wight, and make Diſpoſitions for the Reception of the Regiments, of which it is to conſiſt.

LONDON.

St. James's, April 17.

THIS Day Meſſrs. Boreil, Vandepot and Meerman, Miniſters from the States General of the United Provinces, had a private Audience of his Majeſty.

24. This Day his Majeſty and the Royal Family went from St. James's to Kenſington, to reſide there for the Summer Seaſon.

26. Being the Birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Duke, who then entered into the 30th Year of his Age, his Majeſty received the Compliments of the Nobility on that Occaſion.

The Sandwich Man of War was put in Commiſſion and the Command of her given to Captain Specke.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, May 5. Orders for the Court's further Change of Mourning, on Sunday the 13th Inſtant, for her late Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Orange, viz.

The Ladies to wear black Silk or Velvet, coloured Ribbons, Fans, and Tippets:

The Men to continue in Black full trimmed, and to wear coloured Swords and Buckles.

Great Preparations are making in the Beau Monde againſt the Birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the 4th of June next, when that Prince comes of Age.

Whitehall, May 12. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Hon. John Barrington, to be General and Commander in chief of his Majeſty's Forces, late under the Command of Major-general *Hopſon*, deceaſed.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, hath ordered all ſuch Officers of his Majeſty's Forces upon the Eſtabliſhment of Ireland as are abſent, and not on the recruiting Service, to repair immediately to their reſpective Poſts in that Kingdom.

15. A Proclamation was iſſued, promiſing a Bounty of five Pounds for every able Seaman, and thirty Shillings for every ordinary Seaman, not above 50, nor under 20 Years of Age, who ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves, on, or before the 3d of July next, to ſerve in the Royal Navy. Alſo a Bounty of thirty Shillings to every able-bodied Landman, not above 35, nor under 20 Years of Age, who ſhall voluntarily enter within the ſame Time to ſerve on board the Navy; and alſo a Reward of two Pounds for the Diſcovery of every able, and twenty Shillings for every ordinary Seaman, that ſhall have ſecreted themſelves. And, as a farther Encouragement, his Majeſty promiſes his moſt gracious Pardon to all Seamen that have deſerted from their Ships, provided they return to the Service by the ſaid 3d Day of July, in which Caſe they ſhall not be proſecuted for their Diſertion; but that, on the contrary, thoſe who do not return before that Time on board ſome of his Majeſty's Ships of War, or who ſhall hereafter abſent themſelves without Leave, ſhall be tried by a Court-Martial; and being found guilty of deſerting at this Time, when their Country ſo much wants their Service, ſhall be deemed unfit Objects of the Royal Mercy, and ſuffer Death according to Law.

17 One Hundred Horſes were ſent from London to remount the Cavalry in Germany.

The King has been pleaſed to order and direct that ſeven Companies be forthwith raiſed, and added to the 42d Regiment of Foot, commanded by Lord John Murray, of which the following Gentlemen are appointed Officers, viz.

Captains.

Francis M'Lean,	Robert Arbuthnot,
Arch. Campbell,	John Stewart,
Alexander Sinclair,	And
William Murray,	Alexander Reid.

Lieutenants, Enſigns, &c.

We have the Pleaſure to inform the Public, that the Militia of the ſeveral Counties in England are for the moſt Part diſciplined, and ready for Service in caſe of Need. By the lateſt Advice, the Militia of Berkſhire, conſiſting of 8 Companies, are ready for Service.

22. Letters received from Germany are filled with the Advantages gained by the Pruſſians over the Army of the Empire, and with the vigorous Meaſures taken by Prince Henry, in Concert with Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, to ſurround that Army more effectually, and to extend their Contributions into the Heart of Franconia.

We hear that 1000000l. will be granted for the Purpoſes expreſſed, in the following Meſſage from his Majeſty, which was preſented to the Houſe by Mr. Secretary Pitt.

GEORGE R.

His Majeſty, relying on the experienced Zeal and Affection of his faithful Commons, and conſidering, that in this critical Conjuncture, Emergencies may ariſe, which may be of the utmoſt Importance, and be attended with the moſt pernicious Conſequences, if proper Means ſhould not immediately

mediately be applied to prevent or defeat them, is desirous that this House will enable him to defray any extraordinary Expence of the War incurred, or to be incurred, for the Service of the Year 1759, and to take all such Measures as may be necessary to disappoint any Enterprises or Designs of his Enemies, and as the Exigencies of Affairs may require. G. R.

24. A great Number of Baggage Waggons set out for the Isle of Wight, for the Use of the Forces to be encamp'd there.

The same Day, came on at the Cockpit, the Trial on Appeal of another Dutch Ship, called the Novum Aratum, which was determined in favour of the Captors.

It is ordered, that all the Troops in England, Scotland and Ireland, are to be cantoned near the Sea Coast.

Advices from several Parts of France mention the great Preparations that are making for a Descent on the English Coast, viz. from Dunkirk of the 19th Instant, that Orders came the 17th from the French Court, to work extraordinary Hours on the flat-bottom'd Boats, Pontoons, &c. to get them ready with all Speed; and that the Belliste Frigate of 40 Guns, Le Begon of 36, and La Terpsichore of 24 Guns, and a 70 Gun Ship lately arrived from Brest, are ordered to be equipped with all Diligence in order to take the said Boats on board.

The following Gentlemen are nominated by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, to serve the Office of Sheriff, viz.

Geo. Errington, Esq; Coachmaker.
Jacob Tonson, Esq; Stationer.
Richard Astley, Esq; Grocer.
Paul Vaillant, Esq; Stationer.
Whichcott Turner, Esq; Skinner.
Edmund Proudfoot, Esq; Glover.
Allington Wild, Esq; Stationer.
Jeremiah Marlowe, Esq; Goldsmith.
George Jarvis, Esq; Currier.

We hear that an annual Addition of 500l. will be made to the Salaries of each of the Puisne Judges in the Court of King's Bench, each of the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas at Westminster, and each of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, except the Chief Baron, whose Salary will be augmented to 1000l. That the Salaries of the President of the Court of Session, and the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in Scotland, will be augmented 300l. and that of each of the other Judges of the said Courts, 200l. That the Salary of the Chief Justice of Chester will be augmented 200l. those of the Second Justice of Chester, and each of the Justices of the Great Sessions for the Counties in Wales, 150l.

By Accounts received from the French Army under M. de Broglio, we are informed, that several Battalions which had suffered greatly in the late Action at Bergen, had received Orders to leave that Army; so that it is thought they will go into Garrison, or return to France.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 87.

The Anna Maria, retaken by the Pallas Man of War.

The Dispatch, a French Privateer Brigg, by his Majesty's Sloop Diligence, and brought into Penzance.

A St. Domingo Ship, and a Sloop, Names unknown, by the Boreas and Experiment Men of War.

The Elizabeth, Richards is retaken by a Guernsey Privateer.

Le Conquerant and Le Chasseur Privateers, by Capt. Hughs of the Frigate Tanner.

The Basque, a French Privateer of Bayonne of 22 Nine Pounders and 210 Men, by Capt. Hyde, in his Majesty's Ship Brilliant.

A French Privateer of 10 Guns, by his Majesty's Ship Dreadnought, and another small one.

The Le Vieux, a French Privateer of 8 Guns and 36 Men, by his Majesty's Ship Surprize.

A French Privateer of 8 Guns and 50 Men, by the Liverpool Man of War.

Two rich Prizes from St. Domingo, by the Favourite Man of War, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Jarret and Molly, Ferguson, retaken by Capt. Broderick, and carried into Guernsey.

Likewise the Elizabeth, Capt. Richards; ——and another Ship laden with Wheat.

A Snow, laden with Rye, carried into Scilly by the Husk Privateer of Jersey.

The Le Duc de Chartres, pierced for 60 Guns, had 24 Twelve Pounders mounted, and 294 Men, by Capt. Faulkner, in his Majesty's Ship Windsor.

The Snow Esprito, from Martinico, is sent into Madeira by Capt. Cookson and Capt. Allen, Letters of Marque, from Bristol.

A small French Ship, by Capt. Gealy of the Fortune Privateer, and carried into Barcelona.

A Ship from Marseilles to Martinico, by the Mars Privateer of Bristol, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Delight, from Alicant, is retaken by the

the Flamborough, and carried into Liſbon.

The Grace, Capt. French, is retaken by the London, Morcant, and carried into Madeira.

Seven Tranſports with Proviſion and Forage for Minorca, by his Majeſty's Ship the Diſpatch and a Privateer, and carried into Civita Vecchia.

A ſmall French Privateer, off Portland, by the Tamer Man of War.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 87.

The Severn from Briſtol to Antigua, by a French Letter of Marque.

The Nancy, Addiſon, from London, off Portland, by a ſmall Privateer.

The Eliſabeth, Sinclair, from Rotterdam to Briſtol, carried into Calais.

The Margaretta, Fife, ranſomed for 250 Guineas.

The Hinchinbrook, Jenkins, ranſomed for 595 Guineas.

The May, Lennas from Exeter, carried into Cadiz.

The Venus, Cecil, by the Chevalier Barrau, of Bayonne, and ranſomed for 2050l.

The Hibernia, Troy, ranſomed for 1000l.

The Senegal, Saunders, ranſomed.

The Windſor Privateer of 12 Guns, by a French Privateer of 18 Guns and carried into Bayonne.

The Apollo, Burkit, from Portſmouth, by the Aurora Privateer of Bayonne.

The Granville, Spears, from North Carolina, ranſomed by the Jupiter Privateer of 22 Guns.

BIRTHS.

April 28. The Lady of the Hon. Wm. Bouverie, a Son.

May 1. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Darlington, a Daughter.

10. The Lady of the Hon. Col. Fitzroy, a Daughter.

15. The Lady of Col. Carpenter, a Son.

DEATHS.

April 17. Chiverton Hartopp, Eſq; of Welby, Leiceſterſhire.

John Coſſins, Eſq; near Briſtol, who has left ſeveral Hundred Pounds to charitable Uſes in London and elſewhere.

20. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Coke, Earl of Leiceſter, Viſcount of Holkham, and Joint Poſtmaſter-General of Great Britain, F.R.S. and Knt. of the Bath.

21. Sir John Ladd, Bart. at Plumſtead.

The Rev. Mr. Daniel Whiſton, youngeſt Brother of the late Rev. Mr. William Whiſton.

24. Sir Thomas Halton, Bart.

30. John Eaton Dodſworth, Eſq; in the 79th Year of his Age, late one of the Directors of the Bank of England.

May 4. The Right Hon. the Lady Fitzwilliams, Mother of the preſent Earl.

Lady Dacre, Relict of the late Sir Matthew Dacre.

6. Mrs. Hoare, Wife of R. Hoare, Eſq; Banker.

James Butler, Eſq;

10. The Lady of George Bull, Eſq; of Bloomſbury ſquare.

Thomas Partridge, Eſq; in St. Paul's Church-yard.

12. Miſs Noſſeter, an Actreſs belonging to the Theatre in Covent Garden.

Robert Amand Daſhwood, Eſq;

MARRIAGES.

April 18. Joſhua Rowley, Eſq; to Miſs Burton, Daughter of the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England.

Mr. Richard Cheſter, to Miſs Patience Freeman of Briſtol, at the Quakers Meeting-houſe at Tottenham.

26. Sir Richard Croſts, Bart. to Miſs Cooper, Daughter to William Cooper, Eſq; Clerk of the Houſe of Lords.

May 1. At the Quakers Meeting in Devonſhire-ſquare, Mr. Foſſick of Cannon-ſtreet to Miſs Marſhal.

4. Thomas Weſtern, Eſq; of Cambridge, to Miſs Jenny Calvert in Hertfordſhire.

Henry Stephenſon of the Temple, Eſq; to Miſs Stephenſon, Daughter of Alderman Stephenſon.

15. The Right Hon. the Earl of Waldegrave, to Miſs Maria Walpole, Daughter of the late Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath.

William Walley, M. D. of Biſhops-Stortford, to Miſs Cooke of Biceſter.

John Rogers of Tewkſbury, Eſq; to Miſs Appleyard.

Civil and military Preferments.

April 21. —— Douglas, Eſq; to be Capt. of a Company in the 4th, or the King's own Regiment of Foot, commanded by Major-general Alexander Duroure.

Peter Campbell, Eſq; to be Captain of a Company in the 12th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Major-General Robert Napier.

Peter Dunbar, Eſq; to be Captain-Lieutenant.

John Toovey, Eſq; to be Colonel of the 53d Regiment of Foot, in the Room of Major-General Whitmore preferred.

Richard Bowles, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel to the 81ſt Regiment of Foot, or Invalids, commanded by Col. Alexander Lord Lindores.

William Johnſton, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Col. to the 82d Regiment of Foot, or Invalids, commanded by Col. John Parker.

Joſeph Harriſon, Eſq; to be Major to the

57th

57th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Col. Sir David Cunynghame.

Thomas Bennet, Esq; to be Capt. of a Company; and,

Robert Waller, Esq; to be Capt. Lieut. in the third Regiment of Dragoon Guards, commanded by Lieut. General Sir Charles Howard.

Matthew Bunbury, Esq; to be Captain of a Company in the 2d Battalion of Lord Geo. Forbes's 76th Regiment of Foot.

Thomas Bradshaw, Esq; to be first Clerk of the War-Office.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. John Pemberton to the Rectory of Fox Earth in Essex.

The Rev. ——— Higgen, M. A. to the Rectory of Huburston, in the County of Pembroke.

The Rev. John Rugg, M. A. to the Rectory of Nettlecombe, in Somersetshire.

The Rev. Elias Crespin, A. B. to the Rectory of St. Andrew, Guernsey.

Henry Talbot, Esq; Principal Register of the Deans and Chapter of St. Paul.

BANKRUPTS.

April 24. Thomas Caigow, of Wardour-street, within the parish of St. James's in the liberty of Westminster, tobacconist, shop-keeper, dealer and chapman.

Richard Hunt, of Basingstoke, Hampshire, grocer, dealer and chapman.

Stephen Roberts, of Stoke, near Guildford, in Surry, bargeman, timber-merchant, victualler, dealer and chapman.

Joseph Tomlinson, of St. John Wapping, Middlesex, dealer in hard-ware and chapman.

Edward Webster, of Sheffield, Yorkshire, druggist, dealer and chapman.

May 1. William Cawley, of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, victualler, dealer and chapman.

Gabriel James Trye, late of St. Botolph Aldgate, dealer and chapman.

Ebenezer Milligain, of Nottingham, dealer and chapman.

William Sadell, now or late of Colchester, Essex, mariner, dealer and chapman.

John Long, of the city of Bristol, vintner, dealer and chapman.

George Warren, of London, merchant.

James Wyer, of Chesthunt, Hertfordshire, innholder, vintner, and chapman.

John Moore and James Strange, late of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, cheesemongers and partners.

5. Joseph Hunter, of All-hallows the Less, London, glazier, dealer and chapman.

William Pickering, late of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, snuffer-maker, dealer and chapman.

Thomas Simpson, of London, corn-factor.

Joshua Williams, of Bristol, merchant, dealer and chapman.

8. James Brooke, of Fleet street, London, engraver, dealer and chapman.

Francis Blount, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, merchant, dealer and chapman.

12. Adam Corner, of Duke's-street, St. James's, Westminster, taylor, dealer and chapman.

William Jones, of the borough of Southwark, lighterman, dealer and chapman.

Thomas Pickstock, of Ashley in Staffordshire, butcher, dealer and chapman.

Strettell Fletcher, now or late of Warrington, Lancashire, tallow-chandler and soap-boiler.

15. George Langstaff, of Garlick-hill, London, merchant.

Roger Yaxlee, of Ipswich, Suffolk, grocer, dealer and chapman.

19. Ann Daw, widow, and Joseph Daw, now or late of Lewes in Sussex, masons, joint Traders and Dealers.

William Marner, of Andover, Hampshire, dealer and chapman.

William Richards, of the city of Bristol, mercer, linendraper, dealer and chapman.

22. George Gosling, of Masham-street, Westminster, taylor, dealer and chapman.

Thomas Davies, late of Carmarthen, linendraper.

Joseph Fyson, of the city of Bristol, merchant, butcher, dealer and chapman.

BILL *of Mortality from Ap.* 24. *to May* 22.

Buried			Christened		
Males	653	1297	Males	592	1107
Females	644		Females	515	
Under 2 years old		424			
Between 2 and 5		145	Buried,		
5 and 10		46	Within the walls		104
10 and 20		48	Without		284
20 and 30		118	*Mid.* and *Surry*		601
30 and 40		128	City & Sub. *Westm.*		308
40 and 50		113			1297
50 and 60		88			
60 and 70		80			
70 and 80		74	Weekly *May* 1.		309
80 and 90		26	8.		307
90 and 100		7	15.		365
100 and 109		0	22.		316
		1297			1297

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *published from the Fourteenth Day of* April, *to the Fourteenth Day of* May.

I.

THE *Theory of Moral Sentiments, by* Adam Smith, *Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of* Glaſgow. *London*; printed for *A. Miller* in the *Strand*, and *A. Kincaird*, and *J. Bell*, in *Edinburgh*, Price 6s.

This Work is printed in 8vo, and contains 550 Pages; to which is prefixed a Table of Contents, conſiſting of 8 Pages, ſpecifying ſix general Parts and their Diviſion.

Part I. treats of the Propriety of Action, divided into 15 Chapters and Sections.

Part II. Of Merit and Demerit; or of the Objects of Reward and Puniſhment, in 14 Chapters and Sections.

Part III. Of the Foundation of our Judgments concerning our Sentiments and Conduct, and of the Senſe of Duty, in four Chapters.

Part IV. Of the Effect of Utility upon the Sentiments of Approbation; in two Sections.

Part V. Of the Influence of Cuſtom and Faſhion upon the Sentiments of moral Approbation and Diſapprobation; in two Sections.

Part VI. Of Syſtems of Moral Philoſophy, in 11 Sections and Chapters.

There is no Preface or Introduction, the Author's Deſign being ſufficiently ſhewn in the Contents; and as a Specimen of the Stile and Manner in which it is executed, we ſhall give an Extract from Part V. Sect. 2. Page 386.

Of the Influence of Cuſtom and Faſhion upon moral Sentiments.

Since our Sentiments concerning Beauty of every Kind are ſo much influenced by Cuſtom and Faſhion, it cannot be expected, that thoſe concerning the Beauty of Conduct, ſhould be entirely exempted from the Dominion of thoſe Principles. Their Influence here, however, ſeems to be much leſs than it is every where elſe. There is perhaps no Form of external Objects, how abſurd and fantaſtical ſoever, to which Cuſtom will not reconcile us, or which Faſhion will not render even agreeable: But the Characters and Conduct of a *Nero*, or a *Claudius*, are what no Cuſtom will ever reconcile us to; what no Faſhion will ever render agreeable, but the one will always be the Object of Dread and Hatred; the other of Scorn and Deriſion. The Principles of the Imagination, upon which our Senſe of Beauty depends, are of a very nice and delicate Nature, and may eaſily be altered by Habit and Education: But the Sentiments of moral Approbation and Diſapprobation, are founded on the ſtrongeſt and moſt vigorous Paſſions of human Nature; and though they may be ſomewhat warped, cannot be entirely perverted.

But though the Influence of Cuſtom and Faſhion upon moral Sentiments is not altogether ſo great, it is, however, perfectly ſimilar to what it is every where elſe. When Cuſtom and Faſhion coincide with the natural Principles of Right and Wrong, they heighten the Delicacy of our Sentiments, and increaſe our Abhorrence of every Thing that approaches to Evil. Thoſe who have been educated in what is really good Company, not in what is commonly called ſuch, who have been accuſtomed to ſee nothing in the Perſons whom they eſteemed and lived with, but Juſtice, Modeſty, Humanity and good Order, are more ſhocked with whatever ſeems to be inconſiſtent with the Rules which thoſe Virtues preſcribe. Thoſe, on the contrary, who have had the Misfortune to be brought up amidſt Violence, Licentiouſneſs, Falſehood, and Injuſtice, loſe, though not all Senſe of the Impropriety of ſuch Conduct, yet all Senſe of its dreadful Enormity, and of the Vengeance and Puniſhment that is due to it. They have been familiariſed with it from their Infancy; Cuſtom has rendered it habitual to them, and they are very apt to regard it as what is called the Way of the World; Something, which either may or muſt be practiſed to hinder us from being the Dupes of our own Integrity.

II.

An Eſſay on Taſte, by Archibald Gerrard, *M. A. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy and Logic in the Mariſchal College of* Aberdeen; *with three Diſſertations on the ſame Subject, by M.* De Voltaire, *M.* D'Alembert, *F. R. S. and M.* Monteſquieu.

London; printed for *A. Millar*, in the *Strand*; *A. Kincaird* and *J. Bell*, in *Edinburgh*, 1759. Price 4s.

This Work is printed in 8vo, and contains 304 Pages. The *Author*'s Eſſay includes 208; M. *De Voltaire*'s extends to Page 222; M. *D'Alembert*'s to Page 250, and M. *De Monteſquieu* from thence to the End. To the Whole is prefixed the following Advertiſement to the Reader.

The *Edinburgh Society*, for the Encouragement of Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Agriculture, propoſed, in the Year 1755, a Gold Medal to the *beſt Eſſay* on *Taſte*, and not having aſſigned it that Year, repeated the Propoſal in 1756. This determined the Author to enter on the following Enquiry into the *Nature* of *Taſte*, the general Principles of which only he preſented to the Society, ſuſpecting, that the Whole might exceed the Limits which they had fixed, by requiring an Eſſay. The Judges appointed for that Subject, having been pleaſed to aſſign the Premium to him, he is encouraged to offer the Whole, as it was at firſt compoſed, to the Public.

There likewiſe is prefixed a Table of Contents, in which the Work is divided into three Parts, and theſe ſubdivided into twenty Sections. The Author has given a conciſe Introduction, which as it will convey an Idea of his principal Deſign, Method and Genius, we ſhall inſert as follows.

A *fine Taſte* is neither wholly the Gift of Nature, nor wholly the Effect of Art; it derives its Origin from certain Powers natural to the Mind, but theſe Powers cannot attain their full Perfection, unleſs they be aſſiſted by proper Culture. *Taſte* conſiſts chiefly in the Improvement of thoſe Principles which are commonly called the Powers of Imagination, and are conſidered, by modern Philoſophers, as internal or reflex Senſes, ſupplying us with finer and more delicate Perceptions, than any which can be properly referred to our external Organs. Theſe are reducible to the following Principles. The Senſes of Novelty, of Sublimity, of Beauty, of Imitation, of Harmony, of Ridicule, and of Virtue; with the Explication of theſe we muſt therefore begin our Enquiry into the *Nature* of *Taſte*. We ſhall next endeavour to diſcover how the Senſes co-operate in forming *Taſte*. What other Powers of the Mind are combined with them in their Exertions, what conſtitutes that Refinement and Perfection of them, which we term *good Taſte*, and by what Means it is obtained; and laſt of all, we ſhall, by a Review of the Principles, Operations, and Subjects of Taſte, determine its genuine Rank among our Faculties, its proper Province, and real Importance.

We ſhall likewiſe give the following Extract as a Speeimen of the Author's Stile, &c. of the *Senſe*, or *Taſte* of *Virtue*. Page 74.

The *Moral Senſe* is not only itſelf a *Taſte* of a ſuperior Order, by which, in Characters and Conduct, we diſtinguiſh between the Right and the Wrong, the Excellent and the Faulty; but it alſo ſpreads its Influence over all the moſt conſiderable Works of Art and Genius. It is never unregarded in ſerious Performances, and it enters even into the moſt ludicrous. It claims a joint Authority with other *Principles* of *Taſte*. It requires an Attachment to Morality in the *Epos* and the *Drama*, and it pronounces the quickeſt Flights of Wit, without its Phrenſy and Diſtraction. Something Moral has inſinuated itſelf not only into the ſerious Deſigns of *Raphael*, but alſo into the humourous Repreſentations of *Hogarth*.

III.

Miſcellaneous Pieces of M. De Secondat, *Baron* De Monteſquieu, *tranſlated from the new Edition of his Works in Quarto, printed at* Paris.

London; printed for *D. Wilſon* and *T. Durham*, 1759. Price 4s.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and conſiſts of 334 Pages; To which are prefixed, an Advertiſement to the Reader, and a Table of Contents. The Former of which, as it contains ſome Account of the Work, we ſhall inſert as follows.

The Public is here preſented with a Collection of *M. De Monteſquieu*'s ſmall Pieces, tranſlated into *Engliſh* from the laſt ſplendid and correct Edition, publiſhed at *Paris*. They who have Tranſlations of his great Works, on the *Spirit* of *Laws*, on the *Cauſes* of the Grandeur and Declenſion of the *Romans*, with his *Perſian* Letters, by purchaſing this Volume, will have a complete Set of all that great Man's Works in *Engliſh*.

'Tis no Object, worthy of Attention, to follow ſo profound a Genius from his deepeſt Speculations to his more airy Flights and leſs finiſhed Compoſitions. In ſome of theſe

these little Pieces, Pleasure is the Subject; but he treats of it in such a Manner, as can have no Tendency to debauch the Mind, or to corrupt the Heart. It would, however, be superfluous to give a Character of the Pieces here published, or of his other Works, since the Reader will find it, at the Beginning of this Volume, so judiciously and elegantly done by Monsr. *D'Alembert*; an Article which, 'tis hoped, will make this Collection the more valuable, as an Account of the Life and Writings of such a Genius as Baron *De Montesquieu*, wrote by so able a Man, and one who knew him so well, as M. *D'Alembert*, cannot fail of being acceptable to those who have any Curiosity, or would wish to be acquainted with the History of one of the wisest and best Men that ever appeared upon Earth. And

In the *Essay* upon *Taste*, Page 89, this Author exhibits the following Sentiments.

According to the present Constitution of our Being, the Soul enjoys three Sorts of Pleasure. That derived from its very Existence; that which results from its Union with the Body, and that founded upon the Turn and Prejudices it has received from certain Institutions, Customs and Habits.—'Tis the different Pleasures of the Soul which form the *Objects* of *Taste*; as the Beautiful, the Good, the Agreeable, the Simple, the Delicate, the Tender, the Graceful, *&c.* ***

IV.

Medical Facts and Experiments; by Francis Home, *M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in* Edinburgh.

London; printed for *A. Millar*, in the *Strand*, and *A. Kincaird*, and *J. Bell*, at *Edinburgh*, 1759.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 288 Pages, Price 4*s*. To which are prefixed, an Advertisement to the Reader, and a Table of Contents. The Former, which contains an Account of the Author's Design, we shall insert as follows.

A Book of *Facts* and *Experiments* is the most useful in the medical Art. I have, therefore, thrown together, without Order, but not, I hope, without Utility, some that appeared to me material Epidemics, carefully observed, and candidly narrated, must always be so. Those which I have described, and which attacked the *English* Troops abroad last War, are either passed over, or not separately described by Dr. *Pringle*, in his most excellent practical Book on *Camp-Diseases*. We cannot at present be too particular in regard to these, as our Troops are now liable to such like. The Cases contain something singular in the Symptoms or in the Cure. I have selected those chiefly which ended unsuccessfully, as they afford the fullest Picture of the Disease, as they often teach more, than those which have a contrary Issue, as they shew the Fallacy of trusting to a few Observations in the Cure of Diseases; as they teach us not to be too sanguine in our Hopes and Promises; and as they will at least procure Credit, which has not always happened to Cases that were most successful.

It is divided into three Parts, and these subdivided into Sections.

Part I. Of *Epidemics*; and this consists of 9 Sections.

Part II. Of *Cases*; this contains 17 Sections.

Part III. Of *Experiments*, in 4 Sections.

As a Specimen of the Work, we shall give an Extract from Part I. Sect. 2. of the *Epidemic Fever* of 1743, at *Worms*. After a Description of this Fever, he adds,

From observing the two different Methods which Nature took to throw off this Disease, I was led securely to my Method of Cure. By the Bleeding at the Nose, I was taught to bleed freely, when I was almost afraid to bleed at all before I saw it, the Pulse being generally so low. I found that it succeeded exceeding well.

From the *Crisis*, I learned to promote that Discharge by *Sudorifics*. Amongst these I found the *Decoct. Serpentar. Pharm. Edin.* to be the most successful. It generally stops the Looseness at the same Time, and gives Nature Strength to throw off the Disease. The Sweating should be kept up 'till the Fever is gone. ***

V.

The Prince of Abissinia: *A Tale, in two Vols.*

London; printed for *R.* and *J. Dodsley*, and *W. Johnson*, 1759. Price 5*s*.

This Work is printed in 12mo. The 1st Vol. contains 159 Pages, and is divided into 25 Chapters.

The 2d Vol. consists of 165 Pages, and is divided into 24 Chapters. There is neither Preface nor Introduction; but the Table of the Contents of the Chapters are prefixed to each Volume. Amidst the Variety of Sentiments exhibited in these Volumes, we shall give our Readers a Specimen of the Language and Genius of the Author, from Vol. 2d, Chap. 29. the Debate on Marriage continued.

The Good of the Whole, says *Rasselas*, is the same with the Good of all its Parts: If Marriage be best for Mankind, it must be evidently best for Individuals; or a per-

manent and neceſſary Duty muſt be the Cauſe of Evil; and ſome muſt be inevitably ſacrificed to the Convenience of others. In the Eſtimate which you have made of of the two States, it appears, that the Incommodities of a ſingle Life are in a great Meaſure neceſſary and certain; but thoſe of the conjugal State accidental and avoidable.

I cannot forbear to flatter myſelf, that Prudence and Benevolence will make Marriage happy. The general Folly of Mankind is the Cauſe of general Complaint. What can be expected but Diſappointment and Repentance from a Choice, made in the Immaturity of Youth, in the Ardour of Deſire, without Judgment, without Foreſight, without Enquiry after Conformity of Opinions, Similarity of Manners, Rectitude of Judgment, or Purity of Sentiment?

Such is the common Proceſs of Marriage. A Youth and Maiden meeting by Chance, or brought together by Artifice, exchange Glances, reciprocate Civilities, go Home and dream of one another, having little to divert Attention, or diverſify Thought. They find themſelves uneaſy when they are apart, and therefore conclude they ſhall be happy together. They marry, and diſcover what nothing but voluntary Blindneſs had before concealed; they wear out Life in Altercations, and charge Nature with Cruelty.****

VI.

De L'Eſprit, or Eſſays on the Mind, and its ſeveral Faculties; written by Helvetius: *Tranſlated from the* French *Edition, printed under the Author's Inſpection.*

London; printed for the Tranſlator, and ſold by *Dodſley* and Co. Meſſrs. *Millar*, *Nourſe* and *Jonſon*; *Hitch* and *Hawes*; *Fletcher*, at *Oxford*; *Merril*, at *Cambridge*, and *J. Coote*, 1759. Price 14s.

This Work is printed in 4to, and contains 331 Pages; to which the Author has prefixed a Preface, giving an Account of his Deſign more particularly therein. The three firſt Paragraphs of which will be ſufficient for our Readers to form ſome Idea of it, *viz.*

The Subject I propoſe to examine in this Work is new and intereſting. People have hitherto conſidered the Mind, only under ſome of its Views; for great Writers have no more than caſt a rapid Glance over it; and this has emboldened me to treat of the Subject.

The Knowledge of the Mind, when we conſider it in its utmoſt Extent, is ſo cloſely connected with the Knowledge of the Heart, and of the Paſſions of Men, that 'twas impoſſible to write on this Subject, without treating on that Part of Morality, at leaſt, which is common to Men of all Nations, and which in all Governments can have no other Object in View, than the public Advantage.

The Principles I eſtabliſh on this Subject are, I think, conformable to the general Intereſt, and to Experience. It is by Facts, that I have aſcended to Cauſes. I imagined, that Morality ought to be treated like all the other Sciences, and founded on Experiment, as well as Natural Philoſophy. I have adhered to this Idea from the Perſuaſion, that all Morality, where its Principles are of uſe to the Public, is neceſſarily conformable to the Morals of Religion, which are only the Perfection of human Morals.

In every Thing I have ſaid, I have ſought only for the Truth, not merely for the Honour of delivering it, but becauſe Truth is uſeful to Man.———

The Author divides this Work into four Eſſays and 77 Chapters, *&c.* the Contents of which include 12 Pages.

Eſſay I. Of the Mind, conſidered in itſelf, is divided into four Chapters.

Eſſay II. Of the Mind, relatively to Society, conſiſts of 26 Chapters.

Eſſay III. Whether Genius ought to be conſidered as a natural Gift, or, as an Effect of Education; this is divided into 32 Chapters.

Eſſay IV. Of the different Faculties of the Mind; this is digeſted into 17 Chapters.

As a Specimen of the Author's Stile and Genius, we ſhall give two ſhort Extracts, *viz.* from Eſſay I. Chap. 1. as follows.

In order to enable us to give a juſt and preciſe Idea of the Word, *Mind*, and its different Acceptations, it is neceſſary, firſt, to conſider the *Mind* in itſelf.

We conſider the *Mind*, either as the Effect of the Faculty of thinking, and in this Senſe, the *Mind* is no more than the Aſſemblage of our Thoughts, or we conſider it as the very Faculty of Thinking.

But, in order to underſtand what is meant by the *Mind*, in the latter Acceptation, we ought previouſly to know the productive Cauſes of our Ideas.

Man has two Faculties, or, if I may be allowed the Expreſſion, two paſſive Powers, whoſe Exiſtence is generally and diſtinctly acknowledged.

The One is the Faculty of receiving different Impreſſions, cauſed by external Objects, and is called *Phyſical Senſibility*.

The other is the Faculty of preſerving the Impreſſions cauſed by theſe Objects called *Memory*; and is nothing more than a continued, but weakened Senſation.

Thaſe

These Faculties, which I conſider as the productive Cauſes of our Thoughts, and which we have in common with Beaſts, would produce but a very ſmall Number of Ideas, if they were not aſſiſted by certain external Organizations.

In Eſſay II. Chap. 1. wherein he treats of the *Mind*, relatively to Society, he ſays, Science is only the Remembrance of the Facts, or Ideas, of others; the *Mind*, as diſtinguiſhed from Science, is therefore an Aſſemblage of new Ideas of whatever Kind.

This Definition of the *Mind* is preciſe. It is even very inſtructive to a Philoſopher, but cannot be generally adopted. A Definition for the Public muſt be ſuch, as will enable them to compare different Underſtandings, and to judge of their Force and Comprehenſion. But, if the above Definition were admitted, how would the Public meaſure the Extent of a Perſon's Underſtanding, who could lay before them an exact Liſt of his Ideas, and how ſhall Science and Underſtanding be diſtinguiſhed?——

VII.

A compendious Hiſtory of the Popes, from the Foundation of the See of Rome, *to the preſent Time. Tranſlated and improved, from the* German *Original of* C. W. F. Walch, *D. D. Profeſſor of Divinity and Philoſophy, at* Gottingen.

London; printed for *J. Rivington*, *G. Keith*, *P. Davey*, &c. 1759. Price 5s.

To this Work is a Preface of 16 Pages; the former Part of which will ſuffice for an Account of the Author's Deſign, *&c.* wherein he ſays,

"I am ſo perfectly ſatisfied with the two principal Motives which induced me to undertake this abridged Hiſtory of the Popes, that I need not aſk the candid Reader's Pardon. I was moved, on one Side, by the Neceſſity and Uſefulneſs of the Knowledge of this Part of *Hiſtory*; on the other, by the Want of better Means for the Attainment of this Knowledge: I mean, an inſtructive Book, containing a compleat, accurate, and practical *Hiſtory* of the *Popes* of *Rome*; not merely relating Truths, and ſuppreſſing none of any Importance, but inſtructing the Perſon, who applies to ſuch a ſilent Inſtructor, how to make a proper Uſe of thoſe Truths, *&c. &c. &c.*

The Author has likewiſe given a preliminary Diſcourſe, conſiſting of 22 Pages, and at the Concluſion, an alphabetical Liſt of the *Popes* of *Rome* herein treated of.——It is, moreover, divided into Books and Chapters, containing the *Hiſtory* of the *Popes* in the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Centuries, *&c.* reſpectively, which are mentioned at the Head of each Chapter; but are not digeſted in any Table of Contents. There is alſo the *Hiſtory* of *Papacy* carried on in Sections, placed between the *Hiſtory* of the *Popes* of each Century.

As a Specimen of the Author's Stile and Manner in which this Hiſtory is conducted, we ſhall inſert his Character of *Gregory* II. elected *Pope*, A. C. 715.

The next *Pope* is *Gregory* II. a Native of *Rome*, who wanted not Abilities to purſue the Maxims in *Rome* for extending the Authority of his See. The political Diſturbances in *Italy*, and the Commotions in the Church, contributed to this. He was the firſt, who endeavoured to gain the Friendſhip of *Charles Martel*, *Maire du Palais*, and *Major-domo* of the *Franks*, in order to make uſe of it againſt the Power of King *Luitprand*, which began to grow formidable to him. He was zealous for the Doctrine of Celebacy, and knew how to avail himſelf of *Boniface*, the celebrated Converter of the *Pagans*. But the moſt important Tranſaction in his Time, was the Diſpute about Image-worſhip, which firſt began under the Emperor *Leo Iſaurus*; *Gregory* ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the Emperor; who being thereby provoked, either to depoſe, or even diſpatch him, the *Pope* ſecured himſelf, by Means of Inſurrections amongſt the People, and even the Aſſiſtance of King *Luitprand*. In the Courſe of this Conduct, he was extremely inſolent, and died with the Character of a Saint, 731.

VIII.

Obſervations on the Changes of the Air, and the concomitant epidemical Diſeaſes in the Iſland of Barbadoes; *to which is added, a Treatiſe on the Putrid, Bilious Fever, commonly called, the Yellow Fever, and ſuch other Diſeaſes as are indigenous, or endemial, in the* Weſt India *Iſlands, or in the Torrid Zone, by* William Hillary, *M. D.*

London; printed for *C. Hitch*, and *L. Hawes*, 1759. Price 5s. bound.

This Work is publiſhed in 8vo, and contains 360 Pages, including the Introduction, which conſiſts of 12; to which is prefixed a Preface; in the former Part of which, he ſays,

"The following Obſervations on the Changes of the Air, and Variations of the Weather, were made in the *Iſlands* of *Barbadoes*, with great Care and Exactneſs, and are truly related. This, he proceeds to obſerve, was done by proper Inſtruments;—— and then adds; the Succeſſion, as well as the Variations of the concomitant epidemical

val Diſeaſes, were as carefully obſerved in my Practice at the ſame Time, and recorded at the End of each Month, that I might, if poſſible, obſerve how thoſe Diſeaſes were either influenced, cauſed, or changed by thoſe Variations in the Weather; which, when they were evident, material, or important, I have occaſionally obſerved and remarked; as alſo ſuch Variations, either in the Method of curing thoſe Diſeaſes, or ſuch Alterations in the Medicines given, as I found were neceſſary, and the Succeſs they had; all which I have endeavoured carefully to relate.——And in the Cloſe of his Preface, he ſays, though I have given but few or no *Formulæ*, or Preſcriptions; becauſe the ſame Form, or Preſcription, can but ſuit a few Patients or Conſtitutions, without ſome Alterations in them *pro re natâ*, and therefore could not be of much Service to ſuch Practitioners, as are qualified either to preſcribe, or adminiſter any Medicines; and a Preſcription to the Judicious is unneceſſary.——

In the Introduction, he ſays, That wiſe Father and Prince of Phyſicians, *Hippocrates*, adviſes all Phyſicians to examine, and duly conſider the Situation, Air, and the Water, uſed by the People of ſuch Cities and Places as they are called to, or may practiſe in, *&c.*——He then proceeds to an Account of the Situation, Air, Water, *&c.* of *Barbadoes*;——and in the Proſecution of this Work, mentions many Particulars relative hereto; ſome uncommon and extraordinary, as well as thoſe which are common and natural.

As a ſhort Specimen of this Work would anſwer no valuable Purpoſe, the Author's Stile and Deſign being ſufficiently underſtood, we ſhall only add, that it concludes with a general Index.

IX.

An Enquiry concerning the Cauſe of the Peſtilence, and the Diſeaſes in Fleets and Armies, in three Parts; with an Appendix, containing ſome Facts, taken from Hiſtory, the Works of Phyſicians, &c. relating to the Subject.

Edinburgh, printed and ſold by *S. Bladon*, 1759. Price 3s. 6d.

This Book is publiſhed in 8vo, and conſiſts of two diſtinct Parts, *viz.* the Enquiry into the Cauſe of the Peſtilence, containing 112 Pages; and the *Appendix* includes 154 Pages.——

The *Enquiry* is likewiſe divided into three Parts, and the *Appendix* into 31 Numbers.

As there is neither Preface, Table of Contents, or Index, we ſhall attempt to convey to our Readers an Idea of the Author's Stile and Genius, by an Extract from his *Enquiry*, Part the IId, Page 29, as follows.

Since therefore the Origin of this Diſtreſs does not exiſt in Air, in Climate, or in Diet, ſo far as we are forced to believe, where ſhall we ſearch for it? One Object only remains untouched, which is the HUMAN FRAME.

Let us then conſider the real State of this fair Fabric of divine Architecture; and if the Cauſe exiſts in a Neceſſity of its animal Oeconomy, the *Hiſtory* of *Mankind* ought to give ample Teſtimony in its Favour; and this Evidence ſhould be confirmed by what happens amongſt the Brute Creation, whoſe Frame and Manner of Life reſembles the Human.

The natural Pulſation of the Heart is found to be ſeventy-ſix Strokes in a Minute; it is conſequently, a Violence done to the Conſtitution ſhould it give eighty for ſome conſiderable Time. And if the natural Pulſation was eighty, it would become an unnatural Circumſtance, ſhould it give ninety or upwards; and when the Heart gives theſe, or a greater Number of Strokes, during any violent Motion of the Body, the Lungs play with a proportionable Force, in ſupport of this Motion. The natural Pulſation being ſeventy-ſix in a Minute. The Perſon, whoſe Heart keeps Time neareſt to Nature, beats neareſt to this Standard, during his Life; for by the Powers of the Motion of the Heart and Lungs, the Wideneſs of the larger Blood-veſſels is determined.

X.

The Annual Regiſter; or, a View of the Hiſtory, Politicks and Literature of the Year 1758.

London, printed for *R.* and *J. Dodſley*, 1759. Price 6s.

This Work is printed in 8vo, and contains 496 Pages. In the Preface to it, the Author ſays, "It will be expected, that in offering a new Performance to the Public, we ſhould mention ſome new and peculiar Advantage, which we pretend to have over our Fellow-Labourers. Some ſuch Advantage we flatter ourſelves we poſſeſs; partly ariſing from our Scheme of an annual, rather than a monthly Publication, and partly from our own Attention and Induſtry.

There is no Index, but a Table of Contents. According to which, the Method therein purſued is,

1. A Hiſtory of the preſent War.
2. The Chronicle.

3. State

3. State-Papers.
4. Characters.
5. Extraordinary Adventures.
6. Literary and Miscellaneous Essays.
7. Poetry.

Lastly, An Account of some remarkable Books.

This Work chiefly consists of Extracts from the Magazines and News-papers.

XI.

Conjectures on original Composition, in a Letter to the Author of Sir Charles Grandison.

London, printed for *A. Millar*, and *R.* and *J. Dodsley*, 1759. Price 1s. 6d.

This Letter is published in 8vo, and contains 112 Pages, and though the Author has chose to conceal his Name, the Language and Sentiments leave no Room to doubt, it is a Production of Dr. *Young*. What he says, Page 1, may serve as a Key to the Work, *viz.*

Dear Sir,

We confess the Follies of Youth without a Blush; not so those of Age. However, keep me a little in Countenance, by considering that Age wants Amusements more; though it can justify them less, than the preceding Periods of Life. How you may relish the Pastime here sent you, I know not, it is miscellaneous in its Nature; somewhat licentious in its Conduct; and, perhaps, not over-important in its End. However, I have endeavoured to make some Amends, by digressing into Subjects more important, and more suitable to my Season of Life. A serious Thought, standing single among many of a lighter Nature, will sometimes strike the careless Wanderer after Amusement only, with useful Awe, as monumental Marbles, scattered in a wide Pleasure-garden, will call to Recollection those, who would never have sought for it in a Church-yard Walk of mournful Yews.

To one such Monument I may conduct you, in which is a hidden Lustre, like the sepulchral Lamps of old; but not like them will this be extinguished, but shine the brighter for being produced, after so long Concealment in open Day.

In the Process of this small Piece, the Author delivers his Sentiments on original Composition,——On Imitation,—— On the Classic Authors,——and on some modern Productions of distinguished Genius's;——for the Pleasure of which, we must refer our Readers to the Work itself.

XII.

Letters, writ in the Year 1730, *concerning the Question, whether the* Logos *supplied the Place of a Human Soul in the Person of* Jesus Christ? *To which are added two Post-scripts.*

The First contains an Explication of those Words, the Spirit, *the* Holy Spirit, *the* Spirit *of* God, *as used in the* Scriptures.

The Second contains Remarks upon the Third Part of the late Bishop of Clogher's *Vindication of the* Old *and* New Testament.

London, printed for *J. Noon*, *J. Buckland*, and *W. Fenner*, Price 3s. sewed.

This Work consists of 218 Pages in 8vo. In the *Preface* to these *Letters*, the Author informs us, 'twas a Part of a real Correspondence carried on, under the fictitious Names of *Papinian* and *Philalethes*; the Former of whom is long since dead, the Latter, who reserved a Copy of it, has at length seen fit to publish it; and says, that he should esteem himself happy, if, with the Assistance of others, without Noise and Disturbance, in the Way of free, calm, and peaceable Debate, he could clear up a controverted Point of Religion to general Satisfaction.

In this *Letter*, the Author proposes to enter first upon the Consideration of what the *Scriptures* says of the *Person* of our *Saviour*.

This he does by comparing, and giving his Sense of them, and sometimes how they are understood by different Authors. In Page 39, he draws this Conclusion:

"From all that has been said it appears, that *Jesus* is a Man appointed, anointed, beloved, honoured, and exalted by *God* above all other Beings.

He then answers some Objections; and the Whole is interspersed with critical and explanatory Notes.

With respect to the first *Post-script*, he says it will consist of three Sections. The First is to be an Argument, shewing the several Acceptations of the Word *Spirit*, and the *Holy Spirit*.——In the Second, such Texts will be considered, as may be supposed to afford Objections.——In the Third, diverse other Texts will be explained.

In the second *Post-script*, in answer to the Bishop of *Clogher*, the Author attempts to prove that there is One God, Creator. After quoting *Ex.* xx. 1. *Psalms* xxxvi. *Isa.* xliii. 5. *Isa.* xl. 28. *Chap.* xliv. 24. he proceeds to consider, *Gen.* i. 26. *And God said, Let us make Man in our own Image, after our Likeness.* We shall give his Explanation of this Passage, as a Specimen of his Stile and Sentiments, as follows.

Some Christians have said, that here is Proof of a *Trinity* of Persons, in the *Unity* of the *Godhead*.

The

to be paid to the Gaoler, for his Expences, out of the Prisoner's Estate, or by the Treasurer of the County.

13. Creditors to be summoned, and a Copy of the Rule served on them, and upon Affidavit made of such Service, the Court to appoint a Time for hearing the Matter of the Petition, and the Creditors appearing thereto, or not Proof being made of their being duly served with the Notice, and Copy of the Schedule of the Prisoner's Estate, the Court to proceed, in a summary Way, and administer the Oath to the Prisoner, and make such Order in the Premises, as shall seem meet, and proceed as aforesaid, concerning the Prisoner's Discharge.

14. Prisoner, refusing to deliver up his Estate and Effects to satisfy his Creditors, may compel such Prisoner to be brought up, and deliver into Court a Schedule of his Estate and Effects, and the Incumbrances affecting the same, upon Oath; giving the Prisoner 20 Days Notice of such Intention, in order that his Estate and Effects may be divested out of him, and conveyed for the Use of his Creditors. Notice thereof to be given of such Intention to the other Creditors.

15. Notice to be given to the Sheriff and Gaoler, requiring them to bring such Prisoner, who is to be brought accordingly, at the Expence of the Creditors, with a Copy of his Detainer, Sheriff or Gaoler, making Default, forfeit 20l. with treble Costs of Suit.

16. The Prisoner, upon Proof of due Notice, as aforesaid, having been given in, is to deliver in, upon Oath, to the Court, a Schedule of his Estate and Effects, and sign and convey the same, in trust for the Benefit of his Creditors, they agreeing to his Discharge, and to accept a proportionable Dividend of his Effects.

17. But, if any refuse to agree thereto, then the same to be in trust, for the Creditors, only requiring the Prisoner to be brought up for the Purpose aforesaid; overplus remaining, after all Charges, to be paid to the Prisoner.

18. The Prisoner, complying to the Satisfaction of the Court, to be set at Liberty, paying for his Discharge Fees 2s. 6d.

19. Future Effects of the Prisoner liable to Debts unsatisfied; and no Advantage to be taken of the Statute of Limitation, unless he was intitled thereto before he stood charged in Custody on the original Suit.

20. Prisoner, neglecting or refusing to deliver in a Schedule of his Estate and Effects, or to make an Assignment or Conveyance thereof, to be transported for seven Years, and delivering in a false Accompt, to suffer the Pains and Penalty of wilful Perjury.

21. Persons, convicted of Perjury, to suffer in like Manner, and to be liable to be taken on a Process *de novo*, and charged in Execution for the Debt, and never have the Benefit of this Act.

22. If the Prisoner's Effects shall not satisfy his Debt and Warden's Fees, the Warden to receive only a proportionable Dividend with the Creditors.

23. Prisoners, discharged, not liable to Arrest or Action for the same Debt, unless convicted of Perjury.

24. Assignees may compound with the Creditors in full Discharge of the Debts, and submit Disputes relating to the Prisoner's Estate and Debts, &c. to Arbitration. The same binding to Creditors and Prisoners, and Assignees are indemnified therein.

25. On Complaint to Court of any Insufficiency, Fraud, Mismanagement, &c. of the Assignee, the Parties be to attend the Court thereon, and the Court to make such Order therein, as to them shall appear just.

26. On Removal of any Assignees, the Prisoner's Estate and Effects to be vested in, and delivered over to, new Assignees.

27. Where mutual Credit hath been given, the Assignees only may state the Account and demand the Balance.

28. None, entituled to the Benefit of this Act, who have taken, or shall take, the Benefit of any Act of Insolvency, unless compelled by a Creditor to deliver up his Estate and Effects.

29. This Act not to extend to *Scotland*.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 222, *of* February, *not answered.*

N. B. *As we have transgressed the Rule first laid down, to gratify some of our Correspondents,* viz. *by inserting Questions without their Answers; we are now determined not to do any Thing of that Kind for the future.*

Question

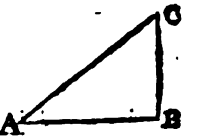
Queſtion 223, *anſwered by Mr.* W. Allen, Southwark.

THE Hypothenuſe being given = 36, it will be 5 : 36 :: 4 : 28.8 :: 3 : 21.6, whence the Sides are 36, 28.8, and 21.6.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Hindonienſis, *Maſter* R. Romley, *Mr.* J. Scot, *Mr.* J. Hammond, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* George Brown, *Mr.* W. Eaton, *Mr.* W. Miles, *Mr.* Wm. Sparks, *Mr.* J. Storer, *and Mr.* Barak Longmate *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 224, *anſwered by Mr.* J. Woofe, *at Mr.* Johnſon's *School at* Hull.

LET x = Sine of the included Angle, a and b, the two Sides; then $\frac{a\,b\,x}{2}$ = Area, which will be the greateſt when x is the greateſt, and Sine of 90° is the greateſt, therefore x = Sine of 90°, conſequently the Triangle will be a right angled one. Then (by 47th *Euclid* 1.) $AC = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} = 36{,}0555$ the Hypothenuſe required.



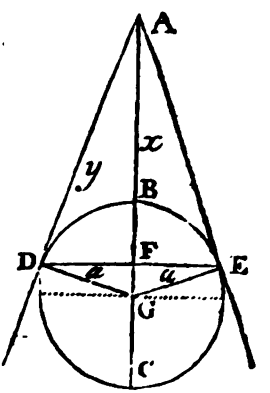
This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Robinſon, *Mr.* J. Foſter, *Mr.* J. Buddes, *Mr.* J. Fraſer, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* J. Metcalf, *Mr.* W. Chapman, *Mr.* G. Hicks, *Mr.* G. Brown, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* J. Wheatly, *Mr.* J. Orrell, *Mr.* W. Eaton, *Mr.* W. Freeman, *Mr.* J. Scot, *Mr.* T. Marſhal, *and Mr.* T. Barker, *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 225, *anſwer'd by Mr.* J. Hammond, *of* Folkſtone.

1. GEometrically. It is always allowed that the Curve Superficies of any ſpheric Fruſtum, is to the Superficies of the whole Sphere, as the Fruſtum's Height to the whole Diameter, or Axis.

Now, (allowing the Earth and Sea to be truly ſpherical) let B E C D repreſent a great Circle thereof, draw and continue at pleaſure the Diameter from C towards A. Make B F = ⅓ B C, and at right Angles to B C, draw D E through the Point F, then will the Segment D B E F repreſent ⅓ of the Earth's Superficies.

From the Center G, draw the Lines G D, G E, and at right Angles thereto from D and E draw the Tangents D A, E A, and their Point of Interſection at A will repreſent the Place of the Spectator's Eye, whoſe Diſtance from the Surface at B is juſt one Diameter of the Earth, *i. e.* A B = B C.



2. Algebraically. Let a = 3985. = D G (the Earth's Semidiameter) then will $BF = \frac{2a}{3}$, and $FG = \frac{a}{3}$; put x = A B = the Diſtance of the Spectator's Eye, and y = A D. Then $\overline{2a + x} \times x = y^2$, (*Euclid* 3. 37.) and F G : G D :: F D : A, (*Euclid* 6. 2.) that is, $\frac{a}{3} : a :: \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{a^2}{9}}^{\frac{1}{2}} : y$. Put $m = \sqrt{a^2 - \frac{a^2}{9}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$; then $\frac{a\,y}{3} = a\,m \therefore y = 3\,m$, which Value of y^2 wrote in the firſt, is $x^2 + 2a\,x = 9\,m^2$; hence $x = \sqrt{9\,m^2 + a^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} - a = 7970$ Miles, or one Diameter as before.

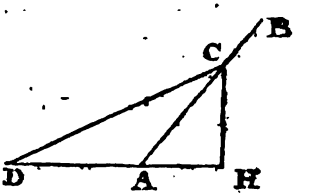
This Question was also answered by Mr. W. Hutchinson, *Mr.* J. Foster, *Mr.* J. Orrell, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* J. Metcalfe, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* Charles Green, *Mr.* W. Eaton, *Master* R. Romley, *Mr.* J. Storer, *Mr.* W. Freeman, *and Mr.* J. Scot.

N. B. *This Question was proposed in the* Paladium *for* 1755, *but we hope for the future to see no obsolete Question repeated in this Magazine.*

Also it is desired, that all Answers to Questions, &c. be sent by the 16th Day of the Month, after which they will be too late to be inserted or taken Notice of.

Question 226, *answered by Mr.* Jos. Foster, *of* Hertford.

LET $x = CH = AH$, $a = DA = 60$ Feet, $t = 16\frac{1}{12}$, then $DC = \sqrt{aa + 2ax + 2xx}$, and $2\sqrt{\frac{x}{t}} =$ Time of Descent through C H, then



as $x : 2\sqrt{\frac{x}{t}} :: \sqrt{aa + 2ax + 2xx} :$

$\sqrt{\frac{x}{t}} \times \sqrt{aa + 2ax + 2xx}$

$\frac{}{x} =$ to the Time

of Descent through D C, which *per* Question, is to be a Minimum. Therefore $2x + \frac{aa}{x}$ is also a Minimum, in Fluxions $2\dot{x} - \frac{aa\dot{x}}{xx} = 0$ reduced $x = 42.426 = CH = AH$, $DC = 110,838$, $DA = AC$ and the Time of Descent $= 4,243$ Seconds.

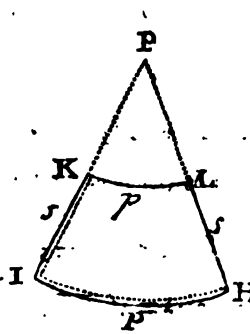
This Question was also answered by Mr. W. Hutchinson, *Mr.* J. Buddles, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* W. Allen, Hindoniensis, *by* — Ogle *of* Rotherhithe, *and by Mr.* S. Cole *the Proposer.*

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 240.

By Mr. James Hemingway, *Land-Surveyor at* Norwich.

IF from a Point P, on a Tin Plate, two parallel Arches IH, KL be described, a Tin Man, can beat the Seg. IHLK, with a Bottom, make an useful Vessel in the Form of the lower Frustum of an erect Cone: Now if P*p* and *s* are given in Inches, (allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch for the Bottom, and soldering) He desires a Rule, whereby he may know how many cubic Inches the Vessel will contain when it is made?



Question 241.

By Mr. Thomas Dade, *of* Bungey.

THERE are two similar Parallelograms, the Difference of their Areas is $= 1500$, the one circumscribing a Triangle, the other inscribed in the same Triangle, the Perpendicular let fall from the vertical Angle of the Triangle to the Base $= 40$, and the Segments of the Base are as 2 to 3.

Quere, the Area of the Triangle?

Question

Question 242.

By T. J. B. *of* Norwich.

REquired a Number, which divided by 27 leaves 23, by 23 leaves 17, by 17 leaves 13, by 13 leaves 11?

Question 243. *By Mr.* Wm. Reeves.

A Gentleman at *Bourton* has a Flower Garden, in the Form of an Ellipſis, whoſe tranſverſe Diameter is 50, and conjugate 30 Yards; in the Middle of the Garden is a circular Fountain, whoſe Area, together with that of a Gravel-walk going entirely round the Garden on the Inſide, is equal to one Third of the Area of the whole Garden: Alſo the Breadth of the Walk is equal to one Third of the Diameter of the Fountain. *Quere*, the Breadth of the Walk and Diameter of the Fountain?

BAROMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS *made at* Hull, *in* May 1759, *by Mr.* Waddington.

1759 *May.*	Barom.	1759 *May.*	Barom.
1	29,65	17	29,88
2	29,80	18	30,28
3	29,80	19	30,36
4	29,55	20	30,40
5	29,29	21	30,30
6	29,55	22	30,23
7	29,55	23	30,19
8	29,84	24	30,10
9	29,71	25	29,95
10	29,65	26	30,10
11	29,79	27	29,91
12	29,86	28	29,67
13	29,72	29	29,41
14	29,80	30	29,54
15	29,84	31	29,45
16	29,86		

The Reader is deſired to correct an *Erratum* in the *Philoſophical Geography*, Page 35, Line 5, where for *longeſt*, read *ſhorteſt* Axis.

TIME, WISDOM *and* GLORY; *A* FABLE: *Moſt humbly addreſſed to His Royal Highneſs*, GEORGE *Prince of* Wales: *On Occaſion of his Birth-Day*, June *4th*, 1759. *By* John Lockman, *Secretary to the Society of the* Free Britiſh Fiſhery.

'TWAS when the ſun's inſpiring rays
O'er *Britain* caſt their brighteſt blaze:
In that ſweet month, when thro' the iſle,
Nature put on her loveliеſt ſmile;
TIME, WISDOM, GLORY, leave the ſky,
And, on the wings of zephyr, fly;
Firſt, to the hill * ſeen far around,
Whoſe lofty Brow with Tow'rs is crown'd;

Beneath whoſe roof our kings of old,
The fate of threat'ning foes foretold:
Doom'd, for their feet, the captive chain;
And plann'd, oe'r *Gaul*, an *Engliſh* reign.
They met:——To hail a natal day,
Sacred to ev'ry Muſe's lay;
When heav'n indulging FREDERIC's pray'r,
Gave, to his wiſh, a royal heir:——
To bid fam'd predeceſſors riſe
Before his ſon's internal eyes:——

* *Windſor Hill.*

Bid

Bid them each gracious Deed inſpire,
'Till *Britons* ſaw, in him, his SIRE.
Come now where *, with diſtinguiſh'd mein,
Britannia's darling HOPE was ſeen;
(Hid, whilſt prepar'd to ſet forth truth,
From all, except the royal YOUTH:)
TIME, gazing kindly, ſilence broke;
And thus, with voice pathetic, ſpoke.
Now Manhood, gen'rous Prince! is thine,
Reflection will each thought refine.
Science has o'er thee ſhed her beams;
Has round thee pour'd her pureſt ſtreams.
All hiſt'ry ſhall, to thee, be known:
All policies ſhall be thy own.
Skilful, their theory apply,
And virtuous fame will lift thee high.
Lo! hoary TIME thy Day attends:——
O rank me with thy boſom friends!
Spend well the moments I beſtow,
A ſource of bleſſings thence may flow.
Behold this hour-glaſs in my hand:
One grain of its ſwift-ebbing ſand,
Exceeds, in worth, yon gold that ſhines;
You di'monds from *Golconda*'s mines.
Remember!——I for no man ſtay!——
Not KINGS can call back yeſterday.
TIME, ſmiling, ceas'd;——then backward drew,
When heav'n-taught WISDOM came in view,
Caſting a look as angels kind,
Thus the calm viſitant rejoin'd,
Illuſtr'ous YOUTH! to empire born;
O'erjoy'd I hail this bliſsful morn:
And wiſh that each revolving Year,
To thee may brighter ſtill appear.
To thee, when *Britons* turn their eyes,
What tranſports in their boſoms riſe:
Hoping the fates, thro' thee, ordain
The bleſſings of a TRAJAN's reign!
This thy benignant Heart foreſhows,
Which with each gen'rous impulſe glows.
In minds, like thine, I pleas'd reſide,
And with bleſt inſpirations guide.
In private life, without my rays,
Sad, helpleſs man, at random ſtrays:
Oft plunges, headlong, down a ſteep,
Into th' unfathomable deep.
To cheering light returns no more:——
His wretched fate a few deplore.——
There ends the woe.——But when a KING
Turns from my voice, what evils ſpring!
Ruin then ſtretches far and wide,
And pours in with reſiſtleſs tide.——
Naught can for ſuch miſ-rule atone,
While, for his folly, millions groan.——
Had all kings an enlighten'd mind,
Great YOUTH! how happy were mankind!
Here WISDOM did th' addreſs conclude,
When GLORY thus the theme purſu'd.
E'er TIME, engaging PRINCE! ſhall ſhed
His ſilv'ry honours on thy head,
May WISDOM ſtill o'er thee preſide;
O may her light thy footſteps guide!
Auſpicious, then, will be thy reign,
And thou immortal praiſe obtain.
GLORY, too oft miſunderſtood,
Greatly conſiſts in doing good.
Not ſeen in the proud victor's Car,
(Clos'd a tremendous ſcene of war;)
When ſlaughter wanton'd in the field,
And fate bid bleeding ſquadrons yield,
Except bright juſtice grace his ſide;
His plans direct, his toils divide.
Elſe, tho' ten thouſand clarions blew;
Tho' Echo ſhou'd their ſounds renew,
Fruitleſs his triumph they'd proclaim;
Loſt to the ear of honeſt fame.
From patriot-deeds true GLORY ſprings;
Theſe only can irradiate kings:
She ſhines around the peaceful throne,
And all the virtues are her own.——
Behold, where ſing th' induſtrious ſwains,
Whilſt *Ceres* gilds their fruitful plains:
Where commerce, fair and unconfin'd,
Wafts treaſure in, with ev'ry wind:
Where ſacred freedom's voice prevails,
And law decides with equal ſcales:
Where flouriſh, in their various parts,
The uſeful, and the poliſh'd arts:
Where, with pure incenſe, altars ſmoke;
And, humbly, men heav'n's name invoke.
The Viſitants their ſtrains give o'er;
Smile on the PRINCE; then upward ſoar;
Breathing e'er, ſlow, they diſappear,
This MORAL in his raviſh'd ear.
To thoſe great ſouls who virtue prize,
TIME, WISDOM, GLORY, give the ſkies.

* *Sapile Houſe.*

JUNE. *A Poem.*

——Alacris ſylvas, & cætera rura voluptas,
Panaque, paſtoreſque tenet, Dryadaſque puellas.
VIRG.

WHAT ſcenes of bliſs in this ſweet month ariſe!
How laugh the lanſkips! how rejoice the ſkies!
All's *June*; and Nature, ſumptuouſly gay,
Full form'd from embryo, and emerg'd from *May*,
Smiles deeply verdant, clad in vivid veſt,
Like ſome young bridegroom elegantly dreſt.
What genuine pleaſure and delight's convey'd
From lofty bowers and their leafy ſhade,
When triumphs *June*, the heir of rofy *May*,
Leſs beauteous, yet as pleaſant and as gay,
And waſtes compleated! The love-leading ſpring,
The ſummer ſolſtice, torrid reign to bring;
And ſee! he comes, thick mantled o'er with green,
And denſely verdures o'er each verdant ſcene,
And full perſuaſive, bids the rural pow'rs
Explore the ſhades, and ſhun his ſultry hours,
That

That flagrant reign, replete with all the might
Of ſolar pow'r, that languiſhes the night.
And ſtraitly ſee, the rural pow'rs obey,
Explore the ſhades, and ſhun his ſultry ray,
Aggriev'd, that *Spring* has hid her bluſhful face,
And left to *Summer* all her vernal Grace.
Now thro' the day the ſtupid *Cuckoos* ſing,
And while the vales with mingled muſic ring,
Their tuneleſs tribute to the *Summer* bring.
O! let me now with *Dryads* ſeek the ſhade,
By pervious *Phœbus* interlucent made;
There, on ſome moſſy couch, at large reclin'd,
Each worldly care to worldly elves reſign'd;
Hark to the tinkling of th' adjacent ſtream,
And make the glories of the year my theme.
Each varied ſcene and circling glory ſing,
And tribute to the new-born *Summer* bring.
With lays inſpired, cou'd thoſe lays be mine
Exalt the theme extaticly divine,
Raiſe all the poet, wake the *Muſes* ſoul,
And ſing the *Hand* creative of the *Whole*.
——How beauteous now the young-ey'd dawn appears,
As o'er the world her infant-head ſhe rears!
Chacing the glooms and dewy ſhades away,
Which unſubſtantial ſcatter at her ray.
At firſt, ſcarce gleaming from the portals high,
Of heav'n's high arch ſhe lifts her early eye;
Then riſing faſt from old *Titbonus'* bed,
Wide, and more wide, her welcome beamings ſpread,
'Till ev'ry ſcene's diſplay'd to mortal ſight,
And ev'ry proſpect opens into light.
Th' eternal eſſence, increate of birth,
Effluence of Heaven deign'd to bleſs the earth,
The ſhepherd, rous'd by early *Chanticleer*,
Ariſes, and behold the ſylvan Seer,
With jovial pipe athwart the dewy plains
Rouzes the nymphs, and wakes the hamlet ſwains;
Unpens the folds, and gives them to the waſte,
The morning verdure's dewy ſweets to taſte.
Wakeful as him, the mower ſeeks the mead,
From ſleep's oblivion and his ſlumbers freed;
Behold! he ſtalks thro' dewy paths along,
And whiſtles, wanting either thought or ſong;
With liſtleſs pace purſues his devious way,
'Till ſought-for fields his farther journey ſtay.
Of ſcrip and bottle, and of cloaths releas'd,
His eyes upon the waving verdure feaſt,
Which ſoon ſubmits its tow'ring blades to fall
Beneath his ſtrokes, that ſweep alternate all
The boaſted beauty of the ſummer'd plain,
That yields its glories to the mower's pain.
Soon as bright *Sol* abſorbs the myriad dew,
A ſcene quite ſylvan offers to our view:
A train promiſcuous gather o'er the lee,
Prateful and noiſy, full of jollity;
Some make the hay, and ſome the prattle mind;
To work are theſe, and thoſe to play inclin'd;
Howe'er, at laſt, th' unequal cocks ariſe,
And in ſafe ricks the graſſy treaſure lies.
——Scarce potent *Sol's* meridian luſtre's o'er,
But from the village throngs promiſcuous pour,
In blended group ſurround the level dale,
While * cricket does obſtrep'rouſly prevail.
Mindleſs of toil, and of the ſultry ray,
The eager youths th' admiring crouds ſurvey;
Commence the game, when ſome their vigour lend,
To bowl velocious, and the wicket rend;
Some ſtrike the ball, and all the gazers pleaſe;
Thoſe watch the wicket, and the field keep theſe.
Some catch the ball, and gather inſtant fame,
And all the dale reſounds its loud acclaim.
Some mark the ſtrokes upon the ſhaven ſpray,
And others umpires ſtand, whom all obey:
But now, ſlow-ſetting, ſinks the weſtern ſun,
The toil is ended, and the game is done.
Then all return, and o'er the goblet tell
How far one ſtruck, another bowl'd how well.
How all perform'd:——'Till *Morpheus* ſeize the tale.
And ſpread his pinions o'er the weary vale.
—O! ſee, *Neæra*, ſee, my matchleſs maid,
Fair *Summer* gilds the green embowered ſhade,
The birds ſoft carrol, and the lambkins bleat,
And love and pleaſure crown each ſweet retreat.
Leave the beau monde, the rout, aſſembly, ball,
And if you can, thy gay, thy dear *Vaux-hall*.
O! quit, O! quit the vain delights of town,
Leave ſcandal, and make virtue all your own.
Let ſmooth-tongu'd flatt'ry delight you leſs,
The pride of conqueſt, and the pride of dreſs.
If aught in rural life can pleaſe your mind,
In rural life that pleaſure here you'll find.
Then come, to others pageantry conſign,
At church to ogle, and at wells to ſhine,
And to our plains, my fair *Neæra*, fly,
And ſhare our pleaſures, and our rural joy.
——Barbig'rous fields, and plains with hay-cocks crown'd,
The *Muſe* now quits, indulging thought profound,
And ſeeks the path inductive to the ſhade,
Brown, but more brown, by duſk-ey'd ev'ning made;
Thro' whoſe dark foliage ſighs the tender breeze,
Scarce ſeen to move the verdure of the trees.
'Tis there that ſolitude in peace retires,
And ſtudious minds with mental aid inſpires,
O ſolitude! of peace the ſilent queen,
Of ſweet deportment, and of ſacred mein,
Admit me, goddeſs, to thy hallow'd ſeat,
Unknown to worldlings, and the impious great;
Bleſt

* *This is a game in great vogue in many parts of* England, *particularly in the counties of* Surry, Suſſex, *and* Kent.

Bleſt nymph, 'tis thine to give the ſoul relief,
When ſunk in ſorrow, or involv'd in grief:
To thee we pour the deeply-riſing ſigh,
And ſpeak th' occaſion of the tearful eye,
Which when on thee, in yon receſs, I call,
With mournful breaſt, I copiouſly let fall,
And weep the * *Man*, who late reſign'd his breath.
To taſte th' *Elyſium* promis'd after death;
To weep the *Mar*, who taught my heart to glow
At SCIENCE' charms.——The thought awakes my woe,
And bids me ſhed (due grief) the filial tear,
His *Manes* merit for paternal care.
——I ceaſe my lay.——Retard my flight to wing,
Thro' ſorrow's paths, and plain inſtruction ſing;
Inſcrib'd to thoſe, who *Flora*'s charms improve,
And all the culture of the garden love.
—Now plants languiſhing faint beneath the ſun,
Then ſoon as he his daily courſe has run,
Refreſh with water their extremeſt roots,
And thus preſerve their flow'rs, or ſave their fruits.
Riſe with the dawn; or, if you that reſrain,
The graſs-walks mow, directly after rain,
And trim the box.——But if the weather's dry,
The ſhears and ſcythe aſide may uſeleſs lie.
Then gather herbs; your kitchin-grounds produce,
For winter-ſervice and for kitchin-uſe.
Obſerve, this ſeaſon,——(ſo the wiſeſt teach)
Invites you to inoculate the peach.
And to preſerve the fruit-tree eſpalier,
As well to fill up ſpaces, as for fruit to bear.
The bulbous roots, whoſe flow'rs begin to die,
Irradicate, and in the ſun-beams dry;
The curious, who aquatic flowers love,
Aquatic plants with ſafety now may move.
Still granting them a ſite, as previous cool
From whence you took them, whether pond or pool;
Tranſplant your annuals chiefly after rain,
And guard carnations from the earwig train.
In corn kill weeds; for weeds thick choak the whole:
Sow ſeeds of ſallad, turnip, rape and cole.
—The air is warm, and fevers ſeize the blood,
Unleſs you hold the firſt collation good
Of plants refrig'rant, and of viands ſuch
As neither hurt digeſtion, nor perſpire too much.
——A fav'rite prince demands my future lay,
And willing, I my ready tribute pay;
The peerleſs prince my beſt endeavours lend,
Not vain to think my *Muſe* deſerves the friend,
In whoſe young breaſt † the ſapient maid preſides,
True genius governs, and each grace reſides:

But humbly to preſent a lowly ſtrain;
Averſe to blandiſh, and to flatt'ry's ſtain.
Thrice happy Month! revolving mature years,
In which thrice princely, royal *George* appears;
Friend to each virtue, and the heav'nly plan,
That heightens glory, liberty, and man.
——The day of *Pentecoſt* revolv'd I ſee,
And ſacred hold in utmoſt ſanctity.
How vaſt thy goodneſs, gracious God, to ſend
Thy *Holy Ghoſt*, th' Apoſtles to attend!
To magnify thy glory, and to preach
In ev'ry tongue thy ſacred truths to each.
O! may thy ſpirit, and inſpiring light,
Direct our paſſions and our minds aright.
To thee, e'ermore our praiſes ſhall aſcend,
And let our actions to thy glory tend,
Great *Three in One*,——Man's Saviour, God, and Friend.

June the 1ſt, 1759. *Muſarum Amicus.*

* *The beſt of fathers and of friends, who dy'd ſincerely lamented, June the 2d, 1757.*

† *Minerva.*

HORACE, Lib. I. Ode XXXI. *Tranſlated.*

WHAT ſeeks the poet, when at *Phœbus'* ſhrine,
He from the goblet pours the votal wine?
He aſks not for the wide extended fields;
Nor the beſt crops which rich *Sardinia* yields;
Nor the fair herds which hot *Calabria* boaſts;
Nor gold, nor ivory of *India*'s coaſts;
Nor for thoſe plains, cloſe by whoſe verdant ſide,
The ſilent *Liris* rolls his gentle tide.
Thoſe prune the bearers of *Calenian* wine,
To whom kind fortune gives the gen'rous vine:
From golden cups the wealthy merchant drains
Wine, which by *Syrian* merchandize he gains,
Dear to the gods; for oft unhurt he braves
The vaſt *Atlantic* ocean's ſtormy waves.
Olives to me a plain repaſt afford,
Malloes and ſuccory crown my humbler board.
O ſon of great *Latona!* grant me health
T' enjoy (I aſk no more) my preſent wealth;
Yet no infirm old age would I deſire;
To live depriv'd of ſenſe, and want my lyre.

Lycidas.

The XXVIIIth Ode *of* Anacreon, *tranſlated by* Rob. Harriſon.

RARE artiſt, who can graces give
To ſhade, and bid the phantom live,
Thy choiceſt colours mix with art,
And draw the charmer of my heart;
Such as ſhe is, deep imag'd there,
And bleſs me with my abſent fair.

Let

Let her jetty treſſes flow,
Sporting round her iv'ry brow;
And, if the pow'r thou canſt convey,
Let balmy fragrance round her play.
In ſable draw each bending brow,
Circling thro' the forehead's ſnow;
At a ſmall diſtance let them ſhew,
They are not one, yet ſcarce are two.
Her eyes thy utmoſt labour claim,
Let fire be there, and let it flame;
Paint them with the piercing hue,
Minerva's dart, and paint them blue;
Yet let them languiſh, ſoftly move,
And ſeem to meet and ſwim with love,
Like thoſe of *Venus*, when they ſtay,
Yet gently ſteal the heart away.
In her blooming cheeks unite
The roſe's bluſh, the lilly's white;
Let her ruby lips diſpenſe
Perſuaſive, ſilent eloquence;
As if they ſtrove to promiſe bliſs,
Inviting an endearing kiſs.
Beneath her chin expreſſive deck,
With ev'ry grace her comely neck;
And crown'd with ev'ry beauty, ſhow
Her little heaving orbs of ſnow.
And laſt, her well-turn'd ſhape expreſs,
Fine to the waiſt, and juſtly leſs.
Thin be the robe, as if it try'd
To ſhew the charms it ſeem'd to hide.
Enough——for now the fair I find,
Exactly imag'd to my mind:
I ſee her!——now the ſilence breaks!
Look! look! the very picture ſpeaks.

On the Emblem of WISDOM.

Perceptive wiſdom in *Minerva* view,
A ſtriking genius and a judgment true.
Love's goddeſs ſingly cannot bear the ſway;
Let *Pallas* join, our ſtubborn hearts obey.
And both, united, lead in eaſy chains
Scoare, and captive poor deluded ſwains.

A. D.

On the Emblem of BEAUTY.

Venus, we learn from tales by poets feign'd;
Enrich'd with charms, the *queen of beauty* reign'd.
None e'er with juſtice of her can ſay more,
Unleſs, like me, her merit they explore,
She was a matchleſs *goddeſs*, and a wh——.

A. D.

Anſwer to an ÆNIGMA *in our* Magazine *for* April.

DEAR *Terpſy*, I find, you've an elegant mind,
As appears by your late compoſition;
And if ſingle you be, and our ages agree,
What think you of changing condition?
I'm twenty and three, and as briſk as a bee,
And caſh I have plenty in ſtore:
Come, add to my bliſs, and SEAL't with a kiſs,
And I will be yours ever more.

Epſomienſis.

This Ænigma *was alſo anſwered by Miſs* E. Stevenſon, *and Mr.* George Langley.

Explication of the Ænigmatic Dance.

COPERNICUS, *(if I am right)*
Firſt brought your magic dance to light;
To *Sol* (1) deſcrib'd the middle ſpace,
And round him all the reſt did place.
Yet neither *chair*, nor *chair*, nor *ſtool*,
Can 'bide the place where he doth rule;
If either *chair*, or *ſtool*, or *churn*,
Approach too near, they'll ſurely burn.
But I deny what you've advanc'd,
That *candle in his hand* he danc'd;
No candle near him may preſume;
For in his glow 'twill ſtrait conſume.
His Face, 'tis true, is very bright,
And all the reſt he fills with light;
And ſtill with them unites, to keep
A ſteady motion——not *to ſleep!*
Round him the *Nimble Poſt* (2) *of heaven*
Deſcribes his circle ſmooth and even;
Which never varies far or nearer,
No racer could deſcribe it clearer.
Next ſporting in the airy round,
The *Queen of beauty* (3) will be found.
Terra (4) and *Luna* (5) next advance,
And hand in hand ſuſtain the dance.
The *God of war* (6) they do not fear,
His car he will exactly ſteer,
Nor ever will the reſt come near.
Great *Jove* (7) and his *attendants*, gay,
In the next circle roll away.
And father *Saturn* (8) with his *train*,
The outer circle will maintain.
And thus, I think, (unleſs I've miſs'd them)
You'll find them in *Copernic*'s ſyſtem.

Wickes Skurray.

(1) *The Sun.* (2) *Mercury.* (3) *Venus.* (4) *The Earth.* (5) *The Moon.* (6) *Mars.* (7) *Jupiter and his Satellites.* (8) *Saturn and his Satellites.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *JUNE* 1759.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from the Elizabeth in Madras Road, dated July 3.

THE Captain of the Weymouth is diſmiſſed from the Command, and the Captain of the Cumberland has loſt one Year's Rank as Poſt-Captain; the Captain of the Newcaſtle is now on his Trial. Had Mr. Pocock been properly ſupported, he would moſt probably have gained a complete and glorious Victory, for the French Soldiers were then on board. Mr. Pocock, during the whole Action, was never engaged againſt leſs than two, but moſtly againſt three Ships. The French Accounts allow only the Bien Aimé to be loſt, but many affirm, they ſaw another ſunk and loſt, and by all our Accounts no more than ſeven two Deck Ships and two Frigates arrived at Pondicherry. The French allow 300 Men killed in the Admiral's Ship, 600 in their whole Squadron, and 500 wounded."

Liſbon, May 1. The Rector of the Jeſuits College at Salarem was brought handcuffed to that Place, for burning all his Papers as ſoon as he found the College beſet with Troops; there are no more Jeſuits left at St. Ubes and Oporto, they having been all carried to Priſon. One Expreſſion is proved againſt them, ſoon after the King was ſhot at; one of thoſe Fathers ſaid, "That without doubt an Angel from Heaven directed that Shot." — The Buildings of that City are carried on with great Vigour and Uniformity, and all the Jeſuits that could be found within ten Miles of this Place, are taken up and put under Confinement. — By a Ship arrived from Angola we learn, that all the Effects of the Jeſuits, as well at Braſil as in our African Colonies, have been ſequeſtered, and conducted to Rio de Janeiro.

Hague, June 19. An Expreſs arrived here from the allied Army, which aſſures us, that nothing intereſting has happened between them and the French, tho' their Situation was ſuch, that it ſeemed morally impoſſible to avoid coming to an Engagement ſoon.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portſmouth, May 31.

LAST Night the Sails of the Royal Ann were ſet on fire by Lightening, and three Men were knocked down on the Deck of the Gramont, but received no Harm.

Torbay, June 19. Sir Edward Hawke ſailed from hence, with a large Fleet.

LONDON.

May 23.

ON Wedneſday both Houſes of Parliament received a Meſſage from his Majeſty, importing, That Advice having been received that Preparations were making in the Ports of France to invade this Kingdom, his Majeſty was deſirous that the Militia, or ſuch Part thereof as may be neceſſary, might be drawn out and embodied to march as Occaſion ſhould require.

24. Both Houſes agreed upon an Addreſs, to beſeech his Majeſty to order the Militia to aſſemble in what Manner he ſhould think proper, and to take ſuch other Meaſures as he ſhall judge neceſſary during the Receſs of Parliament; and likewiſe to deſire his Majeſty to haſten thoſe Lord Lieutenants who are not ſo forward with their Men as could be wiſhed.

26. This Day his Majeſty, by a Commiſſion

ſion directed to the Duke of Cumberland, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord-Keeper, and other Lords therein named, put an End to the preſent Seſſion of Parliament.

The King of Denmark has appointed Mr. Henry Muilman to be his Conſul at London.

Weſtminſter, June 2. This Day a Meſſage was ſent to the Hon. Houſe of Commons, by Mr. Quarme, Deputy Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that *The Lords, authorized by Virtue of his Majeſty's Commiſſion, for declaring his Royal Aſſent to ſeveral Acts, do deſire the immediate Attendance of that Hon. Houſe in the Houſe of Peers, to hear the Commiſſion read*; and the Commons being come thither, the ſaid Commiſſion, impowering his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper, the Lord Preſident, and ſeveral other Lords, to declare and notify the Royal Aſſent to the ſaid Bills, was read accordingly, and the Royal Aſſent given to,

An Act for granting to his Majeſty certain Sums out of the Sinking Fund, and for applying certain Monies remaining in the Exchequer for the Service of the Year 1759.

For enabling his Majeſty to raiſe the Sum of one Million.

To explain and amend an Act made in the 24th Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, for the Encouragement of Seamen, and the more ſpeedy and effectual manning his Majeſty's Navy, and for the better Prevention of Piracies and Robberies by the Crews of private Ships of War.

For applying the Money granted this Seſſion towards defraying the Charge of Pay and Cloathing of the Militia, from the 21ſt of December, 1758, to the 25th of March, 1760.

For enforcing the Execution of the Laws relating to the Militia, and for removing certain Difficulties and Inconveniencies attending, or which may attend the ſame.

For the more effectual preventing the fraudulent Importation of Cambricks and French Lawns.

For the Relief of Debtors with reſpect to the Impriſonment of their Perſons, &c. and to 24 other public Bills, 10 Road, and 40 private Bills. (*See Page* 121.)

The ſame Day the King was pleaſed to conſtitute his Grace, Thomas, Duke of Newcaſtle, Henry Bilſon Legge, Robert Neugent, James Grenville, and Frederic North, Eſqrs. to be Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

The Rt. Hon. Earl of Beſsborough, and the Hon. Robert Hampden, to be Poſt-Maſters General.

The Speech of the Lords Commiſſioners appointed by his Majeſty, for holding this Parliament; delivered by the Lord Keeper to both Houſes of Parliament, on Saturday *the* 2d *Day of* June, 1759.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE King has commanded us to put an End to this Seſſion of Parliament; and, at the ſame Time to aſſure you, that as your Conduct, during the Courſe of it, has highly deſerved his Royal Approbation, ſo his Majeſty now returns you his hearty Thanks for it.

At the Opening of the Seſſion, his Majeſty exhorted you to bear up againſt all Difficulties; effectually to ſtand by and defend his Majeſty; and vigorouſly to ſupport the King of Pruſſia, and the reſt of his Allies.

The King has commanded us to acquaint you, that his Hopes of ſurmounting thoſe Difficulties were founded on the Wiſdom, Zeal, and Affection, of ſo good a Parliament; and that you have fully anſwered his Expectations. You have conſidered the War in all its Parts; and, notwithſtanding the long Continuance of it, through the Obſtinacy of our Enemies, have made ſuch Proviſion for the many different Operations, as ought to convince the Powers engaged againſt us, that it will be for their Intereſt, as well as for the Eaſe and Relief of all Europe, to come to equitable and honourable Terms of Accommodation.

By your Aſſiſtance, the Combined Army in Germany has been completed; powerful Squadrons, as well as great Numbers of Land Forces, are employed in America, in order to maintain the juſt Rights and Poſſeſſions of his Majeſty and his People, and to annoy the Enemy in the moſt ſenſible Manner in thoſe Parts: And, as France is now making conſiderable Preparations in her Ports, his Majeſty has taken Care to put his Fleet at Home in the beſt Condition, both of Strength and Situation, to guard againſt, and repel any Attempts that may be meditated againſt his Kingdoms.

The King's Meaſures have all been directed to aſſert the Honour of his Crown, to preſerve the eſſential Intereſts of his faithful Subjects, and to ſupport the Cauſe of the Proteſtant Religion, and Public Liberty. His Majeſty therefore truſts, that the Uprightneſs of his Intentions will draw down the Bleſſing of Heaven upon his Endeavours.

We have it alſo in Command from his Majeſty to let you know, that he hopes the Proviſions you have made to prevent and correct the Exceſſes of the Privateers, will be effectual to that deſireable End. The

King has had it much at Heart; for tho' his Majeſty is ſenſible of the Utility of that Service, when under proper Regulations, he is determined to do his utmoſt to prevent any Injuries or Hardſhips being done to the Subjects of Neutral Powers, as far as may be practicable, and conſiſtent with his Majeſty's juſt Right to hinder the Trade of his Enemies from being colluſively and fraudulently covered.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

We are commanded to aſſure you, that when his Majeſty conſiders the large Supplies which you have ſo unanimouſly given, he feels himſelf under the ſtrongeſt Obligations, not only to thank you for them, but alſo to applaud the Firmneſs and Vigour with which you have acted; as well as your Prudence in judging that, notwithſtanding the preſent Burdens, the making ample Proviſion for carrying on the War is the moſt probable Means to bring it to an honourable and happy Concluſion. No Attention will be wanting on his Majeſty's Part, for the faithful Application of what you have granted.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to order us to add, that he has nothing more to deſire of you, but that you would carry down the ſame good Diſpoſitions, and propagate them in your ſeveral Countries, which you have ſhewn in your Proceedings during your ſitting here.

Then a Commiſſion for proroguing the Parliament was read, after which the Lord Keeper prorogued the Parliament to Thurſday the 26th Day of July next.

June 4. Being the Birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, who then came of Age, there was a very great Court at Saville and Leiceſter Houſes, to compliment his Royal Highneſs on that Occaſion.

The ſame Day the New Bridge at Kew was opened, when upward of 3000 Foot Paſſengers went over.

6. ——— Legrand, Eſq; was ſworn in Governor to the two youngeſt Princes, Sons to the late Prince of Wales.

7. There was a great Court at Kenſington, at which were preſent the Prince of Wales, the Princeſs Dowager, and the Royal Family.

Kenſington, June 8. This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled, waited on his Majeſty, and being introduced to his Majeſty by the Right Hon. the Earl of Eſſex, one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bedchamber, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Addreſs.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on the Satisfaction of ſeeing your Royal Grandſon the Prince of Wales, that great Object of your Majeſty's paternal Care and Solicitude, arrived at the Age of Twenty-one Years, mature in all the Accompliſhments that can add Luſtre to his high Dignity, or command the Love and Veneration of Mankind.

"Long may his Royal Highneſs enjoy the Benefit of your Majeſty's ſalutary Precepts and Example, and continue to make your Majeſty the ampleſt Returns of filial Duty and Reſpect. May his Royal Highneſs live to emulate the Virtues that have endeared your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government to a free People; and may there never be wanting one of your Majeſty's illuſtrious Race to perpetuate the Bleſſings we derive from your auſpicious Reign.

"Permit us, moſt gracious Sovereign, to embrace this opportunity of humbly aſſuring your Majeſty, that no hoſtile Threats can intimidate a People animated by the Love of Liberty, and inſpired with a Senſe of Duty and Affection to your Majeſty; who, confiding in the divine Providence, and the experienced Wiſdom and Vigour of your Majeſty's Councils, are reſolved to employ their utmoſt Efforts towards enabling your Majeſty to repel the Inſults and defeat the Attempts of the antient Enemies of your Majeſty's Crown and Kingdoms."

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer:

"The cordial Expreſſions in your conſtant Attachment to my Perſon and Family, are very agreeable to me; and I return you my hearty Thanks for this freſh Mark of your Zeal and Affection.

"I have the firmeſt Confidence of the Fidelity and Spirit of my People, and I truſt I ſhall be well enabled, under the divine Providence, to defeat and fruſtrate the moſt daring Attempts of the ancient Enemy of my Crown."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

After

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Thomas Chitty, Eſq; Alderman, Matthew Blakiſton, Eſq; Alderman, William Stephenſon, Eſq; Alderman, James Hodges, Eſq; Town-Clerk.

Saville-Houſe, June 9. This Day the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-council aſſembled, waited on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, and being introduced by the Right Hon. Lord Robert Bertie, one of the Lords of his Royal Highneſs's Bedchamber, Sir William Moreton, the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech.

To his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

"Your Royal Highneſs having happily attained your Age of Twenty-one Years, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-council aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to compliment your Royal Highneſs upon an Event ſo pleaſing to the King, and ſo very intereſting to his Majeſty's faithful Subjects.

"But permit us, Sir, at the ſame Time, without offending the Modeſty which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhes and adorns your Character, to expreſs the yet greater Pleaſure we enjoy in beholding your Royal Highneſs poſſeſſed of every Virtue and Accompliſhment which we had Reaſon to preſage from the Excellence of your Genius, and the Goodneſs of your Diſpoſition.

"When we conſider your Royal Highneſs's exemplary Piety, your dutiful Deportment towards the King, your reſpectful Affection for your auguſt Mother, your early Knowledge of the Conſtitution and true Intereſts of theſe Kingdoms, and your Solicitude for the Happineſs and Proſperity of the People, we form the moſt agreeable Proſpects, and reflect with Gratitude upon the Wiſdom and Attention that have been employed to cultivate theſe noble Sentiments in your princely Breaſt.

"May they more and more endear your Royal Highneſs to his Majeſty, and hereafter be exerted in a higher Sphere in preſerving the religious and civil Rights, happily intruſted to the Protection of his Majeſty's illuſtrious Houſe."

To which his Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I return you my hearty Thanks for this Mark of your Duty to the King, and Attention to me. You may always depend upon my warmeſt Wiſhes for the Proſperity of this great City, and for whatever can in the leaſt promote the Trade and Manufactures of my native Country."

They all had the Honour to kiſs his Royal Highneſs's Hand.

Leiceſter-Houſe, June 9. This Day the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-council aſſembled, waited on her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and being introduced by Sir William Irby, Bart. Chamberlain to her Royal Highneſs, Sir William Moreton, the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech.

To her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

"The Lord Mayor, Alderman and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-council aſſembled, warmed with the moſt dutiful Affection for his Majeſty, and with Gratitude to your Royal Highneſs for the early and repeated Marks of your Regard, humbly beg Leave to compliment your Royal Highneſs upon the Happineſs of ſeeing your illuſtrious Son the Prince of Wales arrived at the Age of Twenty-one Years, endowed with every noble Quality which maternal Fondneſs could hope, or a free People wiſh in the Heir apparent to the Crown.

"Theſe, Madam, are the Fruits, theſe the glorious Reward of your Royal Highneſs's pious Inſtructions and Example.

"By having thus laid the Foundation of our future Happineſs and Proſperity, your Royal Highneſs has ſecured the Bleſſings of the preſent Age, and a Name of diſtinguiſhed Honour in the future Annals of Great Britain."

To which her Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I return you many Thanks for your moſt obliging Compliment; my utmoſt Ambition has ever been to ſee my Son anſwer the Expectation of his Country; if I have ſucceeded in that, all my Wiſhes are completed."

They all had the Honour to kiſs her Royal Highneſs's Hand. [*Gazette.*

An Addreſs on the ſame Occaſion has been preſented by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-council of the City of Exeter, and received very graciouſly, &c. &c.

14. His Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, was ſworn a Poſt Captain of the Royal Navy,

vy, and appointed Captain of the Phœnix Man of War.

An Extraordinary Gazette was publiſhed, containing a Letter from the Hon. General Barrington, to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Head Quarters in the Capeſterre, Guadaloupe, May 9, 1751, giving an Account of ſeveral Proceedings both by Sea and Land, for the Reduction of Guadaloupe and the happy Succeſs attending it; together with other Particulars in the military Way, communicated by J. Clavering, Eſq; to which is likewiſe added, another Letter, from the Hon. General Barrington to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated at Guadaloupe, May 9, 1759: Together with 17 Articles of Capitulation, reſpecting the Officers, military Troops, &c. between their Excellencies the Hon. Major General Barrington and John Moore, Eſq; Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's Land and Sea Forces in theſe Seas; and M. Nadau Dutreil, Governor for his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty of Gaudaloupe, Grande Terre, Deſeada and the Saintes; and 22 other Articles, relating to the Inhabitants of the Iſland. Given in the Head Quarters in the Capeſterre, at Guadaloupe, the 1ſt Day of May, 1759. Sign'd

J. Barrington. *John Moore.*
Nadau Dutriel. *Debourg de Claiwilliers.*
Duquesny.

He concludes his Letter with the following remarkable Paragraph.

I cannot help congratulating myſelf, that I had juſt ſigned the Capitulation with the Inhabitants of the Grande Terre, when a Meſſenger arrived in their Camp to acquaint them, that M. Beauharnois, the General of theſe Iſlands, had landed at St. Anne's, on the windward Part of that Iſland, with a Reinforcement from Martinico, of 600 Regulars, 2000 Buccaneers, and 2000 Stand of ſpare Arms for the Inhabitants, with Artillery and Mortars, under the Convoy of M. Bompart's Squadron. This Support, had it arrived there an Hour ſooner, muſt have made the Conqueſt of that Iſland very difficult, if not impoſſible. As ſoon as he heard the Capitulation was ſigned, he reimbarked again.

Extract of a Letter from Commodore Moore to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Cambridge, in Prince Rupert's Bay Dominique, May 11, 1759.

"By the Griffin, which arrived here on the 17th of April, I was honoured with your Letter, ſignifying his Majeſty's moſt gracious Approbation of my Conduct, and of the Behaviour of thoſe under my Command, which I took the Liberty to communicate to thoſe Gentlemen: And give me Leave to ſay, Sir, nothing can contribute ſo much to our Happineſs, as being honoured with, and executing Orders to the Honour of his Majeſty's Arms.

Give me Leave, Sir, to congratulate you on the Capitulation of the Iſlands of Guadaloupe and Grand Terre, which Major General Barrington ſends to you by this Expreſs; in gaining which, great Honour is due to the Troops. The ſtrong Holds, which the Enemy had, could not be conquered but by great Conduct and Reſolution.

I hope the Conqueſt will prove as great an Acquiſition as it appears to me.

It is with great Pleaſure, I think I may ſay, Sir, that, on this Expedition, great Unanimity has been kept up between the two Corps, as well in Obedience to his Majeſty's Commands, as from our own Inclinations. It has ever been my Wiſh to have ſuch Harmony ſubſiſt, and I flatter myſelf I have always ſucceeded.***

I ſhall, in Conjunction with General Barrington, give every Aſſiſtance in my Power to any other Services.***

By other Letters we learn, that this Iſland is a valuable Acquiſition, being the largeſt and beſt of all the Caribbees. In Length 70 Miles, and between 50 and 60 broad, and produces annually fourſcore Thouſand Hogſheads of Sugar, &c. and the French ſay, contains upwards of 100,000 Inhabitants.

The Loſs attending this Conqueſt is deemed inconſiderable; for according to a Liſt of Officers killed and wounded, belonging to the Forces under the Command of General Barrington, from the Time of their leaving England, to April 30, as tranſmitted by Authority, are

Killed	11
Wounded	21
Died a natural Death	23
Total	55

16. An Addreſs was preſented to his Majeſty, of the Officers of the two Battalions of the Norfolk Militia, by Lord Orford, Lord Lieutenant of the ſaid County, and one of the Lords of his Majeſty's Bedchamber, which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

The Supplies granted for the Service of the preſent Year amount to 12,749,680l. and the Ways and Means for raiſing the ſame to 13,226,770l.

19. The Judges met at Lord Mansfield's Chambers in Weſtminſter-hall, and choſe their Circuits for the Summer Aſſizes: *Weſtern*, Ld. Mansfield, Mr. Juſt. Wilmott. *Norfolk*, Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, Mr. Baron Legge.

Oxford,

Oxford, Mr. Juſtice Forſter, Mr. Baron Adams.
Home, Mr. Juſt. Clive, Mr. Baron Smyth.
Northern, Mr. Juſt. Bathurſt, Mr. Juſt. Noel.

22. Being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, the ſame was uſhered in with ringing of Bells; at Noon the Guns were fired at the Park and the Tower; His Majeſty received the Compliments of the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, &c. and the Day concluded with Demonſtrations of Joy throughout the City.

A Liſt of Ships taken by the Engliſh, continued from Page 111.

A French Privateer Cutter of 8 Carriage Guns, 6 Swivels, and 52 Men; by Capt. Knight, in his Majeſty's Ship Liverpool.

The Colcombe, from St. Domingo to Marſeilles, by the Marlborough, and carried into Gibraltar.

A French Ship, Thomas Fardo Maſter, from Tunis, by the Broderic Privateer.

The Santa Barbara, and the St. Nicholas de Barra, from Cadiz for Hauvre de Gracé, by the Scourge Privateer.

A French Privateer by the Upton, Birch, a Letter of Marque belonging to Liverpool, and carried into the Canaries.

A French Frigate of 32 Guns, by his Majeſty's Frigate the Thames, the Venus Frigate, and the Chatham Man of War.

A French Ship from Martinico, by the Earl of Home, Belfoer, a Letter of Marque, and carried into Liſbon.

A French Ship from Martinico, by the Free Maſon Privateer of St. Kits, and carried in there.

The Santa Martha from Martinico, by the Thetis Man of War, and carried into Gibraltar.

A French Polack from Smyrna, for Marſeilles, by the Tartar Privateer, and carried into Leghorn.

La Dunkerquoiſe of 8 Carriage and 52 Men, by Capt. Angel, in his Majeſty's Ship the Stag.

The Counteſs de la Serre Privateer of 22 Guns, and 187 Men, by his Majeſty's Ship the Adventure, Capt. Moore.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 111.

The Charming Jenny, Scot, from London, by a French Frigate of 22 Guns.

The Edward and Iſaac from Cork, by a French Privateer.

The Diamond from Jamaica to London, and the Wilmington, from Jamaica to Leith, are carried into the Havannah.

The Finglas Cutter from Glaſgow, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Hannah, Mitiken, from Ireland to Jamaica, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The King of Pruſſia from Glaſgow, and the Granville from Carolina, are taken and ranſomed by the Jupiter Privateer of Bayonne.

The Succeſs, Carteret, from Jerſey, taken and ranſomed for 10,000 Livres.

The Hopewell, Hall, from Hull for Gibraltar, taken by a French Letter of Marque and burnt.

The Proſperous, Grutt, from Guerniſey to Rotterdam, and ſent into Dunkirk.

The St. Martin, Wyſe, from Waterford to Cadix, is taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Polly, M'Namara, is taken and carried into St. Thomas's.

Births.

May 20. The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Dartmouth, a Daughter.

30. The Lady of the Rt. Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Oxford, a Daughter.

June 5. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt, Eſq; a Son.

12. The Lady of Lord Viſcount Feverſham, a Daughter.

20. The Lady of the Rev. and Hon. Dr. Kepple, a Daughter.

22. The Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of Suſſex, a Daughter.

Deaths.

Charles Montague, Eſq; who repreſented the Town of Northampton in four Parliaments.

Lady Ward, Relict of the late Sir Edward Ward.

Stephen Crow, Eſq; of Bridport.

Thomas Potter, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Oakhampton, &c. &c.

Joſ. Taylor, Eſq; Clerk to the Hoſpitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem.

Charles Ackers, Eſq; of St. John's-ſtreet, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.

Marriages.

May 16. Richard Nicholl of Aldenham in Hertfordſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Hughes of Amerſham.

The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Weymouth, to Lady Elizabeth Bentinck, eldeſt Daughter of his Grace the Duke of Portland.

Thomas

Thomas Middleton Trollope, Esq; to Miss Thorold.

—— Cappat, Esq; Counsellor at Law, to Miss Orde of Red-Lion-square.

Wm. James, Esq; Banker, to Miss Bellamy of Clapham.

30. Thomas Petteat, of King Stanley, Esq; to Miss Paul, with a large Fortune.

James Brusby, Esq; of Whitehall, to Mrs. Cozens at Chichester.

June 8. Thomas Mitton, Esq; of Shipton, to Miss Edwards, Daughter of Sir Henry Edwards, Bart. of Shrewsbury.

17. Alexander Reid of Chelsea, Esq; to Miss Hughes of the same Place.

20. Herbert Perrot Pocklington, Esq; to Miss Wilde of Pall-Mall.

Civil and military Preferments.

Ralph Begland, Esq; Bluemantle Pursuivant at Arms, to be Somerset Herald at Arms.

John Clavering, Esq; to be one of his Majesty's Aid de Camps, and to command and take Rank as Colonel of Foot.

Rich. Cumberland, Esq; appointed Marshal, Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the Crown in his Majesty's Province of South Carolina.

A new Commission is ordered under the great Seal of the Kingdom of Ireland, to John Ponsonby, William Chapeneys, John Bourke, Arthur Trevors, and Hugh Valence Jones, Esqrs. Commissioners of Excise, and chief Commissioners and Governors throughout the said Kingdom of Ireland.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Ligonier, to be Master General of the Ordnance.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Thomas Weekins to the Rectory of Mordiford, in the County and Diocese of Hereford.

The Rev. Mr. Wm. Reeves, M. A. to the Rectory of Walsin, in the County of Hertford.

The Reverend Mr. Gilbert Malkin the Younger, to the Rectory of Gottingham in Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Foster, to the Rectory of Chatham in Kent.

B——KR——S.

May 26. William Moore, late of Blackman-street, St. Mary Newington Butts, in Surry, victualler, dealer and chapman.

John Chapman, late of Ratcliff cross, in Middlesex, tallow-chandler.

29. Robert Sawyer, of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, baker and dealer in corn.

Timothy Carter, late of Beccles in Suffolk, apothecary, dealer and chapman.

Abraham Ford, of Coalbrookdale in Salop, ironmonger, dealer and chapman.

Thomas Pinchen, of St. Saviour, Southwark, carpenter, dealer and chapman.

June 2. William Gibson, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, linendraper.

Henry Dobbins, of St. Andrew Holborn, warehouseman and milliner.

Jacob Bright of Lawrence-lane, warehouseman and factor.

9. William Penket, late of Chester, merchant.

John Ainsworth, of Chelmsford, Essex, clock maker.

John Ham, now or late of Reading in Berkshire, inn-holder.

Bartholomew Alston, of St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, merchant.

William Baker, now or late of Kidderminster, Worcestershire, weaver.

12. John Young, of St. Mary, Whitechapel, dealer in tallow.

George Smart, of Cannon-street, vintner.

George Wheelwright, of London-Ditch, Westminster, victualler.

Hemanus Waag, of St. Mary Axe, merchant.

16. Robert Lee, of St. James, Westminster, plumber.

Henry Winstanley, late of Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant.

Isaac Maidman, late of Wallingford in Berkshire, shop-keeper.

Thomas Somervell, now or late of Broadstreet, London, linen-draper.

Bill *of Mortality from May* 22. *to June* 19.

Buried			Christened		
Males	648	1294	Males	508	1039
Females	646		Females	531	
Under 2 years old		440			
Between 2 and 5		140			
5 and 10 —		60	Buried,		
10 and 20 —		60	Within the walls		94
20 and 30 —		117	Without		322
30 and 40 —		109	*Mid.* and *Surry*		577
40 and 50 —		111	City & Sub. *West.*		301
50 and 60 —		81			1294
60 and 70 —		81			
70 and 80 —		62	Weekly *May* 29.		326
80 and 90 —		25	*June* 5.		335
90 and 100 —		8	12.		299
100 and 109 —		0	19.		334
		1294			1294

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *publiſhed from the Fourteenth Day of* May, *to the Fourteenth Day of* June.

I.

THE *Tragedies of* Sophocles, *from the* Greek; *by* Thomas Francklin, *M. A. Fellow of* Trinity-College, *and* Greek *Profeſſor in the Univerſity of* Cambridge.

Nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothurno.

London; printed for *R. Francklin*, 1759, Price 11. 1s.

This Work is publiſhed in 2 Vols. 4to.

The 1ſt Vol. contains 297 Pages, including the Tragedies of *Ajax*, *Electra*, and *Philoctetes*.

The 2d Volume contains 397 Pages, including the Tragedies of *Antigone*, *Trachiniæ*, *OEdipus Tyrannus*, and *OEdipus Coloneus*.

To the 1ſt Vol. is prefixed a curious Frontiſpiece, likewiſe a Dedication to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, which, from the Character the Author therein gives of the Work, and the principal Intention of paying his Compliments to the Prince at this Juncture, we ſhall inſert as follows.

Antient Tragedy in its pure and perfect State was made ſubſervient only to the nobleſt Purpoſes, and ſacred to Truth, Religion and Virtue. This Species of the Drama attained to its higheſt Degree of Perfection in the Time, and under the Direction of the immortal *Sophocles*, the acknowledged Prince of tragic Poets, the Admiration of all *Greece*, the Envy of his Cotemporaries, and in a Word, the *Shakeſpear* of Antiquity.

Such is the Work, and ſuch the Author, which I have the Honour to preſent to your Royal Highneſs. That a Writer, ſo univerſally applauded, ſhould never yet have been ſeen in an *Engliſh* Habit (for the Diſguiſes, which he has hitherto worne, are not worthy of that Name) is certainly a Matter of Aſtoniſhment; but *Sophocles* ſeems purpoſely to have waited for the preſent happy Opportunity of making his firſt Appearance amongſt us, under the Patronage of your Royal Highneſs; a Circumſtance, which has made him ample Retribution for all our former Slight and Neglect of him. The Author of the following Sheets, though conſcious of his own Inabilities, and the Difficulty of the Taſk which he has undertaken, approaches your Royal Highneſs with Confidence, as ſatisfied that the ſame Kindneſs and Humanity, which induced your Royal Highneſs to accept theſe Volumes, will alſo pardon the Errors and Imperfections; and at the ſame Time flatters himſelf that the reſt of his Readers will pay ſome Deference to ſo illuſtrious an Example.

Your Royal Highneſs will pardon me, if, with my warmeſt Acknowledgments on this Occaſion, I take the Liberty to mingle my hearty Congratulations on this Day's Solemnity: The World of Letters, and the Circle of Arts and Sciences, have a peculiar Intereſt in every Thing that concerns their Patron and Protector: Permit me therefore in their Name to wiſh your Royal Highneſs that Health, Happineſs and Proſperity, on which their own muſt in a great Meaſure depend: Permit me to wiſh, that *Britain* under your Royal Highneſs's Influence, may become the darling Seat of Taſte and Genius, the Throne of Literature, and the conſtant Reſidence of Honour, Freedom, Piety and and Virtue: This, may it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs, is the Wiſh, this is the well-founded Hope of all, and of none more truly, firmly, and ſincerely, than

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,

Your Royal Highneſs's

Moſt devoted, obliged,

June 4, 1759. *And obedient Servant,*

Tho. Francklin.

As a farther Specimen of this Work, we ſhall ſelect a Part of the Tragedy of *OEdipus Tyrannus* from Act I.

OEdipus.

O! my lov'd Sons, the youthful Progeny
Of antient Cadmus, *wherefore ſit you here,*
And ſuppliant thus, with ſacred Boughs adorn'd,
Croud to our Altars? Frequent Sacrifice,
And Pray'rs and Sighs and Sorrows fill the Land.
I con'd have ſent to learn the fatal Cauſe;

But see, your anxious Sov'reign comes himself
To know it all from you; behold your King,
Renowned OEdipus; *do thou, old Man,*
For best that Office suits thy Years, inform me,
Why you are come: Is it the present Ill
That calls you here, or Dread of future Woe?
Hard were indeed the Heart that did not feel
For Grief like yours, and pity such Distress:
If there be aught that OEdipus *can do*
To serve his People, know me for your Friend.
Priest.
O! King, thou see'st what Numbers throng thy Altars;
Here, bending sad beneath the Weight of Years,
The hoary Priests; here croud the chosen Youth
Of Thebes; *with these a weak and suppliant Train*
Of helpless Infants; last in me behold
The Minister of Jove: *For off thou see'st*
Assembled Multitudes, with Laurel crown'd,
To where Minerva's *hallow'd Temples rise*
Frequent repair, or where Ismenus *laves*
Apollo's sacred Shrine: Too well thou know'st,
Thy wretched Thebes, *with dreadful Storms oppress'd,*
Scarce lifts her Head above the whelming Flood. ———————

With critical and explanatory Notes.

II.

A natural and civil History of California; *containing an accurate Description of the Country, its Soil, Mountains, Harbours, Lakes, Rivers and Seas, Animals, Vegetables, Minerals, and famous Fishery for Pearls. The Customs of the Inhabitants, their Religion, Government, and Manner of living before their Conversion to the Christian Religion by the missionary Jesuits: Together with an Account of the several Voyages, and Attempts made for settling* California, *and taking actual Surveys of that Country; its Gulph, and Coast of the South Sea. Illustrated with Copper Plates, and an accurate Map of the Country and the adjacent Seas.*

Translated from the original Spanish *of* Miguel Venegas, *a* Mexican *Jesuit; published at* Madrid, 1758, in 2 Vols.

London; printed for *J. Rivington*, and *J. Fletcher*, 1759, Price 12*s*.

This Work is printed in 8vo. The 1st Volume contains 455 Pages. To which is prefixed, a Preface and large Table of Contents, divided into 3 Parts; the 1st consists of 6 Sections, the 2d of five, and the 3d of 12.

The Second Vol. contains 437 Pages, with a Table of Contents, in which the 3d Part is continued to Section 22, and an Appendix of five Sections.

In the Preface to the first Vol. the Translator gives us a general Account of the Author's Design and Method in this Work, *viz.* "He divides his Treatise into four Parts: In the first, he discourses of the Name, Situation, and Extent of *California*. ———He gives an Account of the Gulph, its Coasts and Islands. He enlarges upon the Soil and Climate, the natural History, the Pearl Fishery, and the Manna of this Country, which is a new Discovery. Then follows a very distinct and curious Detail of the Nations and Languages, the Temper and Manner of the *Californians*; with their Policy in Peace and War,——Religion, *&c.*

The 2d Part contains the History of *California*, from the Time of its first Discovery to the sending thither the Jesuits.

The 3d Part comprehends the Reduction of *California* by the Jesuits, and their Transactions to the present Time.

The 4th Part contains additional Pieces, referred to in the Body of the Work.

In this Variety of Subjects, we shall select a Paragraph from Vol. I. Page 42, which treats of the Air, Soil, Produce, *&c.* as follows.

As the Air and Qualities of the Earth are not uniform in all Parts of *California*; so neither are they in the Production of Trees and Plants. The Point of the Peninsula towards Cape *San Lucas* is more level, fertile, and temperate, than any other, and thence more woody. In the other Parts, even to the furthest Missions on the East Coast, no Timber has been hitherto discovered large enough for Rafters; and if any Churches or Buildings are found roofed with Wood, it has been brought by Sea from *Cinaloa*. In the Territory of *Guadalaxara* alone are found large Quantities of Timber. The Mountains, all over this vast Tract, are totally bare of Verdure; or at least only covered with small Shrubs, Briars, and low Trees; but many of them have excellent Fruit; some common to *Europe*; others peculiar to *America*. These, however, are most frequent along the Coast, where they enjoy the Benefit of Water; especially on the Banks of Rivers and Lakes, where there are also Rushes, Osiers and Sedges; some Willows and Palm-trees are also found on the Banks of Rivers, especially towards Cape *San Lucas*.

III.

Introductory Lectures to the sacred Books of the New Testament, *by* John David Michaelis, *Professor in his Majesty's University of* Gottingen.

London; printed for *A. Linde*, 1759. Price 10*s*.

This

This Work is printed in 4to, and contains 392 Pages, which is divided into 152 Sections, the Contents of which include 16 Pages. To which are prefixed, the Tranſlator's Preface to the *Britiſh* Reader, and the Author's Preface, containing 16 Pages. In the Latter, we have the following conciſe Account of the Deſign, and principal Subjects thereof, *viz.*

I have treated in general of the genuine Antiquity, the Language, the Readings, the Manuſcripts, the principal Editions, the Marks of Diſtinction, and the Aſpirations and Accents, the antient Verſions, and the divine Inſpiration of the *Books* of the *New Teſtament*. This laſt is the Foundation of our holy Religion, which too many are apt to build upon a ſandy Foundation: I have therefore taken the more Pains to throw a greater Light upon this Matter, and ſhall rejoice, if my Readers are as fully convinced as I am myſelf, by what I have written of the Divinity of all the *Books* of the *New Teſtament*.

As a farther Specimen of the Author's Stile and Manner in which he has treated the Subjects, we ſhall give an Extract from Sect. 115, under the Title of the State of the *Corinthian* Church, Paragraph 9.

The public Worſhip of the primitive Chriſtians was very different from ours. In our Churches, the Miniſter only has a Right to ſpeak, and explain the Scriptures, but among the primitive Chriſtians, the Laity were allowed to ſpeak in Public for general Edification. This Regulation of the Chriſtian Worſhip was, like other Inſtitutions, originally derived from the *Jewiſh* Synagogue. For among the *Jews*, every one, who was qualified for it, and appointed by the Ruler of the Synagogue, might read and explain the Law. *Luke* iv. 16, 17. *Acts* xiii. 15, 16. *Vitringa de Synag. vel.* Ind. l. iii. p. 1. c. vii. But as many of the primitive Chriſtians had received extraordinary Gifts of the *Holy Ghoſt*, it was their Cuſtom to edify the Church alternately. 1 *Cor.* xiv. Some, who had received the Gift of Tongues, ſpoke publickly in foreign Languages, and, by the Exerciſe of this Gift, demonſtrated the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion, V. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 19. Others expounded what was there delivered. Ver. 13. This was the leſs offenſive, as the *Jews* were already accuſtomed to read the Law in their Synagogue in *Hebrew*; conſequently in an unknown Tongue, and to add a Tranſlation of it in the Language of the Country. Some propheſied, Ver. 1, 6, 24, 25, that is, they ſpoke in a known Tongue, moved by the *Holy Ghoſt*; others were employed in interpreting their Prophecies, and in determining the Time pointed at by the *Spirit* of *Chriſt*, which was in them, Ver 29. Some prayed, as they were immediately inſpired by the *Spirit of God*, Ver. 15; and ſome ſeem to have compoſed divine Hymns, by the ſame Impulſe, V. 15. *Eph.* v. 16. The *Spirit*, which formerly animated *David*, taught them to praiſe God in Songs. If any one of the Congregation felt an Impulſe from the *Holy Ghoſt* to ſpeak in public, he was permitted, and the Reſt were obliged to be ſilent while he ſpoke, 1 *Cor.* xiv. 30, 31. In theſe Caſes, even a Woman was allowed to ſpeak in public; as appears from 1 *Cor.* xi. 5. which was in other Caſes prohibited; xiv. 34, 35. They were not, at ſuch Times, the Speakers, but the *Holy Ghoſt*: But if none of the Congregation felt an Impulſe from the *Holy Ghoſt*, then probably, in Imitation of the *Jewiſh* Cuſtom, a Portion of Scripture was read, and accompanied with Expoſition.

IV.

Travels through Part of Europe, Aſia Minor, *the Iſlands of the* Archipelago, Syria, Paleſtine, Egypt, Mount Sinai, &c. *giving an Account of the moſt remarkable Places, Structures, Ruins, Inſcriptions*, &c. *in theſe Countries; together with the Cuſtoms, Manners, Religion, Trade, Commerce, Tempers, and Manner of living of the Inhabitants; by the Honourable* J. Ægidius Van Egmont, *Envoy Extraordinary from the United Provinces to the Court of* Naples, *and* John Heyman, *Profeſſor of the Oriental Languages in the Univerſity of* Leyden; *tranſlated from the* Dutch, *in 2 Vols.*

London; printed for *L. Davis*, 1759. Price 10s.

This Work is printed in 8vo. The 1ſt Vol. contains 395 Pages, and the 2d 376.

The 1ſt Vol. is divided into 26 Chapters; the Contents of which are prefixed to it; with a Preface, giving a particular Account of the Author's Plan and Deſign in the Proſecution of this Work; which, as this is in general expreſſed in the Title, we may omit.

The 2d Vol. conſiſts of 24 Chapters, with a Table of their Contents.

This Work is likewiſe illuſtrated by ſix Copper-plates.

Plate 1. Exhibits a View of the *Grecian* and *Jewiſh* Women.

Views of *Meſſina*, *Smyrna*, *Stromboli*, &c.

2. Ladies of *Conſtantinople*.

View of *Conſtantinople*.

Ladies of the *Seraglio*.

3. View of *Rhodes*, of *Joppa*, and of the Paſtimes of the *Turks*.

4. Of *Rama*, and of *Bethlehem*.

5. Of Mount *Tabor*, *Nazareth*, and *Tiberias*.

6. Of *Tyre*, and of the *Arabian* Men and Women.

This Work begins with an Account of a Voyage from *Texel* to *Cadiz*. In Page 1, he ſays,

The Iſland of *Texel* is one of the Iſlands of *North Holland*, in 53° N. L.———The chief Town is *Burg*———contains ſeveral Villages.——The Author ſays,

The State of Religion in this Iſland is divided among the *Calviniſts*, the *Baptiſts*, and *Roman Catholics*; but the Reformed are much the moſt numerous.———

———The Temper of the Natives comes neareſt to that of the *Frieſlanders*, and very little Difference in their Dreſs. They are parſimonious, ſimple in their Diet, greedy of Gain, for which the Sea is chiefly their Reſource, fiſhing, piloting Ships, in or out, or ſaving the Cargoes of Ships ſtranded.—Their Dexterity and Intrepidity on ſuch Occaſions are worthy of Recompence.

The Women are good tempered and handy, and not entirely without Beauty.

We ſhall likewiſe give his Deſcription of a Sea-Horſe, which he ſays, is chiefly found in the River *Nile*, in *Egypt*; but ſeldom ſeen in *Lower Egypt*. Some will have this to be the *Behemoth*, mentioned in *Job*. It is of a prodigious Magnitude, and in ſome Particulars reſembling an Ox; but twice as large; the only Part it has ſimilar to that of a Horſe being the Ears; and it is merely from its ſnorting and neighing, that it has the Name of a River-Horſe. When it riſes its Head above the Surface of the Water, it often neighs ſo loud, as to be heard at a great Diſtance; this is alſo a very deſtructive Creature, armed with very large, ſharp, and pointed Teeth; particularly two large Tuſks, like thoſe of a wild Boar. This River-Horſe ſeems originally to be a Native of *Lower Egypt*.

We ſhall alſo add a Deſcription of a Land Animal, called the *Ichneumon*, known alſo by the Name of the *Egyptian*, or *Pharaoh's Rat*. It is about the Size of a middling Cat. Its Hair, which is very rough, is either white, yellow, or an Aſh-colour. It has a Snout reſembling that of a Hog, and with it this Creature turns up the Earth. The Legs are ſhort, and of a black Colour; but the Tail reſembles, in ſome Meaſure, that of a Fox. This Creature lives on Lizzards, Snakes, Rats, Field-Mice, and other troubleſome Creatures, which renders it of great Service to the Country; but more eſpecially for deſtroying the Crocodile's Eggs; it being common for Numbers of them to be turning up the Sand in Search of them, and thereby they greatly leſſen their Breed.

V.

Moral and political Dialogues, being the Subſtance of ſeveral Converſations between diverſe eminent Perſons of the paſt and preſent Age, digeſted by the Parties themſelves, and now firſt publiſh'd from the original Manaſcripts, with critical and explanatory Notes, by the Editor.

London, printed for *A. Millar*, and *W. Thurlborne* at *Cambridge*, 1750, Price 5s.

This Book is printed in 8vo. and contains 289 Pages.

There is no Table of Contents, or Index to this Work. But the Subject of each Dialogue, the Names of each Perſon, or both, are ſpecified in the Pages preceding them; the Contents of which are as follow.

Dialogue I. On Sincerity in the Commerce of the World, between Dr. *Henry Moore*, and *Edmund Waller*, Eſq; p. 1.

Dialogue II. On Retirement, between Mr. *Abraham Cowley*, and the Rev. Mr. *Thomas Sprat*, related in a Letter to the Rt. Hon. Earl of St. *Albans*. p. 41.

Dialogue III. On the Golden Age of Q. *Elizabeth*, between the Hon. *Robert Digby*, Dr. *Arbuthnot*, and Mr. *Addiſon*; occaſioned by a View of *Kenelworth* Caſtle, in the Year 1716, p. 93.

Dialogue IV. Between Dr. *Digby*, Dr. *Arbuthnot*, and Mr. *Addiſon*, p. 129.

Dialogue V. On the Conſtitution of the *Engliſh* Government, between Sir *John Maynard*, Mr. *Somers*, and Biſhop *Burnet*, written in the Year 1689, p. 173.

Dialogue VI. Continuation of the ſame, p. 251, to the End.

To the Whole is prefixed a Preface, by Way of *Dialogue* between the *Editor* and *Bookſeller*, in which is contained ſome Account of the Work. However, as it is novel it may be the moſt entertaining Extract, as follows.

Preface.———As ſoon as my good Fortune had thrown the following curious *Dialogues* into my Hands, I determined forthwith to give them, in full Meaſure, and in the beſt Manner, to the deſerving Public; with this View, having enriched them with a Courſe of Notes, critical and explanatory, I ſent them to a *Bookſeller* of good Credit, and acquainted him, in a civil Way, that though I demanded for myſelf but a moderate Share of the Profits, I ſhould conſent to a large Impreſſion, even 2000.———

Calling

Calling upon him ſometime afterwards, ——we fell into the following Converſation.——

Bookſeller.

——Two Thouſand Copies!——I tell you honeſtly, Sir, I dare venture on no more than 250.

Editor.

What! not venture largely on theſe *Dialogues*. Look you, Mr. —— I take you for a Man of Senſe and Knowledge in your Buſineſs; you cannot be ignorant, that what I offer you is no vulgar Traſh of either antient or modern Perſons. You have here a Collection of choice and authentic Converſations, not between Men of obſcure Names, or, which is worſe, between thoſe Shadows of *Men* without Name. The A's and B's of every Alphabet. The *Speakers* in the *Dialogues* are real Perſons; Men, once fairly exiſting in the World; nay, and the moſt reſpectable of their Time. The very ſame, many of them, whoſe Works you ſell ſo well and ſo creditably live by.

Bookſeller.

True, Sir, but Poſthumous Works you know.——

Editor.

I grant you, Sir, as to Sermons of Divines, or even Eſſays, and Fragments of Politicians; but theſe, though poſthumous, are of much better Birth, complete Pieces, I aſſure you; and though not intended for the public Eye, drawn up with as much Fidelity and Exactneſs, as if they were. And let me tell you, the very Circumſtance of their having paſſed in private between Friends gives them ſo much the Air of a Secret, that it cannot fail to pique the Reader's Curioſity, and carry off a large Impreſſion.

Bookſeller.

Indeed, Sir, if the Subject had been of a happier Caſt, that Daſh of a Secret might——

Editor.

Oh! I underſtand you. If theſe *Dialogues* had turned on ſome Love-adventure, or Court-Intrigue****

VI.

A Short View of the Families of the Scottiſh *Nobility, their Titles, Marriages, Iſſue, Deſcents, the Poſts of Honour and Profit they hold in the Government; their Arms, Mottos, and chief Seats; to which are added the ſeveral Liſts following*, viz. *a Liſt of all the Peers, who have ſerved in Parliament ſince the Union; a Liſt of all thoſe who have been made Knights of the Order of the Thiſtle; an Account of that Order; an Account of the antient Parliament of* Scotland; *of the Regalia, &c. of that Kingdom. A Liſt of the principal Officers of State in* Scotland; *a general Scheme of Precedence, &c. Alſo an Index of the Peers of* Scotland, *ſpecifying the Time of their reſpective Creations, and Summons to Parliament, the Titles of their eldeſt Sons, &c. by Mr.* Salmon.

London; printed for *W. Owen*, 1759, Price 3s.

This Work is printed in 12mo. and contains 287 Pages.

The Editor has prefixed an Advertiſement, which gives us a conciſe Account of the Work, and the Motives to its preſent Publication, *viz.*

The late ingenious Mr. *Salmon* being encouraged by the favourable Reception his *Short View of the Families of the preſent* Engliſh *Nobility* met with from the Public, ſet himſelf about preparing a Second Edition of it for the Preſs, and in order to a compleat View of the *Britiſh* Peerage, compiled the following Account of the Families of the Nobility of *Scotland*; and alſo a like Account of the Peers of *Ireland*; but died, juſt as theſe three Volumes were ready for the Preſs.

The Papers being put into my Hands, it was thought proper, at that Time, to print only the Second Edition of his View of the Peerage of *England*, corrected, and continued to the Time of its Publication; but that Edition being moſtly bought up, we have ventured now to offer to the Public the two ſupplemental Volumes to that Peerage, being thoſe of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, finiſhed upon the ſame Plan, and in the ſame Manner with that of *England*, and corrected down to the very Day of Publication. As a Specimen of this Work, we ſhall ſelect the former Part of this Account of the *Knights* of the *Thiſtle*, or *Order* of St. *Andrew*, viz.

The *Order* of St. *Andrew*, according to ſome *Scotch* Writers, was inſtituted by King *Achaius*, about the Year 800, and revived by K. *James* V, in 1540; but it is generally believed, that the ſaid K. *James* V. was the firſt Founder of this *Order*, who, being inveſted with that of the *Garter*, from his Uncle *Henry* VIII. with the *Golden Fleece* from the Emperor, and the *Order* of St. *Michael* from *France*, reſolved to eſtabliſh an *Order* for *himſelf* and *Twelve Knights*, in Imitation of *Jeſus Chriſt* and his *twelve Apoſtles*: But the ſame King's Death, in 1542, ſoon after the Inſtitution of this *Order*, put an End to the Deſign; for, happening in the religious Times of the Reformation, it was thought impious to make ſo free with *Chriſt* and his *Apoſtles*; for which Reaſon

Reason it was scarce any more heard of 'till K. *James* VII. (Ld of *England*) renewed it, by making eight *Knights*, on *May* 29, 1687, from which Time the Beginning of this *Order* is more truly to be dated.****

VII.

Philosophical Miscellanies on various Subjects; to which is prefixed, an Account of the Author, and his Works in general, by himself.

Per questo variar la natura è bella.

From the Original of M. Formey, *perpetual Secretary to the Royal Academy of* Berlin.

London; printed for *J. Hinton*, 1759, Price 3s.

This Work consists of 286 Pages in 12mo, and after the Author's Life the Contents of the several Essays treated of, *viz.*

Essay on Sleep, p. 1.

Essay on Dreams, p. 49.

The Value and Neglect of the Laws of Conversation, p. 77.

On the Scale of Beings, p. 95.

On the Order of Nature, p. 114.

On the Analogy between the Nourishment of the Soul and that of the Body, p. 129.

On the Principles of Happiness and Unhappiness in Marriage, p. 147.

On moral Liberty, p. 184.

Dissertation from the Principles of the Law of Nature, on lending Money at Interest, p. 231.

The Obligation of procuring ourselves the Conveniencies of Life, considered as a moral Duty, p. 255.

The Logic of Probabilities, p. 272.

To give our Readers an Idea of the Author's Stile and Genius, we shall make the following Extract from his Essay on the Scale of Beings, p. 95, *viz.*

It has long since been evident to those who are acquainted with the true Value of Sciences, that the Knowledge of Nature, and especially that Part of this Knowledge, called *Natural History*, is to be ranked among the most noble and advantageous Sciences. It not only gives us an Insight into Things of great Use to Society and Arts; but partly lays open to us the Laws of Nature, the Manner in which this vast Universe is governed, and permits us in some Measure to see through the Veil, which conceals the Creator of so many Wonders.

The Discoveries, within a Century past, in this Science, by a Spirit of true Philosophy, diffuse such glorious Lights, as lead to discover or conjecture what seems reserved solely to the *Author* of *Nature*.

Whether we survey *Nature* in great, or descend to the minutest Details, still we shall always find, not only what will fill our Minds with Admiration, but instruct us in the most important Truths.———

I no sooner recal the Ideas of the Animalcula, than the amazing Multiplicity of the *Works* of *Nature* presents itself to my Mind. I see that *Nature* diversifies its *Art* in as many Ways, and displays it in as many Places as is possible. On reviewing the three *Kingdoms* of *Nature*, the Mineral, the Vegetable and Animal, what an inconceivable Quantity of Creatures, how many Thousands of Sorts does the Mineral Kingdom afford, and all of a particular Figure and Quality! what a Diversity of Stones, Metals, and Minerals! if we proceed to the *Vegetable Kingdom*, our Admiration will be greatly increased. More than 30,000 of these have been described, yet very probably they are but a small Part of those in Being.****

VIII.

The Castle-Builders; or, the History of William Stephens, *of the* Isle of Wight, *Esq; lately deceased; a political Novel, never before published in any Language.*

In ev'ry Work, regard the Writer's End;
Since none can compass more than they intend.

London; printed for the Author, 1759, Price 2s. 6d. *Cabe.*

This Work is comprised in 198 Pages, 8vo. to which is prefixed, a Dedication to Mrs. *Susannah* and Mrs. *Ann Stephens*; and at the Conclusion, a Table of Contents, wherein it is divided into seven Chapters, *viz.*

Chap. 1. An Account of his Predecessors.

——— 2. The Birth and Education of *William Stephens.*

——— 3. How he was abandoned by the *Tories*, and received by the *Whigs.*

——— 4. His Passage to, and Employment in *Scotland*, and return to *England.*

——— 5. Distressed in *England*; goes a Voyage to *America.*

——— 6. Takes a final Leave of his native Country.

Departs a second Time for *America*, and lives in Penury sixteen Years in *Georgia*, where he died.

——— 7. His Religion and Superstition.

Politics and Companions.

Prejudice and Prophecy.

Character and Family, *&c. &c.*

IX.

IX.

The genuine Remains in Verſe and Proſe of Mr. Samuel Butler, *Author of* Hudibras, *publiſhed from the original Manuſcripts, formerly in the Poſſeſſion of* W. Longueville, *Eſq; with Notes by* R. Thyer, *Keeper of the public Library at* Manchester.

London, printed for *J.* and *R. Tonſon*, 1759, Price 10s.

This Work is printed in 2 Vols. 8vo. the firſt Vol. containing 429 Pages, to which is prefixed the Names of the Subſcribers, including 27 Pages, and a commendatory Preface. There is alſo a Table of Contents, but too large to be inſerted here. The firſt Part of this Volume, to Page 271, contains Eſſays, *&c.* in Verſe; from thence to the End conſiſts of miſcellaneous Pieces in Proſe.

The ſecond Volume contains 512 Pages, which are divided into 121 Chapters, under the Denomination of Characters. To which is prefixed, a ſhort Preface.

As a Specimen of his Stile and Genius, we ſhall give an Extract from Vol. I. Page 1, under the Title of *The Elephant in the Moon*, ſaid to be intended by the Author for a Satyr on the Royal Society.

A learn'd Society *of late,*
The Glory of a foreign State,
Agreed, upon a Summer's Night,
To ſearch the Moon *by her own Light;*
To take an Inventory of all
Her real Eſtate, and perſonal;
And make an accurate Survey
Of all her Lands, and how ſhe lay,
As true as that of Ireland, *where*
The ſly Surveyors ſtole a Shire;
To obſerve her Country, how 'twas planted,
With what ſh' abounded moſt, or wanted;
And make the proper'ſt Obſervations,
For ſettling of new Plantations,
If the Society *ſhould incline*
To attempt ſo glorious a Deſign.
This was the Purpoſe of their meeting,
For which they choſe a Time as fitting;
When at the Full, her radiant Light
And Influence do were at their Height.
And now the lofty Tube, the Scale,
With which they Heav'n itſelf aſſail,
Was mounted full againſt the Moon;
And all ſtood ready to fall on,
Impatient who ſhould have the Honour
To plant an Enſign firſt upon her.
When one, who, for his deep Belief,
Was Virtuoſo *then in chief,*
Approv'd the moſt profound, and wiſe
To ſolve Impoſſibilities,
Advancing gravely, to apply
To th' optic Glaſs his judging Eye;
Cry'd ſtrange!—then reinforc'd his Sight
Againſt the Moon *with all his Might,*
And bent his penetrating Brow,
As if he meant to gaze her through.

X.

The Life of Edward, *Earl of* Clarendon, *Lord High Chancellor of* England, *and Chancellor of the Univerſity of* Oxford, *containing an Account of his Life from his Birth till the Reſtoration in* 1660, *written by himſelf; printed from his original Manuſcript, given to the Univerſity of* Oxford, *by the Heirs of the late Earl of* Clarendon.

Oxford; printed at the *Clarendon*-Printing-Houſe, 1759.

This Work conſiſts of 3 Vols. in 8vo. Price 15s.

The Firſt Vol. contains 264 Pages, which are divided into 6 Parts. In the Preface, the Editor gives us an Account of the Work, and the Reaſons why it has been ſo long concealed, *&c.* for which Purpoſes the following Extracts may ſuffice.

The Reader can deſire no better Recommendation of the Hiſtory now publiſhed, than to be aſſured, that it is the genuine Work of the great Earl of *Clarendon*. The Work itſelf bears plain Characteriſtics of its Author. The ſame Dignity of Sentiment and Style, which diſtinguiſhes the Hiſtory of the Rebellion, and all other the Works of this noble Writer breaths through the whole Performance.

The Work here offered to the Public, conſiſt of two Parts. The Second, which is the moſt important and intereſting Part of the Work, is the Hiſtory of the Earl of *Clarendon*'s Life, from the Year 1660, to 1667; from the Reſtoration to the Time of his Baniſhment, and includes in it the moſt memorable Tranſactions of thoſe Times. It may therefore be conſidered in two Views. It is a ſecond Part of Lord *Clarendon*'s Life, and is alſo a Continuation of his former Hiſtory, intituled, *The Hiſtory of the Rebellion from the Year* 1660, where that ends with the Year 1667. This is carefully printed without any material Variation from a Manuſcript of Lord *Clarendon*'s own Hand-writing.

To this is prefixed the Hiſtory of the Earl of *Clarendon*'s Life from his Birth to the Year 1660, extracted from another Manuſcript of Lord *Clarendon*'s.****

To this Volume is annexed a general Index, referring to the Pages of the Folio Edition of the Hiſtory of the Rebellion; the ſecond Volume is filled the firſt of the Continuation, and contains 539 Pages; the third

third Volume conſiſts of 452 Pages, towards the Concluſion of which we have the following Particulars of the Earl of *Clarendon*.

The leſs of Buſineſs he had, he was the more vacant to ſtudy the Language and the Manners and the Government of that Nation*. He made a Collection of and read many of the beſt Books which are extant in that Language, eſpecially in the Hiſtories of their Civil and Eccleſiaſtical State. Upon the reading the Pontifical Hiſtory written by *Illeſcas* in two Volumes, and continued by one or two others in three other Volumes, he begun there firſt his *Animadverſions upon the Superiority and Supremacy of the Pope*, which he afterwards continued to a perfect Work. Here he reſumed the Continuation of his *Devotions on the Pſalms*, and other Diſcourſes of Piety and Devotion, which he reviewed and enlarged in his later Times of Leiſure. Though he underwent in this Employment many Mortifications of ſeveral Kinds, yet he ſtill acknowledged that he learned much during the Time of his being in *Spain*, from whence he returned a little before the Battle of *Worceſter*; and after the King's miraculous Eſcape into *France*, he quickly waited upon his Majeſty, and was never ſeparated from his Perſon, till ſixteen or ſeventeen Years after by his Baniſhment.

This he called his third and moſt bleſſed Receſs, in which God vouchſafed to exerciſe many of his Mercies towards him. And tho' he entered into it with many very diſconſolate Circumſtances; yet in a ſhort Time, upon the Recovery of a better State of Health, and being remitted into a Poſture of Eaſe and Quietneſs, and ſecure from the Power of his Enemies, he recovered likewiſe a marvellous Tranquillity and Serenity of Mind, by making a ſtrict Review and Recollection into all the Actions, all the Faults and Follies, committed by himſelf and others in his laſt continued Fatigue of ſeventeen or eighteen Years; in which he had received very many ſignal Inſtances of God's Favour, and in which he had ſo behaved himſelf, that he had the good Opinion and Friendſhip of thoſe of the beſt Fame, Reputation and Intereſt, and was generally believed to have deſerved very well of the King and Kingdom.

In all this Retirement he was very ſeldom vacant, and then only when he was under ſome ſharp Viſitation of the Gout, from reading excellent Books, or writing ſome Animadverſions and Exercitations of his own, as appears by the Papers and Notes which he left.

* *Spain.*

Pamphlets, &c.

A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Jones, by Joſeph Stokes, A. M. 1s. *M. Cooper.*

A Letter from the Ducheſs of *M.* in the Shades to the great Man, 1s. 6d. *S. Hooper, Strand.*

The ſecond Journal of Chriſtian Frederic Poſt, on a Meſſage from the Governor of Penſilvania, to the Indians on the Ohio, 1s. *J. Wilkie.*

Obſervations on the Uſe of Bathing, warm and cold; the Diſeaſes they will cure, and Directions for uſing them with Safety and Pleaſure, 1s. 6d. *Davis.*

The Parents Guide in the Management of Children in the Meaſles, 1s. 6d. *Jackſon.*

Secret Inſtructions of the Jeſuits, 1s. 6d. *Whitridge.*

A compleat Liſt of his Majeſty's Army at home and abroad, with their Dates, as they rank in each Regiment and in the Army. *Millan.*

A Sketch of the Character of her Royal Highneſs the late Princeſs Royal of Orange and of England. Tranſlated from the original French, publiſhed at the Hague, 6d. *Coote.*

Some further Remarks on naval Affairs, in which is a fair, impartial Enquiry into the Right which Engliſhmen have by the Treaty of 1674, of taking Enemies Property found aboard neutral Ships. *Davis.*

The Review of a free Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil, 1s. 6d. *Rivington* and *Fletcher.*

A new Method of propagating Fruit-trees, illuſtrated with Figures on two Copper-plates, by Thomas Barnes, 1s. 6d. *Baldwin.*

Single Sermons.

A Sermon on the particular Excellence and true State of the Bath Infirmary, preached at the Abbey Church at Bath, on Sunday, April 22, 1759, by R. Olive. *Henderſon.*

A Sermon preached in the Portugueſe Jews Synagogue, on Friday the 16th of February, 1759, by Moſes Cohen de Azevedu, 1s. *Whitridge.*

Poetry.

Time, Wiſdom and Glory, a Poem, moſt humbly addreſſed to his Royal Highneſs George, Prince of Wales, on occaſion of his Birth-day, June 4, 1759. By John Lockman, 6d. *Dodſley.*

Hymns compoſed on various Subjects, by J. Hart, 1s. 6d. *Keith.*

The RIVER SEINE from Rouen to the Sea. with the Road and Town of HAVRE DE GRACE.
British Statute Miles.
0 1 2 3 5 10 15
ENGLISH CHANNEL
PART OF
NORMANDY
PAYS D'AUGE
LIEUVIN
ROUMOIS
Caurille
Octeville
Bleville
Cape de la Here
Little Road
L'Eclat
Ingouville
Ste Adresse
Harfleur
Gueneville
Tancarville
Radicatel
Pillequier
Caudebec
I. du Trait
la Meillemye
Du Clair
ROUEN
Anneville
Quatelen
Bourdelourille
Ste Pierre
Petite Couronne
Port St Ouen
Elbeuf
Freneuse
Pont de l'Arche
Jumiege
le Vieux Port
Hauville
Moulin des Cottes
la Bouille
Pont Audemer
Ouillebeuf
Rille R.
la Roque
Pierfleur
Fatouville
HONFLEUR
Villerville
Heuqueville
Trouville
Touque
Berville
Trouville Bank
Dive Point and River
Villerville
Auberville
Ste Sauveur Sur Dive
Leg Bank
HAVRE DE GRACE
Great Road
SEINE RIVER
Antfar Bank
Fl. Hol
N.B. When Havre de Grace was Bombarded by Admiral Rodney July 4th 1759. the Bomb Vessels were placed in the Narrow Channel of the River leading to Harfleur. it being the most proper and only place to do Execution from.
N.E.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For JULY, 1759.

AS we have lately received Advice, by Authority, that Rear Admiral *Rodney*, on Board his Majeſty's Ship the *Achilles*, with other of his Majeſty's Ships and Bombs, off *Havre de Grace*, *July* the 6th, burnt and deſtroyed ſeveral Magazines of Stores, a great Number of Flat-bottom'd Boats, *&c.* (See our *Chronological Memoirs*, p. 162.) We think proper to inform our Readers, that in our *Magazine* for *September* 1757, we gave an accurate Chart of the *Engliſh* Channel, wherein all the Sea Ports and Cities, Towns, Bays and Harbours are carefully laid down, from *London* to the Land's End on the *Britiſh* Shore, and from *Oſtend* to *Bayonne* in the Bay of *Biſcay*. We likewiſe then gave a conciſe Account of the moſt conſiderable Cities, Ports, Bays, *&c.* of *France*, and particularly of *Havre de Grace*. (See the *Miſcellaneous Correſpondence*, p. 622.) We may likewiſe add to that Account, that it is ſituate about 10 Miles from *Caen*, to the North Eaſt, and 7 from *Liſieux* to the North, and though not large, is a pleaſant, well-built Town, and a Place of good Trade. *Francis* the 1ſt, and *Henry* II. fortified this Town, to defend it from the Invaſions of the *Engliſh*. *Lewis* XIII. added to it a Citadel, flank'd with four Royal Baſtions. In the Reign of *Charles* the IXth, it was ſeiſed by the Proteſtants, and by them delivered over to Queen *Elizabeth* in 1652; but the next Year it was vigorouſly beſieged by the *French*, and as courageouſly defended by the *Engliſh*, under the Earl of *Warwick*, but by reaſon of a Peſtilence in the Town, they were forced to ſurrender on the 17th of *July*, 1563. This Town was alſo almoſt wholly deſtroyed by the Fire of the *Engliſh* Bombs in the Year 1694.

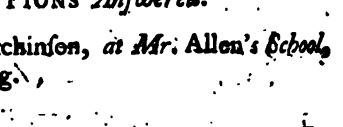
There are ſeveral trading Companies ſet up in this Town, *viz.* thoſe of *Africa*, *Senega*, *Guinea*, the *French* Iſlands, and many others. There is a conſtant Communication and Connection of commercial Intereſt between *Rouen* and *Paris*. *Havre* has alſo the principal Share in the Fiſhery, particularly in the North Seas, and for Herrings, not only in the *Channel*, but on the Back of the Sands of *Yarmouth*; and the Merchants here lay up their Ships, which are too large to go up the River. We have now given a Print of the Town of *Havre*, Fortifications, *&c.* The Width of the River *Seine*, at the Entrance into the Bay, *&c.* will be eaſily ſeen by the Scale on the ſaid Map.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 227, *anſwered by* Mr. W. Hutchinſon, *at* Mr. Allen's *School, at* Spalding.

PUT EF $= x$, EQ $= 36 = a$, Radius $= 1$.

Then $x : 1 :: 1 : a : \frac{a}{x} =$ Sine of the required Angle, and $\sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}} =$ its Co-ſine; whence by Art. 444 of *Simpſon's* Fluxions $\sqrt{1 - \frac{a^2}{x^2}}$



$\times \frac{a^2}{x^2}$ a *Maximum*, or $\frac{x^2 - q^2}{x^6}$ a *Maximum*. In Fluxions $\frac{2x^7\dot{x} - 6x^7\dot{x} + 6a^2x^5\dot{x}}{x^{12}} = 0$,

brought out of Fluxions $2x^2 = 3a^2$, and $x = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \times a = 36.741$. Whence the required Angle is $= 54^\circ : 44'$.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Foster, *Mr.* W. Chapman, Hindoniensis, *Mr.* W. Freeman, *and Mr.* Thomas Robinson *the Proposer.*

Question 228, *answered by Mr.* S. Cole, *and Mr.* George Brown, *at* Portsmouth.

PUT $c = 1728$, the cubical Inches in the given Cone, $x =$ Height of the Cone; then $\frac{3}{4}x =$ the Height of the Part immersed in Water: But similar Cones are to each other as the Cubes of their Heights, $\therefore x^3 : \frac{27}{64}x^3 :: c : \frac{27}{64}c = 735.85 =$ the Quantity of Water in cubic Inches that runs over; the Weight of which is 26 lb. 9 oz. 3 drs. *Averdupois* $=$ the Weight of the Cone, by *Hydrostatics*. *Q. E. I.*

The same, answered by Mr. George Brown, *at* Portsmouth.

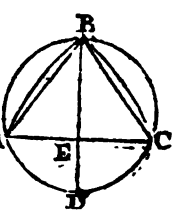
THE Center of Gravity of any Cone, is distance from the Vertex, $\frac{3}{4}$ of its Axis; hence $\sqrt[3]{4}^3 : \sqrt[3]{3}^3 :: 1728 : 729$ solid Inches, immersed in the Water, consequently the Quantity of Water run over will be 729 cubic Inches; and the specific Gravity of the Water, will be to that of the Cone, as 729 to 1728, or as 27 to 64. *Q. E. D.*

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Woode, Hindoniensis, *and by Mr.* T. Bosworth, *the Proposer.*

Question 229 *by Mr.* Brownbridge, *is an old Question that has been answered in other Authors. See Mr.* Emerson's *Fluxions*, *p.* 128. *However it has been answered here by Mr.* J. Foster, *Mr.* J. Scot, *Mr.* W. Freeman, *and Mr.* W. Eaton.

Question 230, *answer'd by Mr.* T. Barker, *of* Westhall, Suffolk.

PUT $x = BD$, $y = BE$, $a = 1467.96875$, $b = 400$, and $c = 0.7854$.



Then $x - y = ED$, and $\sqrt{x-y \times y} = AE$.

Whence cx^2, $\frac{4}{3}y\sqrt{x-y \times y}$, $y\sqrt{x-y \times y}$, is $=$ to the Circle, Parabola, and Triangle respectively.

Then $\left.\begin{array}{l} cx^2 - \frac{4}{3}y\sqrt{x-y \times y} = a \\ \frac{4}{3}y\sqrt{x-y \times y} - y\sqrt{x-y \times y} = b \end{array}\right\}$ per Quest.

Now from the first, $y\sqrt{x-y \times y} = \overline{cx^2 - a} \times \frac{1}{3}$, therefore by substituting this Value in the last, we have $\overline{cx^2 - a} \times \frac{1}{3} = b$, whence $x = \sqrt{\frac{46 + a}{c}} = 62.5$, then $y = 40$, and $AE = 30$. *Q. E. D.*

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Foster, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* G. Hicks, *Mr.* J. Woode, *Mr.* W. Allen, Hindoniensis, *Mr.* J. Scot, *Mr.* G. Brown, *Mr.* W. Eaton, *Mr.* W. Freeman, *and by Mr.* J. Hammond, *the Proposer.*

Question

Question 231, *not answered, which we now promise our Correspondents, will be the last inserted, without an Answer by the Proposer.*

Question 222, *answered by* Hullsiensis.

LET $b = 39{,}13$ Inches, the Length of the simple Pendulums:
$a = 3{,}1415738$ Do. = Arc of 5°.
$g = 6{,}829476$ Do. the 1st Velocity in Half a Second.
$b = 1$, ——— the Time of describing the Space g.
m = the Space that would be generated in the Time b, with the Velocity g in vacuo, by a Force = the Bodies specific Gravity in the given Medium; and temperate Air being to Lead, as .0012 : 11,34, or 1 : 9450, which put = p and q respectively. Also allowing the Space a Body falls in vacuo = 16,1 Feet in 1″ of Time from Rest; then the Space freely descended in Half a Minute = 48,3 Inches = s; and the Velocity v = 96,6 acquired; and let c, c and n, represent the Diameters of the 1 Oz. 2 Oz. and 4 Oz. Balls. Then per Mr. *Simpson*'s Essays, Proposition 1st, 2d, and 3d of the Motion and Resistance of pendulous Bodies in a Medium. We have, 9450 : 9449 : : 96,6 : m. Suppose that Part of the Resistance which is uniform, to be to the Force of Gravity, as m : 1; and let d, be the Space over which the Body must move with its Velocity uniformly, continued to meet with a Resistance from the other Part sufficient to take away its whole Motion; whence $2m b \times \frac{4a^2}{3d}$ = the Excess of the Arc described in the whole Descent above the Arc described in the subsequent Ascent. And since the Resistances of the Balls, are as the Square of their Diameter; let n, represent severally, their Ratios of Resistance of a given Power of the Velocity. Then $\frac{d a^{1-n}}{2 : b^{2-n} \times \overline{1-n}}$ = the Number of Oscillations made by each, and $p b^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 1 + \frac{c^2}{6 d^2} - \frac{2 c^3}{9 d^3}$, &c. = the Time of one Oscillation; and let y = the mean Differences of the Times of Oscillation; and we shall have, $y \times \frac{d a^{1-n}}{2 : b^{2-n} \times \overline{1-n}}$ = the Time that each Ball was in Motion nearly.

N. B. *The Proposer's Answer to* 222, *being mislaid, was omitted in the last* Magazine, *but is here inserted.*

New Questions *to be answered.*

Question 244.

By Mr. John Hammond, *of* Folkstone.

SUPPOSE a Vessel in the Form of the Frustum of a Cone, the Ratio of whose Top and Bottom Diameters are as 5 to 3; the perpendicular Depth is just 12 Inches, what must the said Diameters be, for the said Vessel to contain just 14 Ale Gallons?

Question 245.

By Mr. Thomas Bosworth, *of* Dosthorpe.

IN a right-angled Triangle; given the Radius of the inscribed Circle = d (= 30,) and the Distance of its Center from the Center of the circumscribing Circle = e (= 50;) to find the Sides.

Queſtion 246.

By Mr. Thomas Robinſon, *of* Biddick.

LET a String be faſtened to a Bullet, and it being whirled round, making Peripheries parallel to the Horizon. Each Revolution in 2 Seconds of Time, and admit the centrifugal Force is to the Gravitation as 2 is to 3. *Quere* the Length of the String and Bullet?

SIR,

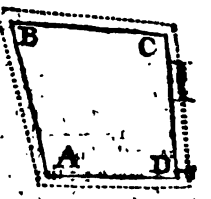
The following Queſtion, or rather ſomething like it, hath been publiſhed elſewhere; but as the Solution is required by a different Method from what I have ſeen; I wiſh it might have a Place in your *Magazine*,

J. Scott.

Queſtion 247.

By Mr. J. Scott, *at* Cowthorne.

IN the Fiſhpond A B C D, there is given the Sides A D = 36, D C = 35, C B = 40, and A B = 38 Yards; the Angle at A 108° 12′ 24″, the Angle at B = 70, the Angle at C = 94° 15′ 36″, and the Angle at D = 86° 32′; and the Fiſhpond to be ſurrounded with an Area of 700 Yards, and every where of the ſame Breadth; to find the Breadth of the Walk, without the Application of Algebra?



BAROMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS *made at* Hull, *in* June 1759, *by Mr.* Waddington.

1759 *June.*	Barom. Inches.	1759 *June.*	Barom. Inches.
1	29,25	16	29,90
2	29,22	17	30,04
3	29,18	18	30,11
4	29,36	19	30,18
5	29,43	20	30,08
6	29,30	21	29,79
7	29,70	22	29,85
8	29,98	23	30,01
9	29,96	24	30,03
10	29,92	25	29,91
11	29,43	26	29,95
12	29,50	27	29,75
13	29,12	28	29,61
14	29,74	29	29,33
15	29,85	30	29,45.

By the Barometer I have fixed a *Farenheit*'s Thermometer, in a low Room, where the Sun never ſhines, by which I obſerved the natural Heat of the hotteſt Day this Month at Noon, to be 72°: or 17°. above temperate, and the coolest Day at Noon to be 44°: or 11° under temperate.

We think proper to acquaint our Readers, that we have been favoured with a Series of Obſervations on the late Comet, made abroad, from the latter End of March *to the Beginning of* May, *in which Time it paſſed through almoſt half a great Circle of the Heavens, below our Horizon, theſe we ſhall communicate in our next* Magazine, *with a Copper-plate Print to illuſtrate the ſame; by this Means we ſhall have a full Confirmation of its being the Comet predicted by Dr.* Halley, *and alſo at the ſame Time a proper* Eclairciſſement *of the* THEORY *of* Cometary ASTRONOMY.

N. B. When the Authors of the LONDON MAGAZINE ſhall again do us the Honour to copy our Plates, we beg the Favour of them not to abridge, diſtort and ſpoil them; for that of the Comet in their laſt Month can deſerve no other Title, than

Monſtrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademtum. Virg. Æn. III.

JULY.

JULY. *A Poem.*

Jam clarus occultum Anacreontæ pater
Oftendit ignem: jam Pyrœon furit,
Et ſtella vefani Leonis,
Sole dies referente ſiticos. Hor.

BEhold! *July* refulgent *Summer* brings,
And welcome breezes play upon his wings;
With grateful coolneſs to allay the pow'r
Of ardent *Phœbus* fervor-bearing hour:
How ſultry elſe muſt prove the *Summer*'s reign!
How much like *Afric*'s look *Britannia*'s plain!
Like *Afric*'s, when the yellow-enlooth'd vales
Are ſeldom cheriſh'd by the ſouthern gales;
Or friendly ſhow'rs with genial pow'r fraught,
To quench the fervor, and allay the drought;
Revive the drooping plants and languid flow'rs,
And recent tranſport yield the rural pow'rs.
Such gifts are thine, *Britannia*, queen of iſles,
Thine *Spring*'s ſoft bluſhes and fair *Summer*'s ſmiles;
The ſtarming breezes and enliv'ning rays,
That gild the verdure of the *ſummer'd* days;
Soft blending with the all-maturing light,
Of pow'r eſſential, boundleſs ſolar might;
Without whoſe glance muſt nature ſtill have been
A chaos, maſs of unenliven'd mein,
And not her *Maker* evidently ſeen.
Great King of day, thy pomp and pow'r I ſing,
From whom the tribes of vegetation ſpring;
And round whoſe car, in circling order wait
The ſmiling *Seaſons* in ſucceſſive ſtate;
The *Zephyrs* and the timely rains to form,
To ſooth the tempeſt, and ſuppreſs the ſtorm:
Nor left the cavern, vein'd with marble o'er,
And min'ral kingdoms own thy plaſtic pow'r.
Th' obdurate rock, impregnated by thee,
Forms pureſt ſtones of deep lucidity;
And luſt'rous di'monds do abſorb thy rays,
And mimic light collected in a blaze:
From thee its purple takes the *Amethyſt*,
In thy own colour is the *Topaz* dreſt,
And by the *Ruby* is thy glow confeſt.
Thou ſcatter'ſt round all light, and life, and grace,
Or bluſhes *Nature*, or denudes her face;
Now ſee the bloſſoms, pride of all the day,
Before the *Solſtice* wither and decay;
In morning, fluſh'd with *Flora*'s utmoſt care,
At noon, the ſport of ev'ry breath of air:
All ſhrunk, they from the tender ſtamen fly,
Now here, now there, and in an inſtant die.
What pity this! to ſee the blooming race
So ſoon bereft of ev'ry blooming grace!
Clariſſa thus, the ſweeteſt, loveliеſt maid,
That danc'd the plain, or grac'd the rural ſhade,
At morn of life was fluſh'd with ev'ry bloom,
But e'er its noon,——a *ſhadow* of the *tomb*.
Lo! where you tow'r claims its ſacred head,
The gay *Clariſſa*'s blended with the dead!
There ev'ry night the ſtarnleſs ſwains forlorn,
And cypreſs offer, or below her urn
With copious tears, their tributary flow,
Expreſſive of their melancholy woes:
But chiefly *Damon*, poor unhappy ſwain,
Seems moſtly anguiſh'd with deſpairing pain:
And oft at midnight-noon with ſorrow goes,
And o'er her grave thus vents his plaintive woes.
"Alas! *Clariſſa*, where's thy beauty flown,
Thy ſparkling eyes, thy roſy colour gone?
Where's all thy charms, that us'd the ſwains delight?
Where's all thy charms, that ſhone ſo peerleſs bright?
That *Flora* dreſt the vernal fields for thee,
But bloom no more, but droop with miſery.
When here,——what tranſport fill'd the fragrant breeze!
But now, tho' fragrant, yet it cannot pleaſe:
The warbling birds then ſung tranſporting lays;
But now refuſe their warbling voice to raiſe:
When here, the meadows ſmil'd upon the view;
But now the meadows wear a mournful hue:
The groves ſeem'd pleas'd *Clariſſa*'s charms to ſhade;
But now they wither, and deplore the maid:
All's gloomy round.——I from all pleaſure fly,
And aſk no bleſſing, ſave the bliſs to die.
——In peaceful ſilence ſleep, thou deareſt maid!
Myſelf the guardian of thy virtuous ſhade,
Will watch thy duſt,——'till death me ſuccour bring,
And to thy ſhade my fleeting ſpirits wing."
So mourns the ſwain, and ſorrowing ſings the *Muſe*,
But, ceaſing ſorrow, *Summer* lays purſue:
Thick in the ſolar beams, lo! myriads play,
Myriads of inſects, and condenſe the day;
Swarming abroad, from ev'ry hole they pour,
And ſportive wanton, by the air up-bore;
How many people the long ſtreams of light!
How many o'er the pool renew their flight!
Many with vagrant wings explore the glade,
And ſome delight them in the green-wood ſhade:
Others, o'er all the ſurface of the ground,
Awake the *hum*, that ceaſeleſs rages round:
In varied forms, the ſhort-liv'd nations play,
'Till frowning *Winter* ſweeps them all away:
An emblem juſt of riot-loving man,
Whoſe days are ſhort; whoſe life's a very ſpan:
As *Summer*-inſects he a *ſeaſon* ſhines;
In vicious ſearches ſenſual pleaſure finds,
This hour enjoys them, and the next reſigns
His rapt'rous joys, deceptious joys!—For why?
O fatal truth, man breath'd not but to die.
——In blazing pomp of noon, I next ſurvey
The ſult'ry *Summer*, and the fervid day.

Now

Now *Sol* thick pours his arid ſtreams of light
And ev'ry proſpect dazzles on the ſight:
One fervent flood invades the landſkips all;
The herbage ſickens, and the flowers fall:
All *Nature* pants.——The herds to ſhades retire,
And ſilence ſeizes all the feather'd choir:
In chaſms, ſee! the parching meads divide,
And languid look the Meadows verdant pride.
No more brisk *echoes*, from their vocal cell,
Reſponſive, on the rural accents dwell.
——All hail! ye ſtreamlets now,——all hail! ye ſhades,
Whoſe native coolneſs ev'ry *Zephyr* aids;
Here will I from the ſult'ry rays retreat,
Elude the ardor of the noon-tide heat;
Compos'dly calm, contemplatively think,
Or ſleep, reclin'd upon the moſſy brink
Of gliding ſtreams, that creep their ſhades between,
And add cool comfort to th' embower'd ſcene:
Thus ſhun the raging fever of the day,
And undiſtreſs'd by heat, ſecurely lay;
Or on the ſhady ridge of ſome fair hill,
Whoſe ſhrubby ſides high-riſing beeches fill,
Behold the herds and flocks promiſcuous rove,
In rude confuſion, thro' the plain and grove:
While ſome, incumbent on the verdure lie,
And ſome in gambols o'er the verdure fly:
Some ſeek the ſtream, and thirſty, bending drink,
And others ſtand compos'd upon its brink;
Or incompos'd, quick ſtart at inſects ſting,
And here and there their courſe with fury wing.
Dart in the flood, or break upon the ſhade,
Now burſt the copp'ce, and now the wood invade:
'Till free once more from ſharp, corroding pain,
Once more they venture on the open plain:
——Or by the ſide of ſome caſcadious ſteep,
Whoſe copious torrents ceaſeleſs murmurs keep,
And give a freſhneſs to the ambient air,
I'll ſhun the heat by now reſorting there,
And hear the ſounds of foaming waters roar,
As down the rocks anomalous they pour
Their algid ſtreams in melancholy wail,
To join the ſtill *Maanders* of the vale.
——What means this ſudden change! this darkneſs drear!
This ſullen ſilence, and this inſtant fear!
At once, lo! *Sol* thick-riſing clouds inveſt,
And all the day in ſudden twilight's dreſt:
The ſongſter tribes forget their tuneful loves,
And ſeek the ſhelter of the inmoſt groves:
The conſcious beaſts the meads and plains forſake,
And ſudden ſanction in the coppice take;
To home the fright'ned cottager repairs,
And heaves his boſom, full of new-born cares,
Affright'ned thus, while all in fear remain,
Quick ſhoots the light'ning 'thwart the ſad'ned plain:
At diſtance now is heard the mutt'ring noiſe,
Of riſing thunder, *Panamphaeus*'i voice,
Bright, and more bright, the flaſhing light'nings ſhow;
Loud, and more loud, the peals of thunder grow:
'Till aggrandiz'd by peal ſucceeding peal,
Earth from her center groans, and heaven ſeems to reel.
In rapid deluge from the wide-rent ſky,
Or ſhow'rs of rain, or rain congealed fly;
The livid light'ning's, red with fatal ire,
The foreſts tops, or the thatch'd cottage fire:
Here ſtretch the harmleſs herds, a lifeleſs heap,
And blaſt the lambkins there, and kill the ſheep;
Or, oh! ſaxif'rous thought! their fatal blow
Diſſolves the human frame to ſhades below:
Appall'd, I ceaſe ſuch awful dread purſue,
The tempeſt's o'er, and *Nature* ſmiles a-new.
Yet *Sol* recovers not his potent ſway,
But mildly ſmiles upon the ſinking day;
'Till amber eve does to her poſt repair,
And takes her ſtation in the midway air:
With ſhadowy pomp, and gradual ſtep proceeds,
And gathers o'er the hills, the vales, the plains and meads;
At firſt ſcarce ſeen, ſhe ſweeps the face of things,
And now conſpicuous ſpreads her raven wings:
With heart at eaſe, and mind eſtrang'd from woes,
His flocks in fold, the ſhepherd homeward goes;
At whoſe return, his Offspring, lo! rejoice,
And leap, tranſported at his well-known voice.
By ſponſal love is he ſincere careſs'd,
And courts not *Morpheus* for reflective reſt.
——The falling evening but precedes the night,
Which, dark deſcending, quite excludes the light;
Yet does the night no horrors rude diſplay,
But timely falls to cloſe the *Summer*'s day.
——This happy *ſeaſon* does the gardens fill
With various things, to crown the careful ſkill
Of gard'ners, who induſtr'ouſly have watch'd
Preceding *ſeaſons*, and the *ſeaſons* catch'd:
——The *garden's* thirſty, and the *ſeaſon's* dry,
New planted trees with water now ſupply:
To ſeeding herbs now lend a watchful eye,
And with due moiſture ſeeding herbs ſupply;
The full-grown ſeeds collect withbout delay;
In green-houſe dry them, or in ſolar ray;
To catch voracious waſp, the vials fill
With ſweet metheglin, or with dulcid ale.
With * *Emmets* war.——The *vermin* now you ſee,
That haunt the garden, and frequent the tree,
Them all deſtroy, and with unſparing hand,
Let lifeleſs *vermin* ſtrew the cultur'd land:

So

* *Vide Laurence*'s Invention for deſtroying of *Ants*.

He shall in part their generation crush,
For wond'rous is their annual increase,
——*Endive* transplant: ——*Chardons* should
now be try'd;
And weed the trees that in the *nurs'ries* reside.
Still lay *carnations*, and from *July*-heat,
Their blossoms shade, and keep their bases wet:
From *cuttings* now the lov'ly *myrtles* raise,
And careful shade them from the solar blaze,
Sow Seeds of *Tulips*; prune exotic plants,
Sow annual seeds;——fresh earth the *orange*
wants.
——*Galenic* sages, that we hold full wise,
——This maxim give: ——"Superfl'ous
drink despise.".
The *Summer*'s heat ferments the mass of blood,
Which now prevent by use of slender food,
With cooling herbs:——The garden's rich
produce
Design'd for diet;——salutary use.
——From all those meats that viscous are
abstain;
Without there's need, from *Ptisan*'s now
refrain;
So health ensure, and long in health re-
main.

July the 18, 1759. *Musarum Amicus.*

The PLEASURES *of* RETIREMENT.

HAPPY the man, whose country seat
Affords a pleasing, calm retreat,
Beneath its shady bow'rs:
No heavy cares of public life;
No noisy parties clam'rous strife,
Disturb his peaceful hours.
Ambition dwells not in his breast;
No sting of envy break his rest;
No grief corrodes his mind;
No fierce desires of gold controul,
Or sway the dictates of his soul,
To heav'n's decrees resign'd;
With empty titles let the great,
And all the useless pomp of state,
Perpetuate their name:
Peace and contentment fills his cot,
And healthy temp'rance crowns his lot,
Tho' unadorn'd by fame.
Let others to preferment climb,
By daring some atrocious crime,
And rule the subject state:
Let the bold traitor heap up gold;
The price of his dear country sold,
By perfidy made great.
He lives beneath his humble home,
More blest than in the gilded dome,
Where guilt torments the breast.
To him retirement joy affords,
Fair competence supplies his board,
And virtue makes him blest.

June 7, 1759. *Lycidas.*

An ODE, *written upon concluding a sacred Heroic* Poem, *entituled* DAVIDEIS, *in* 12 *Books.*

I.

O Thou, the humble *Poet*'s friend!
Permit, the *Muse* her thanks to blend
In softly flowing song;
To *Thee*, supreme in heav'n above,
In earth beneath, the *God* of *Love*,
Alone, her lays belong.

II.

Without thy great, inspiring aid,
In vain is all our art display'd
To sing exalted things;
'Tis thine to bid each thought to glow,
Each swelling period fully flow,
And ope the sacred springs.

III.

Led by thy pure, celestial light,
Transporting, wonderful, and bright,
With confidence we soar;
To grov'ling *bards* leave lower themes,
Aonian founts, and *Pindus* dreams,
Which *Heathens* us'd of yore.

IV.

Before the *Muses* fictious birth,
Before *Parnassus* rose on earth,
Thy mighty pow'r was known;
Moses, by *thee* inspir'd of old,
Could truths, sublimely touch'd, unfold
In language not his own.

V.

With what applause, good *Job* we hear
Dwell on thy great, almighty fear,
And speak thy wond'rous worth!
Now, now, attend thy solemn sound,
Forth from the whirlwind burst around,
And shake the solid earth!

VI.

Too long, alas! the sons of fame
Have set at nought thy glorious name,
Licentious in their choice;
Too long, a vice-pursuing age
Applaud the vain, instructless page
With bold, unhallow'd voice.

VII.

A spark of thy pervading ray
With *David*'s troubles fraught,
And if the verse should merit raise,
Thine be the glory, thine the praise,
Great Author of each thought!

VIII.

Not threats, nor conflicts could controul
His steady confidence of soul,
Or quench his martial fire;
He patient, saw with faithful eyes,
Rewards descending from the skies,
Beyond his fond desire.

IX.

IX.

Sustain'd by thee, the hero rose
Above the malice of his foes,
With envy'd lustre shone;
His Guide and God prepar'd the way,
Dispers'd the clouds, reveal'd the day,
And fix'd him on the throne.

X.

If future works demand my care,
Those future works, O God prepare,
Productive of thy praise;
Let virtue, spotless virtue shine,
And shed a lustre all divine,
In these degen'rate days.

XI.

Whene'er I tune the moral strain,
I fear no consequence of pain,
My soul exults with joy;
My lines mislead no tender youth
Far from the paths of lovely truth,
And syren-like destroy.

XII.

If to be vain, can raise a name,
O keep me from the dear-bought fame,
Obscurely let me live;
Contented in a low estate,
I'll scorn the grandeur of the great,
And all the rich can give.

XIII.

Extend thy banner far and near,
Make millions round thy worth revere,
Thy favour'd *sons* inspire;
Arouse them for the glorious cause,
To propagate thy sacred laws
With true poetic fire.

XIV.

O! may *Britannia*'s favour'd isle
Enhance JEHOVAH's royal smile,
And join from shore to shore;
Let true religion's kindling ray
From soul to soul, its charms display
'Till time shall be no more.

Reading,
June 29, 1759. *James Stevens.*

ODE *on* PEACE.

AMIDST a jarring world's alarms,
Whilst the shrill trump, and din of arms,
Bellona's triumphs tell;
Whilst *British* heroes dying groans,
And orphans sighs, and widows moans,
Ambition's concert swell.
Amidst this wreck of human kind,
What sportive numbers can I find
To trim the festal lay?
My votive lyre must hang unstrung,
Thy worth, O *Westmoreland!* unsung,
'Till peace resumes her sway.
What tho' no hostile banners meet
On *Isis* banks, the muses seat,
To blast her bards repose;
Whilst foreign shores, each foreign flood,
Flows rubric with our country's blood,
What bard but shares her woes?
To thee, O *Fame!* tho' thron'd in state,
And *Phœbus*' sons around thee wait,
In vain their Pæans rise;
Thy soul, absorb'd in *Britain*'s cause,
But half enjoys the loud applause
When *Britain* bleeding lies.
Let halcyon peace, on downy wing,
Once more her herald olive bring,
Once more, by her inspir'd.
My tuneful song more blithe shall be,
Worthy the muse, and worthy thee,
By every muse admir'd.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For JULY 1759.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Saturday, June 23.

Hague, June 10. BY Accounts received here this Day, it appears, that Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's Head Quarters were on the 17th Instant at Erdberenberg, and that the Allied Army occupied the Heights of Buren, as the French did those of Essen and Meerhoff. From the Situation of the two Armies, which are so near each other, it is strongly expected that an Action of great Consequence is not far off.

By the last Account of the 8th Instant, the King of Prussia still kept his former Position, and nothing material had passed in Silesia.

Hague, July 6. By the last Accounts, which were of the 1st Instant, from the Allied Army in Westphalia, it appears, that his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick had changed his Position from Rittberg, and that his Head-Quarters were on the 30th past at Marienfeld, about which Place the Army was encamped. Marshal de Contades's Camp was between Lipspring and Ostschlangen. On the Morning of the 1st Instant, a smart Action passed between the two Regiments of French Hussars, Turpin and Berchiny, and five Squadrons of Prussian Hussars, in which the French lost about a Hundred and Fifty Men killed and taken, and the Rest were dispersed.

Hague, July 17. The laſt Letters we have received from the Allied Army are dated the 12th Inſtant, and contain among other Particulars, that Prince Ferdinand, whoſe Head-Quarters were at Oſnabrug, removed that Day to Boomte, a little Place near the Weſer: That Col. Luckner, with the Hunters under his Command, attacked near Diepnau, a French Detachment of 600 Men, Part of which he cut in Pieces, made about 200 Priſoners, and put the Reſt to flight. Theſe Letters add, that in the Night between the 12th and 13th, the French Troops that lie before Munſter attempted to carry the Town by Scalade: that they attacked it in five Places at once, but were repulſed every where with great Loſs.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Louiſbourg, June 6.

"THIS Day the two Admirals, Saunders and Holmes, ſailed from this Place with 10 Sail of 74 Gun Ships, 4 Frigates, and 4 Fireſhips, 3 Bombs, and about 120 Sail of Tranſports, ſome with Artillery, Proviſions, Horſes, &c. from Boſton; the Reſt with near 3000 Troops on board (the major Part Highlanders) and the Provincials, all for Quebec.

Admiral Durell ſailed from Halifax with 8 Sail of the Line and 2 Frigates, and we hear has got ſafe up the River St. Lawrence. In their Paſſage they took and ſent into this Place a French Frigate bound to Quebec with Ammunition, &c. This Place is repairing as faſt as poſſible, being in a moſt ſhattered Condition by the late Siege. We hear that two Ships of 74 Guns each are come into Halifax; and that as ſoon as they have watered, &c. they will proceed after the Fleet. General Wolfe is on Board Admiral Saunders; and General Amherſt is going from New-York, croſs the Land, to meet the aforeſaid Armament at the Place appointed. Every Body here is in high Spirits, and believes the finiſhing Blow will be given this Year. There are now upon this Iſland, in the back Parts, many French and Indian Families, who make frequent Incurſions upon the People working in the Coal-mines, of which there are great Plenty, ſufficient to ſerve all North-America. Laſt Week this Harbour was choaked up with Ice, and the whole Fleet confined thereby in it. The Fields of Ice are near 4 Miles out in the Offing; notwithſtanding, in the Month of June, it is extremely cold, and ſo very foggy, that one can hardly ſee a Ship at ten Yards Diſtance. I believe there are near forty ſmall Veſſels, Schooners, and Sloops, from Boſton and New-York, full with all Manner of live Stock, &c. to ſell to the Fleet."

SCOTLAND NEWS.

Edinburg, June 16.

A Letter from the South Country mentions a very uncommon Sort of Inſect, which, within theſe few Weeks, has made its Appearance, and done conſiderable Damage to the Graſs and Corn in ſeveral Parts of that Country. They bear a near Appearance to the Caterpillar, or Kail-worm, are of a dark Colour, with white Stripes from the Head to the Tail, and about two Inches long: They ſeem to abound moſt about the Head of the Tweed, where ſeveral Farms have been in a Manner totally deſtroyed by them. They are ſo very numerous, that they cover Fields of many Acres of Ground, and in many Places ſettle ſo cloſe together, that an Hundred of them have been found on little more than a ſquare Foot of Ground.——Moſt People are of Opinion, that they are cauſed by the late exceſſive Drought, though ſeveral old Men remember much greater, without any ſuch Appearance. It has been obſerved, that ſince the late Rains many of them have been found dead, and ſwelled to a conſiderable Bigneſs.

COUNTRY NEWS.

June 21. AT Beckington, four Horſes were ſtruck dead by Lightning, but the Man in the Waggon received no Hurt.

Liverpool, June 30. An Agent is arrived here from the principal Officers and Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy, to contract for Privateers, ſuitable for 18 Six-Pounders; to meaſure 16 Tons for each Six-Pounder, or 18 Tons for every Nine or Twelve-Pounder; the Owners to find ſeven Men to every Gun, and victual them——to be ſecured in their Veſſels——to have all Prizes taken by them, and to be paid per Man per Month, as can be agreed upon between Agent and Merchant.

Portſmouth, July 3. Yeſterday at Noon, Admiral Rodney, with the Fleet under his Command, ſailed with a fair Wind, but in the Evening, the Wind coming about, they were obliged to come back to St. Helens. This Morning they ſailed again, with a fair Wind. At the ſame Time ſailed his Majeſty's Ship Gramont, with the Trade for the Streights, Liſbon, and Port, under her Convoy. The Mercury ſailed this Morning with the Trade for the Downs.

Rickmanſworth, July 15. The Chimnies of Mr. Whitfield were beat down by Thunder and Lightning; as his Siſter was combing her Hair at the Window, the Comb in her Hand was ſhivered to Pieces, and the Bed from whence ſhe had juſt ariſen, ſplit and rent in a ſurpriſing Manner, and yet the Lady did not receive any Hurt.

LONDON.

June 22. THE Lords of the Admiralty put the Foudroyant Man of War at Portſmouth into Commiſſion, and gave the Command of her to Capt. Richard Tyrrel.

25. George Erington, Eſq; Coachmaker, and Paul Vaillant, Eſq; Stationer, were choſen Sheriffs of this City and County of Middleſex for the Year enſuing.

Letters from Rome adviſe, that a certain Perſon had preſented a Supplication to the Penitentiary, for obtaining Abſolution, for the Crime of poiſoning a Cardinal.

GRANTS *for the Year* 1759.

For 60,000 Seamen, including 14,845 Marines, and Ordnance for Sea Service	3,120,000
For 52,343 effective Men for Guards and Garriſons, and other Land Forces in *Great Britain, Guernſey* and *Jerſey*	1,256,131
For the Pay of the Staff-Officers, and Officers of the Hoſpital	52,484
For the Forces and Garriſons in the Plantations and *Gibraltar*, and for Proviſions for the Garriſons in *Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Providence, Cape Breton* and *Senegal*	742,531
For four Regiments of Foot, and one Battalion, on the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment, ſerving in *North America* and *Africa*	40,879
For the Charge of the Office of Ordnance for Land Service	220,790
For the Extra-expence of the Ordnance in 1758, not provided for	383,988
For the Ordinary of the Navy, including the Half-pay to Sea-Officers	238,491
For the Support of *Greenwich* Hoſpital	10,000
For 38,000 of the Troops of *Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe Gotha*, and *Buckeburg*, with the General and Staff-Officers	398,698
For 19,012 *Heſſians*, with the General and Staff-Officers, and the Officers of the Hoſpital, and Train of Artillery, purſuant to Treaty	339,480
Towards defraying the Charges of Forage, *&c.* for the Army under Prince *Ferdinand*	500,000
Towards paying off the Debt of the Navy	1,000,000
For Allowance to the Officers and Private Men of the Horſe Guards, and Regiment of Horſe reduced, and the ſuper-	

annuated

annuated Men of the Horſe-Guards	2959
To the reduced Officers of the Land Forces and Marines	34,368
To the Penſions of the Widows of ditto, married before *Dec.* 25. 1726	2128
To the King of *Pruſſia*, purſuant to the Convention	670,000
To the Landgrave of *Heſſe Caſſel*, purſuant to Treaty	60,000
To defray the like Sum, raiſed laſt Seſſions, and charged upon the firſt Aids	800,000
For building, rebuilding, and repairing his Majeſty's Ships	200,000
For the Out-penſioners of *Chelſea* Hoſpital	26,000
For widening and enlarging the Paſſage over *London-Bridge*	15,000
To the Foundling Hoſpital	50,000
For Tranſport Service, and victualling the Land Forces for 1758	667,772
For ſupporting the Colony of *Nova Scotia* for 1759	9902
For defraying the Charges of ſupporting ditto in 1757	11,279
For the civil Eſtabliſhment of *Georgia*, from *June* 24, 1758, to *June* 24, 1759	4058
To make good the Deficiency of the additional Duty on Licences for retailing Wine, the Duty on Coals exported, *&c.* on the 5th of *July*, 1758	24,371
To make good the Deficiency of the Duty on Glaſs and Spirituous Liquors	8882
For ſupporting the *Britiſh* Forts on the Coaſt of *Africa*	10,000
To *Roger Long*, Doctor of Divinity, *Lowndes*'s Aſtronomical and Geometrical Profeſſor at *Cambridge*, for diſcharging a Mortgage upon an Eſtate deviſed by *Thomas Lowndes*, Eſq; (Inventor of a Method for meliorating Brine Salt) for the Endowment of the ſaid Profeſſorſhip, and other Expences of the ſaid Dr. *Long*	1280
For paying and cloathing the Militia to the 25th of *March*, 1760	90,000
For the Extra-expences of the Land Forces, *&c.* in 1758, not provided for	466,786
For fortifying *Chatham* Dock	708
For fortifying *Portſmouth* Town	6937
For fortifying *Plymouth* Citadel	25,159
For fortifying *Milford* Haven	10,000
For paying the Debts upon the Eſtate forfeited to the Crown by the Attainder of Lord *John Drummond*	69,911
To the *Eaſt India* Company for defending their Settlements	20,000
To the Provinces in *North America*, for the Expences of Troops raiſed by them	200,000
To the Inn-holders on which the *Heſſian* Troops were billeted in 1758	2500
For augmenting the Salaries of the Judges in *Great Britain* *	11,450
To the Widow of *Nicholas Hardinge*, Eſq; for the Balance of an Account for printing the Journals of the Houſe of Commons	779
For Intereſt for Money laid out to purchaſe Lands about *Chatham*, *Portſmouth* and *Plymouth*	2716
For purchaſing Lands about ditto	2443
To defray any Extra-expence of the War in 1759	1,000,000
Total	12,749,860

* *To the Puiſne Judges of the King's Bench, and all of the Common Pleas* 500*l. each*; *the Chief Baron of the Exchequer* 1000*l. the reſt of the Barons* 500*l. To the Judges in Scotland, viz. the Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer,* 300*l. each*; *and to the other Judges of theſe Courts* 200*l. each. To the Juſtices of Cheſter and Wales, viz. to the Chief Juſtice of Cheſter* 200*l. and to each of the Juſtices of the Great Seſſions in Wales* 150*l.*

The Reader is deſired to correct an *Erratum* in the *Philoſophical Geography* of *Sweden*, Page 48, where, inſtead of the 32d and 55th, *read* the 10th and 32d of Eaſt Longitude.

☞ *In our next Number, we ſhall enter on the* Natural Hiſtory *of* Norfolk, *and then of* Cambridgeſhire. *If any of our Correſpondents pleaſe to favour us with any Anecdotes relating to the Natural Hiſtory of thoſe Counties, they will much oblige their*

Humble Servants, the Proprietors.

An Account of all the public Debts at the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, *ſtanding out at the 5th Day of* January, 1759, (*being* Old Chriſtmas-Day) *with the annual Intereſt, or other Charges payable for the ſame.*

EXCHEQUER.	*Principal Debt.* £.	s.	d.	q.	*Annual Intereſt, or other Charges, payable for the ſame.* £.	s.	d.	q.
Annuities for long Terms, being the Remainder of the original Sum contributed and unſubſcribed to the *South-Sea* Company —	1836275	17	10	½	136453	12	8	
Ditto for Lives, with the Benefit of Survivorſhip, being the original Sum contributed — —	108100				7567			
Ditto for two and three Lives, being the Sum remaining after what is fallen in by Deaths —	78755	14	10	½	9539	12		
Exchequer Bills made out for Intereſt of old Bills	2200							
Note, The Land Taxes and Duties on Malt, being annual Grants, are not charged in this Account, nor the 1,000,000*l.* charged on the Deductions of 800,000*l.* charged on the Supply, 1759.								
Eaſt-India Company.								
By two Acts of Parliament, 9 *Will.* III. and two other Acts 6 and 9 *Annæ*, at 3*l. per Cent. per Annum* — — — — — —	3200000				97285	14	4	
Annuities at 3*l. per Cent.* 1744, charged on the Surplus of the additional Duties on Low Wines, Spirits, and Strong Waters — — — —	1000000				30401	15	8	
Bank of England.								
On their original Fund at 3*l. per Cent.* from *Auguſt* 1, 1743 — — — — — —	3200000				100000			
For cancelling Exchequer Bills, 3 *Geo.* I. —	500000				15000			
Purchaſed of the *South-Sea* Company — —	4000000				121898	3	5	½
Annuities at 3*l. per Cent.* charged on the Duties on Coals, *&c.* ſince *Lady-Day*, 1719 —	1750000				52500			
Ditto charged on the Surplus of the Funds for Lottery, 1714 — — — — —	1250000				37500			
Ditto 1746, charged on Duties on Licences for retailing ſpirituous Liquors, ſince *Lady-Day*, 1746 — — — — — — —	986800				29604			
Ditto at 3*l. per Cent.* charged on the ſinking Fund, by the Acts 25, 28, and 30 *Geo.* II.	10537821	5	1	½	321900	3	2	
Ditto charged on the ſaid Fund by the Act 25 *Geo.* II. — — — — — —	17701323	16	4		540996	14		
Ditto at 3*l.* 10*s. per Cent.* charged on the ſaid Fund by the Act 29 *Geo.* II.	1500000				53343	15		
Ditto at 3*l. per Cent.* charged on the new Stamp Duties, *&c.* by the Act 30 *Geo.* II.	3000000				90000			
Ditto at 3*l.* 10*s. per Cent.* charged on the Duties on Offices, Penſions, *&c.* by the Act 31 *Geo.* II. — — — — —	4500000				157500			
Ditto 3*l. per Cent.* charged on the ſaid Duties by the ſaid Act — — — — — —	500000				15000			
Memorandum. The Subſcribers of 100*l.* to the Lottery 1746, were allowed an Annuity for one Life at 9*s.* a Ticket, which amounted to 22,500*l.* but is now reduced, by Lives fallen in, to 19,645*l.* 15*s.* And the Subſcribers of 100*l.* to the Lottery 1746, were allowed an Annuity for one Life of 18*s.* a Ticket, which amounted to 45,000*l.* which is now reduced								

by

by Lives fallen in, to 39,658*l.* 10*s.* And also to the Subſcribers of 100*l.* for 3*l. per Cent.* Annuities, 1757, were allowed an Annuity for one Life of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* a Year, which amounted to 33,750*l.* but is now reduced by Lives fallen in, to 33,700*l.* which Annuities are an Increaſe of the national Debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no Money was advanced for the ſame.					93004	5	
South-Sea Company.							
On their capital Stock and Annuities, 9 *Geo.* I.	25025309	13	11 ½		765326	3	1 ½
Annuities at 3*l. per Cent.* 1751, charged on the ſinking Fund	2100000				64181	5	
Memorandum. The Accounts of the Exchequer continuing to be made up to the old Quarter Days is the Reaſon that this Account is made up to the 5th of *January*, 1759, (*Old Chriſtmas-Day*) and not to *Chriſtmas* laſt, as directed by the Order of this Hon. Houſe.							
	82776586	8	2 ¼		2739002	3	5

The Circuits appointed for the Summer-Aſſizes are as follow, viz.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield, Mr. Juſtice Wilmot.

Southampton, Tueſday, July 24, at the Caſtle of Winton.

Wilts, Saturday, July 28. at New Sarum.

Dorſet, Thurſday, Auguſt 2, at Dorcheſter.

City of Exeter, Monday, Auguſt 6, at the Guildhall of the ſame City.

Devon, the ſame Day, at the Caſtle of Exeter.

Cornwall, Tueſday, Auguſt 14, at Bodmin.

Somerſet, Tueſday, Auguſt 21, at the City of Wells.

City of Briſtol, Saturday, Auguſt 25, at the Guildhall of the ſame City.

N. B. The Judges will ſwear the Grand Jury, and proceed upon Buſineſs for the County of Devon, on Tueſday the 7th of Auguſt; and all Attorneys are to take Notice, that they are to enter their Records for the County of Devon, before the Sitting of the Court of Niſi Prius on ſaid Tueſday.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, Mr. Juſtice Denifon.

Bucks, Monday, July 30, at Buckingham.

Bedford, Thurſday, Auguſt 2, at Bedford.

Huntingdon, Saturday, Auguſt 4, at Huntingdon.

Cambridge, Monday, Auguſt 6, at Cambridge.

Suffolk, Thurſday, Auguſt 9, at Bury St. Edmund's.

Norfolk, Monday, Auguſt 13, at the Caſtle of Norwich.

City of Norwich, the ſame Day, at the Guildhall of the ſaid City.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Baron Legge.

Northampton, Monday, July 30, at Northampton.

Rutland, Friday, Auguſt 3, at Okeham.

Lincoln, Monday, Auguſt 6, at the Caſtle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, the ſame Day, at the City of Lincoln.

Nottingham, Thurſday, Auguſt 9, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Friday, Auguſt 10, at the Town of Nottingham.

Derby, Monday, Auguſt 13, at Derby.

Leiceſter, Thurſday, Auguſt 16, at the Caſtle of Leiceſter.

Borough of Leiceſter, Friday, Auguſt 17, at the Borough of Leiceſter.

City of Coventry, Monday, Auguſt 20, at the City of Coventry.

Warwick, the ſame Day, at Warwick.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Juſtice Foſter, Mr. Baron Adams.

Berks, Monday, July 23, at Abingdon.

Oxford, Wedneſday, July 25, at *Oxford*.

Worceſter, Saturday, July 28, at *Worceſter*.

City of Worceſter, the ſame Day, at the City of Worceſter.

Stafford, Thurſday, Auguſt 2, at Stafford.

Salop, Monday, Auguſt 6, at Shrewſbury.

Hereford, Saturday, Auguſt 11, at Hereford.

Monmouth, Thurſday, Auguſt 16, at Monmouth.

Glouceſter, Saturday, Auguſt 18, at Glouceſter.

City

City of Gloucester, the same Day at the City of Gloucester.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Clive, Mr. Baron Smythe.

Hertford, Monday, July 23, at Hertford.
Essex, Wednesday, July 25, at Chelmsford.
Kent, Monday, July 30, at Maidstone.
Sussex, Saturday, August 4, at Lewes.
Surry, Thursday, August 9, at Guilford.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Bathurst, Mr. Justice Noel.

City of York, Saturday, July 28, at the Guildhall of the said City.
York, the same Day, at the Castle of York.
Durham, Tuesday, August 7, at the Castle of Durham.
Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, Monday, August 13, at the Guildhall of the said Town.
Northumberland, the same Day at the Castle of Newcastle upon Tyne.
Cumberland, Saturday, August 18, at the City of Carlisle.
Westmoreland, Thursday, August 23, at Appleby.
Lancashire, Saturday, August 25, at the Castle of Lancaster.

Extract of a Letter from on board his Majesty's Ship Defiance, dated the 2d Instant, off Brest.

"Our Squadron, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke, assisted by Rear-Admiral Geary, of the White, and Vice-Admiral Hardy, of the Blue, consists of one of 112 Guns, three of 90, seven of 74, three of 70, three of 64, eight of 60, besides fifty-gun Ships and Frigates. We expect to have 40 Sail of the Line by the 20th of this Month. There are 21 Ships of the Line lying in Brest, besides Frigates, ready to put to Sea; and they are in Expectation of being joined by 20 Ships of the Line from Spain, which are ready, and only wait for Orders. This Account we got from a French Serjeant, who made his Escape from Ushant, and came to Sea in an open Boat to our Admiral. The Serjeant is now on board our Ship."

July 2. The Jacob, a Danish Ship, belonging to Altena, from the Coast of Genoa to Havre de Grace, laden with Oil, was released by the Lords of Appeal, and the Privateer that took her obliged to pay Costs.

3. The Draw bridge Lock on London-bridge was boom'd up, in order to erect a new Arch, large enough for all Craft to pass through without Danger.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Rodney, to Mr. Cleveland, dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Achilles, off Havre de Grace, the 6th of July 1759.

"His Majesty's Ships and Bombs under my Command sailed from St. Hellens in the Morning of the 2d Instant, and with a favourable Wind and moderate Weather, anchored the following Day in the great Road off Havre, where having made a Disposition to put their Lordships Orders in Execution, the Bombs proceeded to place themselves in the narrow Channel of the River leading to Harfleur, it being the most proper, and only Place to do Execution from. About Seven in the Evening, two of the Bombs were stationed, as were all the Rest early the next Morning, and continued to bombard for fifty-two Hours without Intermission, with such Success, that the Town was several Times in Flames, and their Magazine of Stores for the flat-bottom'd Boats burnt with very great Fury for upwords of six Hours, notwithstanding the continual Efforts of several Hundred Men to extinguish it. Many of the Boats were overturned and damaged by the Explosion of the Shells.

During the Attack, the Enemy's Troops appeared very numerous, were continually erecting new Batteries, and throwing up Entrenchments. Their Consternation was so great, that all the Inhabitants forsook the Town.

Notwithstanding this smart Bombardment, I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that the Damage done us by the Enemy has been very inconsiderable, though great Numbers of their Shot and Shells fell and burst among the Bombs and Boats."

In a private Letter from Havre de Grace, dated June 14, we have the following Description of the French flat-bottom'd Boats, which are all alike.

"A 12 Pounder, Bow Chase; an 18 Ditto, Stern Chase; 90 to 100 Feet Keel; 12 to 24 ditto Beam; one Mast; a large square Main-sail; a Jib sail: They are rowed by 18 or 20 Oars, and are each to carry 400 Men. The Gun takes up one Bow, and a Bridge the other, over which the Troops are to march. Those that carry Horses have the Fore-parts of the Boats made to open, when they are to mount and ride over Bridge."

The following are some of the most considerable Particulars, relating to the late remarkable Installation at Oxford.

Oxford, July 7. On Monday last, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Right Hon. John Earl of Westmoreland, Chancellor Elect

left of this Univerſity, made his public Entrance by the Eaſt Gate into this City. His Lordſhip was attended at his Entrance, and for a great Part of the Wycomb Road, by a long Train of Coaches and other Equipages of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country. Notice was given of his near Approach by the Ringing of a Bell at St. Mary's, which called together the Gentlemen of the Univerſity, who were ranked, according to their different Orders and Degrees, on his Lordſhip's Right Hand, from the Eaſt Gate to St. Mary's Church. The Left Hand Side of the Street was reſerved for the Townſmen.

On his Lordſhip's Arrival at St. Mary's, he was received by the Vice-Chancellor, Noblemen, and Doctors in their Robes; and, being conducted into the Church, was complimented by the public Orator, in a ſhort Latin ſpeech, to which his Lordſhip replied in the ſame Language. After this his Lordſhip dined at St. Mary's-hall, where Apartments were provided for him, and many Gentlemen and Ladies of his Train.

On Tueſday, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, the Noblemen and the Doctors in their Robes waited on his Lordſhip at the Vice-Chancellor's Lodgings at Corpus-Chriſti College; and about 11 the Proceſſion (which was more numerous than has been ſeen here in the Memory of Man) began from thence, and paſſed through St. Mary's, where it was joined by the Maſters of Arts in their proper Habits; and then proceeded through the great Gate of the Schools to the Divinity School, and from thence into the Theatre.

Here the Vice Chancellor, in a Latin Speech, opened the Buſineſs of the Convocation, and then addreſſing himſelf to the Chancellor, who was ſeated at his Right Hand, after applauding, in a proper and polite Manner, the Choice the Univerſity had made, and congratulating his Lordſhip upon it, adminiſtered to him the neceſſary Oaths, and preſented him with the Inſignia of his Office, viz. the Keys, the Seal, and the Book of Statutes. The Vice-Chancellor then quitted the Chair, which was immediately filled by the Chancellor, who finiſhed this Ceremony of the Inſtallment, by addreſſing himſelf to the Univerſity in an elegant Latin Oration. Then his Lordſhip admitted a great Number of Noblemen and Gentlemen to the honorary Degree of Doctors of Law.

Afterwards, the following Noblemen of the Univerſity ſpoke their congratulatory Verſes, which were received by the Audience with uncommon, but deſerved Applauſe, viz. the Earl of Suffolk, Engliſh Verſe; the Earl of Donnegal, Latin; and Lord Norreys, Latin.

This Convocation concluded with a Speech from the Public Orator. And then the Proceſſion returned to Corpus-Chriſti College, where the Noblemen and Doctors were entertained at Dinner with the Chancellor.

In the Evening the Oratorio of Samſon was performed in the Theatre by a ſelect and numerous Band, conducted by Dr. Hays.

On Wedneſday, being the Day of Lord Carew's Commemoration, the Doctors, &c. met again at the Vice-Chancellor's Lodgings, between 10 and 11 in the Morning, and went in Proceſſion with the Chancellor from thence to the Theatre. The Vice-Chancellor having opened the Buſineſs of the Convocation, the Commemoration Speech was ſpoken by Mr. Warton, Poetry Profeſſor. The Subject of this elegant and admired Speech was, with great Propriety, confined to thoſe Benefactors who had been Chancellors of the Univerſity. This Day concluded with conferring ſundry honorary Degrees on Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c.

In the Evening was performed the Oratorio of Eſther.

On Thurſday the Chancellor met the Heads of Houſes at the Delegates Room, and preſided in their Conſultations on the Buſineſs of the Univerſity; and from thence was accompanied by them to the Theatre.

The Degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on a great Number of Gentlemen.

On Friday the Encænia were reſumed in the Theatre, when an Italian Ode, in Praiſe of the Chancellor, was performed by the whole Opera Band: After which the Degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred on ſeveral other Gentlemen.

Then the Solemnity of the Inſtallation and Commemoration was cloſed by Dr. King, Principal of St. Mary's-hall, who in a ſpirited and eloquent Oration, delivered with his uſual Grace and Dignity, enlarged on the Propriety of the Choice the Univerſity had made; diſplayed his Lordſhip's eminent Abilities; introduced Lady Pomfret's and Mr. Dawkins's late Benefactions; and concluded with an Exhortation to the Youth of this Place, and his ardent Wiſhes for the perpetual Peace and Proſperity of the Univerſity.

The Splendor of the Appearance on this Occaſion, the Harmony and Decorum with which the whole Cremony was conducted, and the Entertainment afforded to ſo polite and reſpectable an Audience, by the Exerciſes and Orations of each Day, reflect the higheſt Honour on the Prudence of the Magiſtrates, and Abilities of the Members, of this diſtinguiſhed Seat of Learning, and is ſaid to be the moſt remarkable of any for 50 Years.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

June 28. The Rt. Hon. Lady Viſcounteſs Dillon, a Son.

29. The Lady of John St. Leger Douglaſs, a Daughter.

July 14. The Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of Eſſex, a Daughter.

18. The Lady of Charles Dalrymple, Eſq; a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 24. The Lady of the late Lord Geo. Bentinck, to Capt. Griffith of the Navy.

26. St. John Charlton, Eſq; at Aſhford in Kent, to Miſs Tamſet.

Lomay Reder, Eſq; to Miſs Norman.

30. Richard Starke, Eſq; late Governor of Fort St. David's, to Miſs Hughs of Crutched Friars.

July 3. Phillip Broke of Nacton, Eſq; to Lady Barker, Relict to the late Sir John Barker.

11. James Worſdale, Eſq; to Mrs. Stephens, Relict of the late Maſter Intendant.

Mathew Wilſon, Eſq; Barriſter at Law, to Miſs Fanny Clive, Siſter of Gen. Clive.

14. Sir William Twiſden of Kent, Bart. to Miſs Jarvis of Snow-hill.

DEATHS.

July 1. William Bodwell, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Montgomery in three Parliaments.

2. Mrs. Harris, Wife of John Harris, Eſq; and Siſter to the Earl of Powis.

4. Sir Talbot Clarke of Leiceſter, Bart.

Hugh Knoke, Gent. of Comb in Herefordſhire, whoſe Predeceſſors of that Family and Name have enjoyed that Eſtate before the Conqueſt.

5. James More Molyneux, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Haſlemere.

Mrs. Draix, Mother to the Counteſs of Berkley.

The Rev. Mr. John Thorley, a Diſſenting Miniſter, at Chipping Norton.

6. Lady Jane Edwards, at Wickham.

The Rev. Henry Lucius Hibbins, L.L.D. Rector of Fobbing in Eſſex.

Thomas Tomlyn, Eſq; in Bucklerſbury.

Edward Wade, Eſq; at Clapham.

11. The Mother of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Pollington.

The Lady of the Hon. Charles York, Eſq; Solicitor General.

17. The Rt. Hon. the Counteſs of Eſſex, Wife of the preſent Earl.

Civil and military Preferments.

Capt. Leſſie, who came Expreſs with the News of the Surrender of Guadaloupe, appointed to the Command of the Monarch, a 74 Gun Ship.

Capt. Knight, made Commander of the Princeſs Mary.

B——KR——S.

June 23. Nicholas Butler, of High Holborn, upholſterer.

Daniel Bayley, late of Delahay-ſtreet, in the liberty of Weſtminſter, ſcrivener.

26. Peter Chamberlayn, of the city of Norwich, carpenter.

July 3. William Steele, of Queen-ſtreet, London, merchant.

7. Joſeph Law, of St. Andrew, Holborn, taylor, dealer and chapman.

10. Thomas Dawſon, late of St. Martin's in the Fields, woollendraper, copartner with Mark Goodfleſh of the ſame place, woollendraper.

Peter Botham, of Bucklerſbury, London, haberdaſher.

John Baines, of Bradford, Wiltſhire, clothier.

14. Thomas Dawſon, of Long Acre, Middleſex, cabinet-maker.

Richard Griſzel, of Watling-ſtreet, London, tobacconiſt.

17. James Hetherington, of the parish of Stapleton, Cumberland, dealer and chapman.

Walter Little, of Shalborn, in the county of Wilts, dealer and chapman.

Arthur Venderkiſte, of Weſt-Smithfield, London, vintner, dealer and chapman.

Joſeph Howard, of the city of Briſtol, chapman.

John Smith, of Hertford, in the county of Hertford, draper, dealer and chapman.

BILL *of Mortality from June* 19. *to July* 24.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	893	1724	Males	683	1372
Females	831		Females	689	
Under 2 years old		620	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		184	Within the walls		127
5 and 10		101	Without		351
10 and 20		73	*Mid.* and *Surry*		834
20 and 30		168	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		412
30 and 40		133			1724
40 and 50		129			
50 and 60		104			
60 and 70		104	Weekly *June* 26.		424
70 and 80		78	*July* 3.		306
80 and 90		28	10.		340
90 and 100		2	17.		312
100 and 109		0	24.		342
		1724			1724

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *published from the Fourteenth Day of* June, *to the Fourteenth Day of* July.

I.

RUINS *of* Athens, *with Remains, and other valuable Antiquities of* Greece. *London*; printed for *Robert Sayer*, Price 3l. 11s. 6d.

This Work is printed in Folio, on a Royal Paper, and conſiſts of 32 Pages, illuſtrated with 26 Copper-plates, beſides the Frontiſpiece. The firſt 12 Pages contain an hiſtorical Account of *Athens*; the Reſt is an Explanation of the Plates, &c. The Plates are as follow.

The Frontiſpiece,——A general *Plan* of *Athens*, with an Elevation of the *Propylæa*, in its original State.

Views.

Plate 1. The Temple of *Pola* in *Iſtria*.—*Stadium*, and Bridge over the River *Iliſſus*.

—— 2. The Temple of *Theſeus*, and the Theatre of *Athens*.

—— 3. Temple of *Minerva*, with *Hadrian*'s Aquaduct.

—— 4. Lanthorn of *Demoſthenes*, and Port of *Phalarus*.

—— 5. An antient Temple at Mount *Lauriun*, and the Monument of *Philopappus*.

—— 6. The Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*.

—— 7. The *Pantheon* of *Hadrian*, with the *Turkiſh* Burying-place.

—— 8. The Temple of *Minerva Sunia*.

—— 9. The Temple of *Auguſtus* and *Eriſthæus*.

—— 10. The Temple of *Corinth*, and Tower of the *Winds*.

—— 11. The *Propylæa*, and Monument of *Thraſyllus*.

—— 12. The *Odeum*, with the Arch of *Theſeus*, or *Adrian*.

Civil Architecture.

—— 13. Plan, Elevation, Profile, &c. of the Temple of *Pola*, in *Iſtria*.

Plate 14. Plan, Elevation, Profile, &c. of the Temple of *Theſeus*.

—— 15. Ditto of the Temple of *Minerva*.

—— 16. The Parts of Ditto at large.

—— 17. Plan, Elevation, Section, &c. of *Demoſthenes*'s Lanthorn.

—— 18. Ditto of the Temple of *Jupiter Olympius*.

—— 19. Ditto of *Hadrian*'s *Pantheon*; with Capitals found at *Delos*.

—— 20. Elevations of the Temple of *Auguſtus*, and Arch of *Theſeus*.

—— 21. Ditto of *Eriſthæus*.

—— 22. Plan of Ditto, with the Veſtibule ſupported by *Caryatides*; the Entablature and Cieling.

—— 23. A Capital of Ditto; with Directions how to draw it.

—— 24. Plan, Elevation, Section, &c. of the *Tower* of the *Winds*.

—— 25. Plans of the Temple of *Corinth*, and Mount *Laurium*; with three *Doric* Columns, ſhewing the Similitude between theſe of *Corinth*, *Thoricien*, and *Delos*.

—— 26. Plan and Section of the *Propylæa*.

In the Preface to this Work, the Author gives us a general Account of it. The firſt Paragraph of which we ſhall give as follows.

The great Ideas formed from conſulting antient Authors, in their Deſcriptions of the famous Edifices of *Greece*, and the little Improvement, or Certainty to be obtained of their real Excellence, from conſulting modern Travellers, was the Motive, and no Doubt a very proper one, which induced Monſ. *Le Roy*, a *Frenchman*, to viſit the once ſo famous City of *Athens*, who there aſſiſted by Royal Munificence, and every other Requiſite which could aid his own great Genius, has removed the Fable of Antiquity, and by Repreſentation, not only given us the preſent Situation of the Remains of thoſe valuable Monuments; but likewiſe, from his painful Reſearches into the various and juſt Proportions, filled our

Imaginations with their former Beauty and Magnificence: And at the ſame Time, by his Rules and Obſervations, given us many Leſſons for eaſy and perfect Imitation. * * * In this *Le Roy* has been very ample, and deſerves our Thanks. * * *

Two or three ſhort Extracts will convey an Idea of the Stile and Manner of this Hiſtory. ——— Speaking of the preſent State of *Athens*, he ſays,

Athens is ſituated in 38° : 5′ : N. Lat. near the Middle of a large Plain, and what it wants in Fruitfulneſs is amply recompenſed with Health and Beauty. ——— Their Olives are excellent, eſpecially one Sort, which they call *Callybades*; becauſe they always pickle them. Theſe are near as big as the *Spaniſh* Olives, yet not of quite ſo oval a Figure; but rather of the Shape of a *Jujuba*. They are a Sort of Olives that will never come to be ripe there, therefore are pickled green; but ſo well eſteemed, that many of them are carried to the *Grand Signior's* Court as a great Rarity.—— Their Wine is very good here; but they put a little Pitch in it to preſerve it, which makes it at firſt unpleaſant.———

The Trade of *Athens* is but ſmall at preſent; but it would ſoon be greater, had they a Vent for their Commodities; and therefore, probably, if Merchants would trade thither, they might find great Profit by Returns of Oil, Annis, Cummin, and other Seeds, Wool, Cheeſe, Honey, Wax, *Turkey* Leather, Soap, *&c.* in Exchange for Broad Cloth, Tin, Lead, Spice, *&c.*——

At *Eaſter*, whatever Differences are, or have been depending betwixt Man and Man the Year before, they muſt now either reconcile, or be held in Contempt with the Reſt of the Church.———

There are 200 Churches in and about *Athens*, whereof 52 have their particular Prieſts.

II.

Philoſophical Tranſactions, giving ſome Account of the preſent Undertakings, Studies, and Labours, of the Ingenious, in many conſiderable Parts of the World. Vol. 50, *Part* 2. *for the Year* 1758.

London; printed for *L. Davis*, and *C. Reymers*, Printers to the Royal Society, againſt *Gray's-Inn Gate*, in *Holbourn*, 1759. Price 10s.

This Work is printed in Quarto, and contains 396 Pages, *viz.* from 481 to 876, divided into 47 Chapters, illuſtrated with 18 Copper-plates. To which is prefixed, a Table of Contents, including likewiſe the Contents of the firſt Volume, and a general Index. There is no Preface or Introduction, but we ſhall give the Reader an Extract from N° 73. p. 573.

LXXIII. *Of the beſt Form of Geographical Maps. By the Rev.* Patrick Murdoch, *M. A. F. R. S.*

Read *Feb.* 9, 1758. } I. When any Portion of the Earth's Surface is projected on a Plane, or transferred to it by whatever Method of Deſcription, the real Dimenſions, and very often the Figure and Poſitions of Countries, are much altered and miſrepreſented. In the common Projection of the two Hemiſpheres, the Meridians and Parallels of Latitude do indeed interſect at right Angles, as on the Globe; but the linear Diſtances are every where diminiſhed, excepting only at the Extremity of the Projection: At the Center, they are but Half their juſt Quantity, and thence the ſuperficial Dimenſions but one-fourth Part: And in leſs general Maps this Inconvenience will always, in ſome Degree, attend the *ſtereographic* Projection.

The *Orthographic*, by parallel Lines, would be ſtill leſs exact, thoſe Lines falling altogether oblique on the extreme Parts of the Hemiſphere. It is uſeful, however, in deſcribing the Circum-polar Regions: And the Rules of both Projections, for their Elegance, as well as for their Uſes in Aſtronomy, ought to be retained and carefully ſtudied. As to *Wright's*, or *Mercator's* Nautical Chart, it does not here fall under our Conſideration: It is perfect in its Kind; and will always be reckoned among the chief Inventions of the laſt Age. If it has been miſunderſtood, or miſapplied, by Geographers, they only are to blame.

II. The particular Methods of Deſcription propoſed or uſed by Geographers are ſo various, that we might, on that very Account, ſuſpect them to be faulty; but in moſt of their Works, we actually find theſe two Blemiſhes; *the linear Diſtances wiſibly falſe*, and *the Interſection of the Circles oblique*: So that a quadrilateral rectangular Space ſhall often be repreſented by an oblique angled rhomboid Figure, whoſe Diagonals are very far from equal; and yet, by a ſtrange Contradiction, you ſhall ſee a fixed Scale of Diſtances inſerted in ſuch a Map.

III. The only Maps I remember to have ſeen, in which the laſt of theſe Blemiſhes is removed, and the other leſſened, are ſome of *P. Cohenk's* of *Amſterdam*, a Map of the *Ruſſian* Empire, the *Germania Critica* of the famous Profeſſor *Meyer*, and a few more *. In theſe the Meridians are ſtraight Lines con-

* Senex *drew ſeveral of that Form*,

converging to a Point; from which, as a Center, the Parallels of Latitude are described: And a Rule has been publiſhed for the Drawing of ſuch Maps †. But as that Rule appears to be only an eaſy and convenient Approximation, it remains ſtill to be inquired, *What is the Conſtruction of a particular Map, that ſhall exhibit the ſuperficial and linear Meaſures in the trueſt Proportions?*———

☞ We may perhaps give a farther Account of this curious Invention hereafter, as alſo a Map made on this Principle.

III.

Conjunct Expeditions, or Expeditions that have been carried on, jointly, by the Fleet and Army; with a Commentary on a Littoral War, by Thomas More Molyneux, *Eſq;* *London*; printed for *R.* and *J. Dodſley*, Price 7s. 6d.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and tho' in one Volume, the Author has made two diſtinct Parts: The Firſt contains 253 Pages; the Second 202: To which are prefixed, a *Dedication* to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, and a Preface to the Reader; wherein we have the following Account of the Deſign and Manner in which this Work is executed, *viz.*

There can be no Neceſſity for giving a long Thread of Reaſoning for the publiſhing to the World theſe Sheets: The Times argue for them in a more convincing Manner than any Thing can be alledged in writing by Way of Excuſe.***

To make the firſt Part, which is the *Hiſtory of the Expeditions* the more entertaining, we have endeavoured, as much as the Nature of the Subject will admit, to carry on a Kind of Chain from one Expedition to another, notwithſtanding the great Intervals of Time, which frequently, from the Courſe of Things, happened. To anſwer this Purpoſe the better, the Words *Conjunct Expedition* are not ſuppoſed here to be ſo ſtrictly defined, as to ſhut out any Operations that have been jointly tranſacted by the *Fleet* and *Army*, and conſequently, are of a *conjunct* Nature. For the ſame Reaſon, here are not only given the *Conjunct Expeditions* that have been undertaken by *Great Britain*, from the Deſcent of *Cæſar* to the Affair of *Rochfort* incluſive; with the laſt three Deſcents on the Coaſt of *France*; but Mention of thoſe alſo, which have been attempted, as well as actually put in Execution, in the above Period of Time, by the Enemies of *Great Britain* againſt the Dominion of the *Britiſh* Crown.

The Author then proceeds to mention the Authority upon which ſome Accounts were given, and then adds; As we have had no Motive but the public Service, that engaged us to undertake a Work of this Sort; ſo we have ſuffered our Pen to be biaſſed by no ſiniſter End.*** He concludes his Preface as follows:

We wiſh it may be received in the ſame good Mood it was wrote, which was with an humble Hope of leſſening, in our future *Conjunct Enterpriſes*, the Effuſion of *Britiſh* Blood, by ſending our Armaments more prepared with Terror to the Enemy, Safety to thoſe who compoſe them, Satisfaction and a better Proſpect, not only of their Return, but Succeſs to their Friends they leave behind.

There is no Table of Contents, or Index to this Work, but each Book is divided into ſeven Chapters, with marginal References, *&c.*

As a Specimen of the Author's Stile, we ſhall give an Extract from the 2d Part, Page 201, *viz.*

What we would infer from this Diſcourſe, we will now apply to the Concluſion of this Work. Our Defeats and Diſgraces in the *Littoral War* ſpeak plainly: We have no right Underſtanding there: Nay, our Management in theſe Affairs is far from the Seat of Knowledge. It can ſcarce be called common Prudence, or common Senſe, who will be ſurpriſed, when we are juſt told, Knowledge, or Wiſdom, is the Prize of Induſtry, and not to be gained without it. It is the Offspring of watchful Obſervation. The Latter implies the Labour of the Mind; the Former rather of the Body. It is a palpable Demonſtration, from the Number of *conjunct* Armaments theſe Kingdoms have fitted out, and the many fruitleſs Attempts that have been the Iſſue of them, that there have been no right Induſtry, no Skill, or watchful Obſervation: That is, that we have never employed our Minds in the Study of this War, 'till we have been called upon to make Uſe of our Bodies alſo. Thus, when it is too late, by knowing Nothing beforehand, we doubly fatigue our mental Faculties with the vain Hopes of retrieving loſt Opportunities: The Conſequence of this is, we flounder and flounce about, and by going the wrong Way to work, we doubly harraſs thoſe of our Body with the fruitleſs Endeavours of repairing Time that is paſt. There is nothing more evident than this: Otherwiſe we ſhould make ourſelves ſimpler than we really are, by having never

† *See the Preface to the ſmall* Berlin Atlas.

ſtruck out ſomething to obviate common Difficulties.***

IV.

Jemima *and* Louiſa, *in which is contained ſome remarkable Incidents relating to two Ladies of diſtinguiſhed Families and Fortune; in a Series of Letters, by a Lady.*

A Woman write! The Town cries, one and all,
No wonder *Bedlam*'s lately found too ſmall.
Have not we Heads and Hands, and Pens and Ink?
And what ſhould ail us then but we can think?
Clive's *Epilogue to Boys in Petticoats.*

London; printed for the Author, and ſold by *W. Owen*, 1759, Price 3s.

This Novel is printed in 12mo. and conſiſts of 239 Pages, which contain 99 Letters. According to the *Table* of *Contents* prefixed; and in the Introduction, the Authoreſs ſays of the *Letters*; "They are a plain Relation of ſome remarkable Events, with as little Variation as poſſible from the Account I received from a Friend, who was formerly well acquainted with the Parties concerned; but for ſome good and ſufficient Reaſons, I choſe to give the Perſons and Places feigned Names, and to relate the Story in a Series of *Letters*, that have, indeed, Nothing to recommend them to the Reader's Attention, except being founded on Facts; as they are void of any Embelliſhment of Language or Sentiment. But as Novel-reading is become faſhionable, I hope the introducing one requires little Apology.

The Motives to the Publication proceed from two Deſires, in which, as I am equally anxious, I have endeavoured, to the utmoſt of my Ability, to prove equally ſucceſsful; the Amuſement of the Purchaſer, and the Benefit of their humble Servant, the Author.

The following may ſerve as a Specimen of the Style, *&c.*

Letter LIV.

Mr. *Clavering* to Miſs *Lewis*, at Miſs *Wellers*'s.

Madam.

"Concluding Mr. *Blyden* has introduced the Occaſion of my addreſſing you in this Manner, ſhall trouble you only with a few Words, after begging ten Thouſand Pardons for taking the Liberty of aſking a Favour, which Nothing but your exceeding good Nature entitles me to do; and that I hope will induce you to forgive, and endeavour to ſerve one, whoſe Happineſs, I firmly believe, is only in your Power to obtain. Should you be kind enough to undertake my Cauſe, and fortunate enough to ſucceed, the whole Study of my Life ſhall be to make Miſs *Blyden* happy, which I am certain Miſs *Lewis* will eſteem the beſt Return I can make to her Goodneſs; if I prove unſucceſsful, the Remainder of my Life ſhall be ſpent in Prayers for your Happineſs, and for cutting ſhort the Days of him, who is, with all Reverence,

Your moſt humble, and
Obedient Servant,
Geo. Clavering.

V.

CANDID; *or all for the beſt. By M.* De Voltaire.

London; printed for *J. Nourſe*, 1759. Sewed 2s.

This Book is printed in 12mo. and conſiſts of 132 Pages, which are divided into 30 Chapters. According to the *Contents* prefixed, there is no *Preface*, or *Introduction*; we ſhall therefore only give a Specimen of the Stile, *&c.* from Chap. xxiv. How *Candid* and *Martin* ſupped with ſix Strangers, and who they were. Theſe Strangers, aſſuming the Character of Kings, the Firſt ſays,

My Name is *Achmet* III. I was *Grand Signior* a great many Years. I dethroned my Brother; my Nephew dethroned me; my *Viſirs* were beheaded, and I am condemned to end my Days in the old *Seraglio*. My Nephew, the Great Sultan *Mahmud*, permits me to travel ſometimes for my Health, and I am come to ſpend the Carnival at *Venice*.

A young Man, who ſat next to *Achmet*, ſpoke then as follows. My Name is *Ivan*: I was once Emperor of all the *Ruſſians*; but was dethroned in my Cradle; my Parents were confined, and I was educated in Priſon; yet I am ſometimes allowed to travel with Perſons, who act as Guards, and I am come to ſpend the Carnival at *Venice*.

The Third ſaid; I am *Charles Edward*, King of *England*; my Father has reſigned all his regal Rights to me. I have fought in Defence of them, and above 300 of my Adherents have been hanged and quartered. I have myſelf been confined in Priſon. I am going to *Rome*, to pay a Viſit to the King my Father, who was dethroned as well as myſelf, and my Grandfather and I am come to ſpend the Carnival at *Venice*.

The

The Fourth ſpoke thus, in Turn; I am the King of *Poland*, the Fortune of War hath ſtripped me of my hereditary Dominions: My Father underwent the ſame Viciſſitudes. I reſign myſelf to Providence, in the ſame Manner as Sultan *Achmet*, the Emperor *Ivan*, and King *Charles-Edward*, *&c.*

The Fifth ſaid, I am the King of *Poland* alſo. I have been twice dethroned; but Providence has given me another Country, where I have done more Good, than all the *Salmatian* Kings were ever capable of doing on the Banks of the *Viſtula*.

The Sixth ſaid,—I am a crowned Head. I am *Theodore*, elected King of *Corſica*. I had the Title of Majeſty, and now am hardly treated as a Gentleman. I have coined Money, and now am not worth a Farthing. I have had two Secretaries of State, and now I have ſcarce a Valet. I was once ſeated on a Throne, and ſince that have laid on Straw.***

VI.

The Authenticity of the Goſpel-Hiſtory juſtified: And the Truth of the Chriſtian Revelation demonſtrated, from the Laws and Conſtitution of human Nature. By the late Archibald Campbell, *D. D. Regius Profeſſor of Divinity and Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory in the Univerſity of St.* Andrew's.

Edinburgh; printed by *Hamilton*, *Balfour*, and *Neill*, 1759. Price in Boards 10*s.*

This Work is printed in 2 Vols. 8vo. the 1ſt contains 355 Pages, to which is prefixed, a Dedication to his Grace *Archibald*, Duke of *Argyle*, *&c. &c.* by the Widow of the Author ——There is likewiſe a Preface, conſiſting of 68 Pages, in the Beginning of which, we have an Account of the Intention and Deſign of the Author, which we may ſufficiently apprehend from the following Extracts, *viz.*

In my Inquiry into the Extent of human Powers, with reſpect to Matters of Religion, I have made it appear, that Mankind left to themſelves, or having no Information from Heaven, are not able, in the Uſe of their natural Faculties, to diſcover the Being and Perfections of God, the Immortality of the Soul, and a future State of Rewards and Puniſhments, the great fundamental Articles of natural Religion.

In this Argument, I confeſs, I have againſt me not only all our Deiſts, whoſe Cauſe is thereby totally ruined; but a Number of Chriſtians, who do not ſeem to have attended to that Queſtion in the Manner wherein they might have been led to apprehend the real Truth of Things; nor do I take upon me to make it good in the Way of Speculation: I appeal to Facts; and the Fact is moſt apparent, even in the Caſe of the moſt knowing and learned heathen Philoſophers: The Conſequence therefore is, *Revelation is neceſſary*.

Many are the Books that have been written upon this Argument, and unanſwerable are the Demonſtrations that have been given of the Truth of our holy Religion. ——I would gladly offer my Aſſiſtance in expoſing the Folly of Infidelity, and prevent the Spreading of their pernicious Principles.****

The Firſt Volume is likewiſe divided into four Sections, which conſiſt in general of human and external Evidences of Goſpel-Hiſtory. The 2d Volume contains 346 Pages, and is divided into 26 Sections, on Subjects relative to the Deſign of the Work, which are prefixed in the Table of Contents, but too large to be inſerted in this Place.——As a Specimen of the Author's Stile and Genius, we ſhall give an Extract from Section XVIII. p. 237.

An Enthuſiaſt is one, who, in the Courſe of his Devotion, keeps not within the Compaſs of Reaſon and Religion, but having given up himſelf to the Power and Influence of an over-heated Fancy, is mechanically wrought up into ſuch extraordinary Heats and Fervours, that he verily believes he is immediately under the benign Emanations of Heaven, and has divine Revelations made to him; whilſt there is Nothing really in his Caſe, but pure Mechaniſm and ſtrong Imagination.

Upon which I ſhall obſerve, there are two Things that are eſſential to this Character, and in which the Enthuſiaſm particularly conſiſts:

Firſt, The Imagination being greatly chafed and heated, and therefore raiſing in the Machine an high Tide of animal Spirits, there are thence ſome inward Emotions or Fervours of the Soul, which feeling very warm and extraordinary, (while the Mind under an Apprehenſion of the divine Preſence, in which it conceives itſelf immediately placed, is agreeably filled with a Kind of ſolemn gloomy Awe and Reverence,) are paſſionately regarded as divine Joys and endearing Emanations flowing down directly from God himſelf.

Secondly, The Mind, in ſo melting a Frame as it is now under, being very ſoft and tender, and the Things themſelves that are the Subject-matter of its Devotion, and for which it hopes God will declare himſelf, being ſuch as fall in with its prevailing Temper, or ſome one or other of its favourite Notions, the Impreſſions it receives with reſpect

ſpect to thoſe Things, muſt neceſſary prove deep and ſtrong; and theſe ſtrong Impreſſions being at the ſame Time accompanied with what is fondly thought to be ſupernatural Joys and Raptures, the extravagant Conceit prevails, that thoſe very Things which, amidſt ſuch heavenly Raptures, are thus warmly impreſſed, have certainly the immediate Approbation and Countenance of God.

VII.

A Report from the Committee, appointed to enquire into the original Standard of Weights and Meaſures in this Kingdom, and to conſider the Laws relating thereto, with the Proceedings of the Houſe thereupon. Publiſhed by Order of the Houſe of Commons.

London; printed for *W. Whiſton*, in Folio, 3s. 6d.

A Second Report ditto, 1s.

As this Book is of a particular Nature, we think proper to give a Deſcription of it ſomewhat different from the common Plan.

1. We think it will be readily admitted, that a Uniformity of Weights and Meaſures throughout the Nation, whoſe Laws, Cuſtoms and Language unite them together, would be of general Utility.

This Uniformity being inforced by *Magna Charta*, it continued ſomewhat regular, 'till, in Proceſs of Time, through Careleſſneſs and Inattention, many Variations were introduced in different Parts of the Kingdom, and confirmed by Cuſtom, 'till the Inconvenience and evil Conſequences were apparent, and, as it were, demanded the Attention of the Legiſlator.

The Houſe of Commons appointed a Committee to enquire into this nice and important Affair, and having made a ſuitable Enquiry, delivered their Concluſions, which met with Approbation.

It appeared to them, that there were three Subjects of Regulation, Meaſures of Length, Meaſures of Capacity, and Weight.

"The Firſt of theſe, 'twas obſerved, cannot be deſcribed in Words, but by Reference to ſome determined Space, of which a Model, or Standard is previouſly eſtabliſhed.

The Second is capable of Deſcription; the Firſt being aſcertained, and therefore requires neither Model nor Pattern.

The Third not being derived from the Firſt, is incapable of ſuch Deſcription as the Second, and therefore there muſt be Models or Specimens of every Part and Multiple required for uſe of that Weight which is fixed to be the Standard.

The Committee likewiſe gave it as their Opinion, that the Meaſure called Wine-Meaſure, and the Weight termed *Averdupoiſe*, were erroneous, and as ſuch to be ſuperſeded by others more regu'ar.

By their Reſolutions, all Meaſures of Length are fixed to the Standard Yard, conſidered as the Unit, with its proportional Parts, or Multiples, and that all Meaſures of the ſame Denomination ought to be of the ſame Capacity.

The Gallon to contain 282 cubic Inches, and all other Meaſures to contain proportional Parts, or Multiples, of the ſaid Gallon.

All Meaſures of Capacity not to be heaped, but ſtricken.

That there ought likewiſe to be but one Standard of Weight, and that to be the Pound *Troy*, its proportionable Parts and Multiples.

The Method relating to Meaſures of Capacity, according to common Uſage, being to heap, as ſome Fruits and Roots, render it impoſſible to meaſure with any Regularity by ſuch Method; and that the Quantity would be much more equally determined by Weight; this is ſubmitted likewiſe to the Legiſlator.

A Table is calculated and inſerted in the ſecond Report; wherein the ſeveral Weights of *Averdupoiſe* are tranſlated into *Troy* Weight, the intended Standard, to facilitate Dealing, when the Regulation takes Place.

VIII.

The Continuation of Mr. Rapin's *Hiſtory of* England, *from the Revolution to the preſent Times. By* N. Tindal, *M. A. Rector of* Alverſtoke, *in* Hampſhire, *and Chaplain of the Royal Hoſpital of* Greenwich. *Illuſtrated with Maps, Genealogical Tables, and the Heads and Monuments of the Kings. Vol.* XX. VIIIth *of Continuation.*

London; printed, by Aſſignment from Mr. *Knapton*, for *T. Oſborne, J. Robinſon, H. Woodfall, W. Strahan, J. Rivington, J. Ward, R. Baldwin, W. Owen, W. Johnſton, J. Richardſon, P. Dewey* and *P. Law, T. Longman, T. Field, T. Caſſon, S. Crowder* and Co. *H. Woodgate, M. Cooper* and *C. Ware*, 1759, 8vo. Price 5s.

This Volume begins with the Acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty to the Crown in 1727, and ends with the Reſignation of Lord *Stair*, and other remarkable Events, about the Year 1743.

As a Specimen of the Manner in which this Work is executed, we may give the following from Page 3.

His

His Majesty King *George* II. acceded to the Crown, at a Juncture that was critical to the Liberties of *Europe*, but not dangerous to the Peace of *England*. The Broils that had been raised in *Europe* by the Counter-treaties of *Vienna* and *Hanover*, still continued in the Cabinets of the several Powers interested; but the Nation at Home seemed to be perfectly united in the vigorous Support of its own Rights, and of the Succession in the House of *Hanover*.

On the 14th of *June*, 1727, his Majesty in Council made a Declaration, that he would maintain the Religion, Laws, and Liberties of the Kingdom, and likewise the Alliances entered into by his late Majesty, which had, in a great Measure, contributed to restore the Tranquility of *Europe*. The next Day, the Parliament met, pursuant to the Act of the 4th of Queen *Anne*, but was prorogued by Commission to the 27th of *June*, the Day of their last Prorogation. At their meeting on that Day, his Majesty's Speech was such, as gave an early Omen of that paternal Care he ever after exerted for the Happiness and Welfare of his People, and his Regard for their Rights, Privileges, and Possessions. It appeared, however, that his Plan of Government, with regard to foreign Affairs, was the same with that of his Father, and that he was resolved to adhere to the Engagements the late King had entered into by the Treaty of *Hanover*, which, he said in his Speech, had had so good an Effect, as to make him think of reducing the public Expence.

Upon the King's withdrawing from the House of Peers, that House, upon a Motion from the Earl of *Chesterfield*, which was introduced by a pathetic Speech, agreed unanimously to an Address of Condolance and Congratulation; and then the House of Commons, with the same Unanimity, voted the like Address, upon a Motion from Sir *Paul Methuen*; and the same was drawn up by Sir *Robert Walpole*, in Terms that sufficiently proved he thought himself secure of all the Influence and Power which he possessed under the late King. The Commons, however, went farther in their Address than the Peers did in theirs; for they congratulated his Majesty upon the preliminary Articles of a general Peace being signed.

On the 29th of the same Month, the House of Commons came to the unanimous Resolution, "That a Supply be granted his Majesty, "For the better Support of his "Majesty's Houshold, and the Honour "and Dignity of the Crown." When the Supply, on the 3d of *July*, came to be considered, Sir *Robert Walpole*, as Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, put the House in Mind, that though the late King had 700,000 *l.* a Year settled upon him for the Civil List; yet it had every Year fallen short, and they had been obliged to make it up another Way. That, his present Majesty had a large Family, and must settle a Houshold for his Royal Consort He therefore moved, "That "the entire Revenues of the Civil List, which "produced about One Hundred and Thirty "Thousand Pounds a Year, above the said "yearly Sum of 700,000 *l.* might be set-"tled upon his Majesty during Life."

This Motion was immediately considered as the Price which the Minister had paid for the Continuance of his Power, though he backed it with strong Arguments; nor did it fail to open the Mouth of Opposition. Mr. *Shippen*, who had for many Years indiscriminately opposed all ministerial Motions and Measures, immediately launched out into wide Encomiums upon the Frugality and public Spirit of Queen *Anne*, and drew a Kind of a Parallel, that was by no Means to the Advantage of the present Administration.

His Speech, at any other Time, would have been both answered and animadverted upon, but the Plan upon which the Administration resolved to proceed, required, that Matters might be exaggerated, and Parties exasperated as little as possible; and the House came to an unanimous Resolution, to grant to his Majesty the same Civil List Money that his Father had enjoyed. The second Time the Bill was read, a Message was delivered by Sir *Paul Methuen*, the Treasurer of the Houshold, recommending the making farther Provision for the Queen, in case of his Majesty's Demise. The Success of this Message was considered as the Touchstone of the Minister's Power, nor did it remain long in Suspence; for a grand Committee of the Commons resolved, after considering the Message,

1*st*, That a Provision be made for the Queen, in case she should survive his Majesty, of One Hundred Thousand Pounds *per Ann.* during her Life, to support her Royal Dignity, together with his Majesty's Palace of *Somerset-House*, and the Lodge and Lands at *Richmond Old Park*.

2*dly*, That his Majesty be enabled to charge the said One Hundred Thousand Pounds *per Ann.* on all or any of the Duties, or Revenues settled or appointed for the better Support of his Majesty's Houshold, and the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, which shall subsist after his Majesty's Demise. ****

Books

BOOKS *omitted.*

Venus Unmask'd; or an Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of the Passion of Love; interspersed with curious and entertaining Accounts of several modern Amours; in 2 Volumes.——*London*; printed for *M. Thrush*, Price 5s.

Vol. I. contains 120 Pages, divided into ten Chapters. Vol. II. 112 Pages, divided into ten Chapters. The Title Page is sufficient for the Account of this Work.

The *Abecedarian*; or Philosophical Comment upon the *English* Alphabet, by *John Yeomans*, for *J. Coote*, Price 1s. 6d.

Epistolary Correspondence made familiar and pleasant; containing 60 Letters in the *English* and *French* Language, on such Subjects and Occasions which young Gentlemen and Ladies require to write on, thro' the Course of their Education: Being proper Precedents for them to copy after, in order to instruct them early, not only in an easy, genteel, and polite Manner of expressing their Thoughts, but also to cultivate their Minds with the Principles of Virtue, Morality, and every filial and social Duty. ——The original *English* Letters, by *John Gignoux*. *Dilly*. Price 2s. 6d.

Some Reasons given against an Opinion, That a Person infected with the Small-Pox, may be cured by Antidote, without incurring the Distemper: With an Attempt to explain the Manner of the Propagation and Eruption of the Small Pox, from the Practice of Inoculation; and why common Infection proves so much more fatal than that which is given by Inoculation. By *Thomas Frewen*, M. D.

PAMPHLETS, *&c.*

The Merchant's Advocate, or an Enquiry, whether the Merchants are not entituled to a Discount of 5 *per Cent.* upon the Payment of the Subsidy of 5 *per Cent.* given to the King by Act of Parliament, made in the Year 1747, which Discount the Merchants have never received from the said Year. *Cooper* 6d.

Considerations on the Statutes 21 and 28 of *Henry* VIII. concerning the Residence of the Clergy, in Answer to the Interpretation given to those Statutes in the Bishop of *London*'s Charge. *Dodsley*, 1s. 6d.

A Warning to the World, on the prophetical Numbers of *Daniel* and *John* calculated. *Townsend*, 1s.

Some Observations on the late Act of Insolvency; with the Method of proceeding to discharge a Prisoner out of Custody. *Meres*, 1s.

The Twentieth Epistle of *Horace* to his Book, modernized by the Author of *Female Conduct*, and applied to his own Book. And intended as an Answer to the Remarks on his Book, made by the Writer of the *Critical Review*, and by the Writer of the *Monthly Review*. *Owen*, 6d.

Ye monthly Scriblers! my Advice pursue;
O'erlook another's Faults——Your own review.

Non-Residence inexcusable; or the Monitor admonished; in a Letter to Dr. *Free*, on the Occasion of his elaborate Harangue, delivered to the *London* Clergy, at their annual Festival, on the 15th of *May* last, by the Rev. Mr. *Harley*. *Fuller*, 4d.

Calista; or the Injur'd Beauty, a Poem, founded on Facts, by a Clergyman. *Griffin*, 1s.

Single Sermons.

A Sermon preached at *Kingston upon Hull*, *June* 21, 1758, at the Ordination of Mr. *John Beverley*, by *W. Graham*, M. A. *Griffiths*, 6d.

A Sermon at the Ordination of Mr. *Winter*, at *New Court*, *June* 14, 1759, by *John Olding*. *Field*, 1s.

Account of Foreign Books.

La Jouissance de Soi-meme; or, Self-enjoyment. By Monsr. le Marquis *Caraccioli*. 12mo. At *Utrecht* and *Amsterdam*, for *Spruit* and *Harreveld*, 1759.

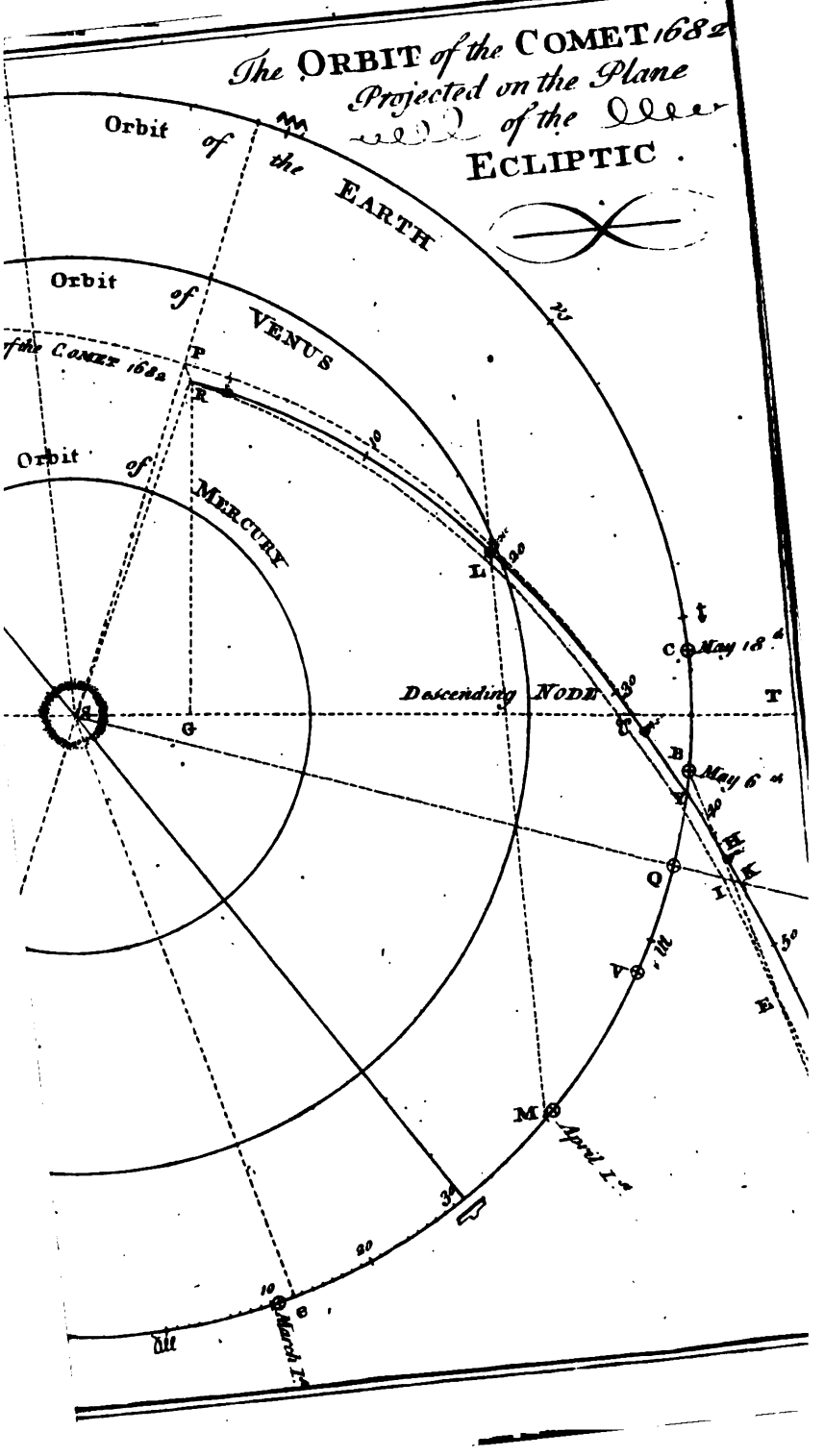
L'Univers Enigmatique: or, The World a Mystery. By Monsr. le Marquis *Caraccioli*. 12mo. *Avignon*, 1759.

Le Veritable Mentor; or, An Essay on the Education of the Nobility. By Monsr. le Marquis *Caraccioli*. 12mo. *Liege*, for *Bassompiere*, 1759.

Les Avantages de la Vieillesse. The Advantages of old Age. By Mr. *Formey*. 12mo. *Berlin*, 1759.

Sur les Libelles; or, A Discourse on Libels. 12mo. *Paris*, 1759.

Geschichte der fanatischen und enthusiastischen wiedertaufer, vornehmlich in neiderdeutschland: or, The History of the Fanatics and Enthusiasts. By *Bartold Nicholas Krohn*. 8vo. *Leipsick*, for *Breitkopf*, 1759.


The ORBIT of the COMET 1682
Projected on the Plane
of the
ECLIPTIC.
Orbit of the EARTH
Orbit of VENUS
Orbit of MERCURY
of the COMET 1682
Descending NODE
May 18
May 6
April 1
March 1
T
G
L
C
B
A
M
P
R
Q

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *AUGUST*, 1759.

The PHENOMENA *of the late* COMET, *deſcribed in its apparent Courſe among the Stars of the Southern Hemiſphere, from the Time it diſappeared in* England, *in the latter End of* March, *'till the Time of its Re-appearance, in the Beginning of* May; *in a* Letter *from Dr.* Patrick Brown, *dated from* Dettingen, *in the Pariſh of St.* Elizabeth, *in the Iſland of* Jamaica, May 7, 1759.

Dear Sir,

"AS you are the only Perſon that I am acquainted, and can correſpond with in *England*, of a philoſophical Taſte, I take the Freedom to lay before you what *Obſervations* I have made on the *Comet*, that has lately left the Horizon of *Great Britain*, and is now beginning to make its Appearance there again. The Place where I made theſe Obſervations, you will find in the Map of *Jamaica*, fixed to Dr. *Patrick Brown*'s NATURAL HISTORY of this *Iſland*, about 5 Miles due North from *Black River*'s Mouth, mark'd *P. Brown*'s *Houſe*; and that will inform you, in regard to the Latitude, Longitude, *&c.* It ſtands on an Eminence, and has a fine Command of the Southern and Eaſtern Parts of the Horizon.

"I firſt ſaw the *Comet*, on the 27th of *March* laſt, about 3 in the Morning; with his Tail pointing ſoutherly and upwards. And on the 31ſt of *March*, at 5 o'Clock in the Morning, by a Clock, rectified to apparent Time, (which is to be ſuppoſed in all future *Obſervations*) I took the *Comet*'s Altitude 22° : 30'; and at the ſame Time, a great Circle, paſſing through our *Zenith* and the *Comet*; cut the Horizon near 71° from the South towards the Eaſt; by which you will find its Place on the Globe. I think it was 18° of *Capricorn*, and not far from the two Stars of the third Magnitude in the Turn of the Tail; the Sun being then in the 10° : 30' of *Aries*.

"At this Time, being informed by North *American* Skippers, that the Comet had been ſeen in the Latitude of *Boſton*, in the Months of *October* and *November*, 1758, and obſerving its retrograde and ſlow Motion, I concluded, that the *Comet* was paſt its *Perihelion*, and that in a few Days it would diſappear, as the *Comet* of 1743 did; which I had the Pleaſure to ſee very near, but paſt its *Perihelion*.—— Therefore deſiſted from obſerving it for ſome Days.

"But, on the 23d of *April*, at 5 in the Morning, I was ſurprized to ſee the *Comet* ſo far to the ſouthward, and vaſtly large, and the Tail very broad, but conſiderably ſhorter than when I laſt obſerved it; and as I found afterward, it was changing the Poſition of its Tail, (at leaſt in Appearance to us) I could not help fancying (if you will allow the Phraſe) that the *Comet* ſtood with his Head toward

toward us, and with his Tail nearly in a Line from us, but a little inclining upward.

"On the 24th, at 5 in the Morning, I obſerved the *Comet* had changed its Place near 15° of a great Circle, and made a Sort of oblique Triangle with the Star of the ſecond Magnitude, in the Head of *Pavo*, and the Star of the fourth Magnitude, in the Cheek of *Indus*. I viewed it with my 18 Foot refracting Teleſcope, and found the Head apparently occupied more Space in the Focus of the Glaſs than the Full Moon; but its Shape was not diſtinct, or well defined, appearing like a great Blur, with a dim Half Moon-like Figure in the Middle, which was the *Nucleus*, or ſolid Body of the *Comet*.

"On the 25th, I was up very early, (I think about 2 in the Morning) in company with two Gentlemen, who were very deſirous to ſee the *Comet* through my Glaſs. We watched diligently for it till Sun-riſe; but though we had a fine Command of all the Eaſtern Part of the Horizon, and the Morning very clear; yet, to our great Diſappointment, the *Comet* did not appear at all.

"On the 26th, about 9 o'Clock at Night, the *Comet* appeared in our Horizon, and made a Sort of an oblique Triangle with the Lowermoſt of the *Croziers*, and the Uppermoſt of the two Stars of the fourth Magnitude in *Muſcâ*, and by the near Fore-foot of *Centaurus*, which made me conjecture, that it had paſſed through the Tail of *Pavo*, the Neck of *Apus* and cloſe under *Triangulum Auſtrale*, to its laſt obſerved Station by the *Croziers*; the Tail was quite in another Direction than what it was on the Morning of the 23d; and in the Space of 63 Hours, from the Time that I viewed it laſt, it had run through 55° of a great Circle, and ſtill appeared very large.

"On the 27th, the *Comet* had paſſed through the *Croziers*, in a Direction, parallel to the two uppermoſt and Eaſternmoſt, and at 9 at Night, it was in a Line with the two Stars in the third Magnitude of *Centaurus*, being near that in the *anterior Buttock*.

"On the 29th, the *Comet*'s Meridian Altitude (at Half an Hour paſt 8 at Night) was 36°: 20'.

"On the 30th, the *Comet*'s Meridian Altitude (at 12 Minutes paſt 8 at Night) was 43°.

"On the 1ſt Day of *May*, 1759, the *Comet* came to the Meridian, 7 Minutes paſt 8 at Night, with the three Stars in *Robur Caroli*, all in a Line, *viz.* two of the Third, and the middle One of the fourth Magnitude. Its altitude was 47°.

"And now, as I have traced it till it has appeared in Sight of the *Britiſh* Aſtronomers, I ſhall leave it to them to make farther *Obſervations* on it. I think, it begins to look as ſmall as it did at firſt. The Motion of it very near as ſlow, which can eaſily be accounted for.

"Laſt Night (*viz. May* 6,) it made a Line with the two Stars of the fourth Magnitude, in the Back of *Hydra*; one of them is the Uppermoſt of the three in a Line, and the other is that Weſtward, and next to the *Crater*'s Baſe. The *Comet* was rather neareſt that next the *Crater*. It will ſoon paſs into *Sextans Uraniæ*, and will croſs the Ecliptic between *Cor Leonis* and the 20° of *Leo*.

"If theſe *Obſervations* meet with your Approbation (as they are the firſt Things upon the Subject that I have ever attempted) you ſhall hear farther from me; and you have the Liberty to communicate them to the Public by your *Magazine*, or in what Manner you pleaſe.

I am, &c.

SIR, yours,

P. BROWN."

An

An ILLUSTRATION *of the foregoing* Phænomena *of the* Comet, *in a* Diagram, *containing a Projection of the Orbit of the* Comet *of* 1682, *on the Plane of the Ecliptic.*

An Explanation *of the* Diagram.

THE *Suns*, with the Orbits of *Mercury*, *Venus* and the *Earth*, deſcribed about it, at their proportional Diſtances.

A P ☋ the Orbit of the *Comet* about the *Sun*, in its proper Plane, divided into ſuch Portions as repreſent the Spaces, deſcribed by the *Comet* in any given Number of Days, 10, 20, 30, *&c.* to 60, from the *Perihelion* P.

R ☋ D is the Projection of the ſame Orbit, on the Plane of the *Ecliptic*.

S T the Line of *Nodes*:

☋ the deſcending *Node*.

M the Place of the *Earth* in its Orbit, on the 31ſt of *March*.

B its Place on the 6th of *May*.

Then, ſince by the Altitude and Azimuth given on the 31ſt of *March*, the apparent Place of the *Comet* is in 27° of *Aquarius*, let that Point be denoted by N, and draw the Line S N. Parallel to which draw the Line M L to interſect the projected Orbit of the *Comet* in the Point L. Therefore, L will denote its true Diſtance from the *Perihelion* R, on the 31ſt of *March*, which part R L, containing about 18 Days, ſhews the Time of the *Perihelion* to have been about the 13th of *March*.

The Diſtance of the *Comet*, at that Time, M L being very great, was the Reaſon why the Body, or Atmoſphere, appeared but ſmall: But as the *Earth* advanced from M towards B, and the *Comet* from L towards D, the Diſtances were daily decreaſed, and the apparent Diſtance of the *Comet* was greatly accelerated, till the *Earth* arrived at Q the *Comet* was ſeen Weſtward of the *Sun*, and conſequently, muſt appear in the Morning, before Sun-riſing. From the Point L to the *Node* is contained the Space of about 15 Days; therefore the Time of its being in the *Node* was about the 14th or 15th of *April*, when the *Earth* was at V, and during the Time of the *Earth*'s Paſſage from M to V, the *Comet*'s angular Velocity, or its apparent Place in the *Ecliptic* increaſed very ſlowly.

After the Comet had paſſed its deſcending *Node*, and was got into that Part of its Orbit that lay below the Plane of the *Ecliptic*, there was a certain Point between V and Q, where the *Earth* muſt be, to view the *Comet* at its neareſt Diſtance; ſuppoſe at H, which is therefore called the *Perigee* of the *Comet*, and where it muſt have the largeſt Appearance. This Situation of the *Earth* was very near the Point Q, where likewiſe the angular Motion of the *Comet* muſt be greateſt of all; and this agrees with what the Doctor obſerves; for he ſays, that in the Space of 63 Hours it had run through 55° of a great Circle, which is at the Rate of 52′ *per* Hour.

It is evident, there muſt be ſome Point Q, where the *Earth* will be exactly in a right Line, joining the *Sun* S, and the *Comet* K, or where the *Comet* will be in Oppoſition to the *Sun*, and conſequently, will riſe, when the *Sun* ſets. After which Time, the *Comet* will be ſeen in the Evening, as being then on the Eaſtern Side of the *Sun*; whereas, before the *Earth* arrived at Q, the *Comet* had a weſtern Aſpect, and was to be ſeen only in a Morning. This gives the Reaſons why you find the Doctor's *Obſervations* on the *Comet* were made in the Morning to the 25th of *April*, and that after that Time, they were con-

ſtantly made in an Evening. Hence the Reaſon why the *Comet* did not appear on the Morning of the 25th Day; as the *Earth* was then in or near the Point Q.

Farther, we obſerve, that when the *Comet* had arrived to thoſe Parts of the Orbit about H K, and where its apparent Magnitude was greateſt, the Tail could be but little ſeen, by Reaſon of its Poſition towards the Parts oppoſite to the *Sun* and *Earth*; *i. e.* the *Tail* was in this Caſe ſo much foreſhortened, as to appear very broad and obtuſe, and occaſioned the Doctor to deſcribe it by the Sea-phraſe in his Letter.

As the *Comet*'s Orbit, after paſſing the *Node*, lay below the *Earth*'s Orbit, and one Part being within towards the *Node*, and the other external to it; it is evident, there muſt be ſome Point Y in the *Earth*'s Orbit, which, is perpendicularly over a Part of the *Comet*'s Orbit; and had the *Comet* been in that Part of its Orbit, when the *Earth* was at Y, it would have appeared from the *Sun* in an Angle of 90°, or (in other Words) it would have been projected into the South Pole of the *Ecliptic*, where its South Declination would have been 66° : 30'. And becauſe any Situation of the *Earth* between Q and Y muſt neceſſarily occaſion great South Latitude to the *Comet*, it follows, that the *Comet* could only be ſeen in thoſe Parts of the World, whoſe Latitudes from the *Equator* were but ſmall, and to whom the Southern Hemiſphere was expoſed to View; and till the *Comet*'s South Declination be leſs than the Complement of any North Latitude, it could not be ſeen in that Latitude; therefore, till the *Comet*'s Declination became leſs than 38° : 30', it could not be ſeen above the *Britiſh* Horizon; and this was the Caſe for the greateſt Part of the Time that the *Earth* was between M and Y.

From the foregoing *Obſervations* of Dr. *Brown*, we have two Poſitions of the *Comet* in its Orbit, *viz.* at L and K; for *March* 31 and *April* 25: Now, from *March* 31 to *April* 25, are 26 Days inclufive; but from the *Comet*'s Place at L to its Place at K are nearly 28; and therefore, the Diſtance is too great, by the Motion of about two Days; which plainly intimates, that the Orbit of the *Comet* projected on the Plane of the *Ecliptic*, as it was in the Year 1682, is ſomething too wide, or remote from the *Sun* in that Part; and therefore, we may conclude, that ſome Alterations have happened, or that there is ſome Difference in the Orbit of the *Comet* now, from what it was then.

But this will more evidently appear, from the apparent Place of the *Comet*, deduced from the *Obſervation* I made of it on the 6th of *May*, at 10 o'Clock at Night; when the *Earth* was at B. (See the *Obſervations* and Plate of the *Comet* in our *Magazine* for *May*.) The Place of the *Comet* was then about the 12° of *Virgo*. Let e be that Point of the *Ecliptic*, and draw the Line S e. Parallel to which, draw the Line B F; this Line will interſect the projected Orbit of the *Comet*, in the Point H, and give a leſs Longitude of the *Comet* on the 6th of *May*, than it had in the Point K on the 25th of *April*, which is abſurd; therefore, the projected Orbit R H D, for 1682, will not ſuit with the preſent *Comet*; the Poſition of whoſe Orbit muſt be ſomething nearer the *Sun*, or it muſt be the Portion of an *Ellipſis*, ſomewhat more eccentric than that of the ſame *Comet* in its laſt Return.

Let, therefore, the projected Portion of the *Ellipſis* for the preſent Appearance of the *Comet* be repreſented by the interior dotted Line R I O, and then the Line of Oppoſition S Q will interſect this Orbit in the Point I, ſo as to give the Space L I, equal to 26 Days; as it ought to be; and alſo, the Line B F will interſect this dotted

dotted Orbit in the Point E, so as to make the Part I E equal to about 10 or 11 Days, as it should be; since that was the Time which the *Earth* took up in passing from Q to B, and thus, by contracting the Comet's Orbit a very little, we see the utmost Agreement between the *Observations* and the *Theory* of this most remarkable *Comet*.

Such a Contraction of the Orbit, as we have now mentioned, is necessary, not only to reconcile *Observations* with *Theory*; but it also follows, from the Nature of the *Comet*'s Motion; for in its last Return, *viz.* in 1682, its Velocity was increased in its Departure from the *Peribelion*, by the Action of the Planet *Jupiter*; and therefore the transverse Axis of the *Ellipsis*, must of Course be increased likewise; and since the *Peribelion* Distance remains the same, the Eccentricity will be greater in the Orbit this Return; and consequently, the conjugate Diameter of this *Ellipsis* will be less than it was before; and so the Curve of the *Ellipsis*, which the present *Comet* has described since 1682, must lie within that which it described in its former Period; and thus, I think, every Thing will appear to be consontaneous to Reason and Experience.

And since it is well known, that the *Squares* of the periodical Times are as the *Cubes* of the Distances, therefore the transverse Axis being increased, the periodical Time must be lengthened of Course; *i. e.* the Time of its last Revolution must exceed that of the Former, as we know it does; the Former being hardly 75 Years; and this considerably more than 76. However, the Period is exactly such as was predicted by Dr. HALLEY, who forewarned us to expect it in the latter End of the Year 1758, and the Beginning of the Year 1759; when it accordingly appeared, as we learn from Dr. *Brown*'s Letter, above recited, with respect to the North *American* Skippers, and other Accounts received from *Germany*; and that it might very well be expected to appear in the Months of *October* and *November*, may be easily deduced from the Print of the *Comet*, which I published with the Elevation of its Orbit above the *Ecliptic*, to which I must refer the Reader for further Information in this Point.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 231, *answer'd by Mr.* John Hudson *the Proposer.*

N. B. *This Question was wrong printed; it should have stood thus:*

Given $a \ddot{x} j + \ddot{x} y = a^2 j \dot{x}^2$.

SOLUTION.

THUS by writing $-\frac{\ddot{y}\dot{x}}{\dot{y}}$ and $\frac{3\dot{x}\ddot{y}^2}{\dot{y}^2} - \frac{\dot{x}\dddot{y}}{\dot{y}}$ for $\ddot{x}$ and $\dddot{x}$ their Equals (as is demonstrated in the *Ladies Diary*) the given Equation becomes (after properly ordered) $3\ddot{y}^2 y - \dddot{y}\dot{y}y - a\ddot{y}\dot{y}^2 - a^2\dot{y}^3\dot{x} = 0$. Assume $y = x + cx^2 + dx^3 + ex^4$, &c.

Then

Then will $\dot{y} = \dot{x} \times 1 + 2cx + 3dx^2 + 4ex^3$, &c.

$\ddot{y} = \dot{x}^2 \times 2c + 6dx + 12ex^2$, &c.

And $\dddot{y} = \dot{x}^3 \times 6d + 24ex$, &c. those Values with their proper Powers, &c. being ſubſtituted in the firſt Equation; and the Whole divided by $\dot{x}^4$, we get

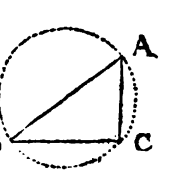
$$\left.\begin{array}{l} 12c^2x + 72dc + 12c^2 \cdot x^2, \text{ &c.} \\ -6dx - 18dc + 24e \cdot x^2, \text{ &c.} \\ -2ca - 4ca + 6da \cdot x - 24cda + 8c^2a \cdot x^2, \text{ &c.} \\ -a^2 - 6ca^2x - 9da^2 + 12c^2a^2 \cdot x^2, \text{ &c.} \end{array}\right\} = 0.$$

Now by comparing the homologous Terms, I find $c = -\frac{a}{2}$, $d = \frac{3a^2 - 2a^2}{6 + 6a}$, and $e = -\frac{186a^3 - 210a^4 + 84a^5}{6 + 6a \cdot 48}$, which Values wrote in the aſſumed Equation, gives

$y = x - \frac{ax^2}{2} + \frac{3 - 2a}{6 + 6a}a^2x^3 - \frac{186 - 210a + 84a^2}{6 + 6a \cdot 48}a^3x^4$, &c. and the Area of the Curve $= \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{ax^3}{2 \cdot 3} + \frac{3 - 2a}{6 + 6a \cdot 4}a^2x^4 - \frac{186 - 210a + 84a^2}{6 + 6a \cdot 48.5}a^3x^5$, &c.

Queſtion 232 *is anſwered by* 14 *Gentlemen, and only two of that Number agree in the Weight of the Ciſtern, which they make* 11 C. 3 qrs. 9 lb. *which is very different from the Propoſer, who makes it* 25 C. 3 qrs. 7 lb.

Queſtion 233, *anſwered by Mr.* James Naſmith *of* Norwich.



BEcauſe ACB is a Right Angle, it will be in a Semicircle 3 1 *e* 3, whence AB is the Diameter of the circumſcribing Circle, and given $= 36$. Put $x =$ common Difference, $y =$ BC $= 36 - x$, and AC $= 36 - 2x$, and by 47 *e* 1, $5aa - 216a + 2592 = 1296$, which reduced gives $x = 7{,}2$, whence BC $= 28{,}8$ and AC $= 21{,}71$.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Foſter, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* J Orrell, *Mr.* G. Brown, *Mr.* W. Eaton, *Mr.* Abraham Horſefall, *Mr.* W. Barnes, *and by Mr.* J. Scot, *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 234, *anſwered by Mr.* Barnes *of* Long Clawſon *in* Leiceſterſhire.

Given	1	$x^2 + xy + y^2 = a$, and $x^4 + x^2y^2 + y^4 = b$. Query x, and y.
1 Tranſpoſed	2	$y^2 = a - xx - xy$, and $y^2 = \sqrt{b - x^4 - x^2y^2}$. $\therefore a - xx - xy = \sqrt{b - x^4 - x^2y^2}$.
2 ⊙ 2		
$3 + x^4 + x^2y^2$	3	$aa - 2axx - 2axy + 2x^3y + x^2y^2 + x^4 = b - x^4 - x^2y^2$.
and it will be	4	$aa - 2axx - 2axy + 2x^3y + 2x^2y^2 + 2x^4 = b$. For yy ſubſtitute its Equal
equal Terms	5	$aa - 2axx - 2axy + 2x^3y + 2ax^2 - 2x^3y - 2x^4 + 2x^4 = b$, caſt off the
hence	6	$aa - 2axy = b$. Hence $y = \frac{a^2 - b}{2ax}$, and by the Second $y = \sqrt{a - xx - xy}$.
	7	$\sqrt{a - xx - y} = \frac{a^2 - b}{2ax}$, ſquared is $a - xx - xy = \frac{a^4 - 2a^2b + b^2}{4aaxx}$

in

In the 7th	8	for y substitute $\frac{a^2-b}{2ax}$ its Equal, and it will be
	9	$\frac{a^4-2a^2b+bb}{4aaxx} = a - xx - \frac{a^2x+xb}{2ax}$
$9 \times 4a^2x^2$	10	$\left\{\begin{matrix}a^4-2a^2b+bb = 2a^2x^2+2abx^2-4a^2x^4 = \\ 2a^2+2ab\end{matrix}\right\} xx - 4aax^4$
10 $\div 4aa$ and transposed is	11	$\frac{1}{4}a + \frac{b}{2a}\Big)^2 xx - x^4 = \frac{1}{4}aa - \frac{1}{4}b + \frac{bb}{4aa}$. This is a Quadratic Equation of the third Form, which solved will give the Value of x, from whence may be found the Value of y. *W. W. R.*

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Bosworth, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* W. Freeman, *Mr.* G. Brown, *Mr.* W. Eaton, *Mr.* Abraham Horsefall, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *Mr.* J. Daubeny, *and by Mr.* John Woose *the Proposer.*

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 248.

By Mr. Wm. Reeves.

A Captain of a Privateer sees a Merchantman, due West, sailing directly South, at the Rate of 5 Miles *per* Hour; to which he gives Chace at the Rate of 7 Miles *per* Hour, bearing directly upon her, in a right Line, and in a Course of 6 Hours overtakes her. Now from hence it is required to determine the Distance of the Ships from each other, both at the Beginning and Middle of the Chace, supposing their Motions to be uniform during the whole Chace.

Question 249.

By Mr. Samuel Cole, *of* Portsmouth.

REquired the Area of the Section of a prolate Spheroid, formed by a Plane drawn from the Extremity of the greater to the Extremity of the lesser Axis; one being 194, and the other 130.

Question 250.

By Mr. J. Woose.

HAving given the Perimeter of a right angled Triangle 36,0014 Chains, and a Line, drawn parallel to the Base, so as to divide the Area into two equal Parts, 8,487, it is required to find the three Sides.

BAROMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS *made at* Hull, *in* July 1759, *by Mr.* Waddington.

1759 *July.*	Barom. Inches.	1759 *July.*	Barom. Inches.
1	29,76	16	29,75
2	29,92	17	29,75
3	29,99	18	30,06
4	30,25	19	30,50
5	30,22	20	30,14
6	30,20	21	30,15
7	30,02	22	30,02
8	29,70	23	30,02
9	30,00	24	29,90
10	29,62	25	29,80
11	29,70	26	29,62
12	29,76	27	29,72
13	30,04	28	29,85
14	30,06	29	29,96
15	30,00	30	29,74
		31	29,34

Thermometer, *July* 2d, 75° the hotteſt Day this Month.
July 31, 60° the cooleſt.

AUGUST. A Poem.

Complentur valleſque ſaltuſque profundi. VIRG.

IN debile lays the *Muſe* invoking ſong
Attempts her menſal numbers to prolong,
And ſings fair *Auguſt*, whoſe effulgid reign
Matures the vale, and degravates the plain,
Diffunds the ſtores of plenteous *Ceres* round,
And dreſt in yellow, yellow paints the ground.
* With wheaten garland he diſplays his pride,
Supports a ſickle on his golden ſide,
And with an annual victim's dignify'd.
Jovial he comes; and lo! the vallies ſmile,
Diſpendious dreſt, to crown the farmer's toil.
What previous ſeaſons gradually prepar'd,
Completes, in *Auguſt*, induſtry's reward;
And, ripen'd perfect, ſwells upon the view,
Diff'ous with grateful and with golden hue.
The grateful orchard now her tributs yields,
And fair *Pomona* all her charms reveals.
Each ſmiling view allures the longing eyes;
Pears preſs on pears, on apples, apples riſe;
Peaches on peaches ſwell in ruddy ſhow;
On neſt'rines, neſt'rines o'er the gardens glow:
Figs over figs increaſe the gaudy view,
And plumbs with plumbs conteſt for fineſt hue:
——While now, with equal poiſe, th' effulgent year
Fair *Libra* holds, and waving fields appear,
Illumin'd wide with *Ceres'* boundleſs beam,
That paints with ſplendour my ambitious theme,
I range old *Medway's* fertile banks along,
Indulge my fancy, and elate my ſong;
Enjoy *Auguſtian* ſights of riches ſpread,
And denſely ſcatter'd o'er the corny mead:
Or lift my eye the corny mead above,
And ſee the hills gold-ting'd with *Ceres'* love.
Where'er the circling eye explores the view,
Ceresan riches ſtill the landſkips ſtrew,
And plenty ſmiles the rural goddeſs by,
And laughs beneath th' all-attemp'ring ſky,
Whoſe rich beneficence the *Muſe* records
In grateful accents, tho' in humble words.
In humble words, which ſpeak her moral ſenſe
Of what the ſkies, thro' heaven's *Lord* diſpenſe
To bleſs the labours and the toils of Man,
And to diſcloſe one heav'n unerring plan.
——Thy plains, O *Centium*, from yon †hill I view,
Their beauties all, my ſtraying eyes purſue,
See ancient elms in hedge-row'd order ſtand,
And plenteous vales with ſtately pride command,

I ſee the hopland groves between ariſe,
From fair ‡ *Madam's* vallies greet the eyes.
In ſilver pomp their flow'ry tops they rear,
And ſwell the grandeur of th' *Auguſtian* year.
Thrice happy *Centium!* thick with hopland cloſe,
From whence thy treaſure and thy riches flows,
And flow not wholly; lo! *Pomona* joins,
And gifts innumerous to my ſons reſigns.
Such ſtores, ſuch wealth to thee, O *Kent*, belong,
As lift the *Muſe*, and ſublimate her ſong.
That *Induſtry* records, whoſe lab'rous pains
Thrice happy make our plenty-fluous plains.
O *Induſtry*, unpoliſh'd pow'r, behold!
For thee each landſkip flames with ripen'd gold.
The rich reward of thy mechanic hand;
That deals due culture o'er the cultur'd land;
And with laborious art, kind *Nature* leads
To nurſe, to cheriſh, and enripen ſeeds.
Be thine the praiſe! and, *Induſtry*, be thine
The gifts of heav'n, beneficently kind,
That ſwell with treaſure the prolific ſoil,
And fill the coffers of the ſons of toil.
Ye ſons of toil, to whom in bounty's giv'n
The fruits of earth, the gift of parent heav'n,
Receive with joy; be liberal, be free,
Nor ſuffer merit in diſtreſs to be.
And let not that which heav'n benignly gave
Add link to link your paſſions to enſlave
With ſordid av'rice, that hell-born ſpright,
Illiberal, impious, fraught with envious ſpight;
——But join a ſpirit with your plenteous ſtore,
A gen'rous ſpirit; heav'n aſks no more:
A ſpirit ſocial, by good-nature led,
O'er whom the virtues dulciſluous ſhed
Celeſtial ſweetneſs, and ſoft-blooming youth,
Ingrafted on the ſtable ſtem of truth.
——Now, ſoon as *Chanticleer* his mattin lay
Begins, and calls aloud the tardy day,
Begins, and breaks the ſilence of the night,
The luſty reapers hail the doubtful light
Of the young trembling dawn, that riſes ſlow;
Anon, as it riſes, bids ſtrong labour flow
Thro' ev'ry part of the barbig'rous dale,
Where feeds the partridge, or where hides the quail.
All *Nature* wakes: and hear! the birds their throats
Unlock, and join the many varied notes
Of ruſtic birth, that vocal make the breeze,
Which whiſtles wanton thro' the changing trees:

——Rubiloes

* *This alludes to the Manner in which the ancients painted* Auguſt.

† Boxley-Hill, *in* Kent.

‡ Maidſtone.

—Enubilous perhaps appears the harveſt morn,
And thro' the valley ſtrepent ſounds the horn;
When ſuddenly deſidious flies the game,
And gently murmurs thro' the conſcious vale.
The ſtorm ariſes on the riſing clouds,
And thick'ning darkneſs all the harveſt ſhrouds:
Th' affrighted reapers inſtantaneous fly,
And in the fields the ſickles uſeleſs lie:
While here, in full-made ſhocks, the harveſts riſe,
And there in ſcatter'd heaps the harveſt lies:
Loud, and more loud, iraſcent *Boreas* roars,
And ſhow'rs of leaves the ſtiff'ring foreſt pours.
Which does the loſs of half its verdure moan,
Which flies and falls, and in a moment's gone.
Impetuous rains ſucceed, and deluge round
The ſcatter'd labours of the harveſt ground.
Let not the deluge deepen, to deſtroy
The farmer's hopes, impregnated with joy;
Diſperſe, ye clouds, ye winds, the tempeſt check;
Nor cruſh our labours in promiſcuous wreck.
O! ſpare our vines, our hopland acres, ſpare,
The wealth of *Ceres*, and *Pomona*'s care!
Propitious pow'r, to whoſe maturing rays
We owe the ſplendour of *Auguſtian* days,
Rob'd in ſerenity, O *Phœbus!* ſmile,
Abridge the ſtorm; O ſave the peaſant's toil,
And guard the bleſſings of the loaded ſoil!
A theme unſocial next would claim my *Muſe*,
But themes unſocial I reluctant chuſe;
Elſe might my pen the ſportſman's ardour tell,
And on his luſt in lays unbounded dwell;
And rage tyrannic cruel paſtimes ſing,
And ſtile him lawleſs lord, and barb'rous king,
O'er birds and beaſts, which from his anger fly,
And rage unjuſt, yet feel his rage and die.
O horrid thought! ſhall man delight to ſpill
Offenceleſs blood, and 'cauſe he's pow'r to kill;
While ſavage beaſts, if not by hunger preſt,
Unſtain'd by blood, would in the foreſts reſt?
Ye wanton tyrants, who delight in blood,
Is joy in pain? Is glee at anguiſh good?
Yet good you're call'd, perhaps humanely too,
Tho' humane goodneſs cannot dwell in you;
Since that alone does ſocial ties ſupport,
And ſocial ties prohibit cruel ſport.
——Now let the *Muſe* expatiate, free of wing,
And docile numbers undertake to ſing;
The air's ſtill arid, and the weather's dry,
Then ſtill with water *Tellus*' lap ſupply:
The radiſh ſow, and cauliflower give
To facile earth, the winter's day to live:
If eſculents your garden may produce;
Sow worts and ſpinach;——ſow for winter's uſe,
The chervil, ſallad, cabbage, creſſes, and
The other ſeeds that will the winter ſtand,
Tranſplant the lettuce and the brocoli,
With ſtrings, to whiten, curling endive tie,
And deeper 'hume the whit'ning celery.
Turnips ſalubrious ſow in open fields;
For great's the profit that the turnip yields:
The ſtalks of herbs from gardens diſengage,
And plant the ſlips of ſavory and ſage,
And all the herbs that aromatic are,
Like management ſhould have, like proceſs ſhare.
Obſerve——th' auriculas divide; and now
On ev'ry pot one ſingle head beſtow:
Nor more, leſt they your expectation baulk,
And bear faint bloſſoms on a languid ſtalk:
Tranſplant their ſeedlings, and from *Phœbus'* rays
Defend them, 'till more favourable days.
The curious, who delight in *Flora*'s pow'r,
May now ſow ſeeds of ev'ry bulbous flow'r;
From heat and cold them equally defend,
So bloom innumerous ſhall their care attend.
Make layers now of ev'ry ſhrub and tree,
And ſhade the ſeeds of the anemony.
——The *Muſe Priapus* led, no farther ſtrays,
But ſings th' Hyegian monitory lays.
The high-ſauc'd meat ſhe bids us diſapprove,
And *Epicurean* feaſts forbear to love.
His diet's beſt, and wholſom'ſt will be found,
Whoſe frugal table with one diſh is crown'd.——
——Who *Morpheus* flies, until digeſtion's part
Its force ſalubrious to his food impart,
Is wiſe;——and ſeldom he explores a cure,
Who, heated, does from cold himſelf ſecure.
——Behold! revolves *Auguſta*'s natal day,
And claims the poet's tributary lay.
Ah! could ſhe ſing with a *Drydenian* fire!
O, would *Apollo* her attempts inſpire!
Then might ſhe tune below'd *Auguſta*'s praiſe,
And deathleſs honours to her virtues raiſe;
Thoſe virtues, join'd by each tranſcendent grace,
Peculiar to th' illuſtrious *Brunſwic* race:
Tho' weak her ſtrength, the youthful *Muſe* eſſays
To ſing *Auguſta* in perennial lays.
——Hail! blooming princeſs, in whoſe perſon's ſeen
A ſecond *Venus*, with ſuperior mien,
At once a goddeſs, and at once a queen:
And in whoſe words *Palladian* ſenſe exiſts;
For in her words e'en *Pallas*' ſelf ſubſiſts.
Where'er ſhe treads, there Majeſty appears,
And charms celeſtial, in a bloom of years
Divinely bright.——O, be *Auguſta* made
The peerleſs partner of ſome prince's bed!
Admit the match, celeſtial pow'rs, be
Th' effect of paſſion, not of policy;
So ſhall the bleſt, and bleſſing, ever prove
The peerleſs pattern of connubial love:
But if kind heav'n ſo wills, has ſo decreed,
A virgin life divine *Auguſta* lead,

Long may ſhe live, and oft return the day,
That gilds my Muſe, and ſublimates her lay!

Auguſt 1, 1759. *Muſarum Amicus.*

The INDIAN PHILOSOPHER.

WHY ſhou'd our joys transform to pain;
Why gentle hymen's ſilken chain,
A plague of iron prove?
Bendiſh, 'tis ſtrange! the charm that binds,
Millions of hands, ſhou'd leave their minds
At ſuch a looſe from love.
In vain I ſought the wond'rous cauſe;
Rang'd the wide field of *Nature*'s laws;
And urg'd the ſchools in vain:
Then deep in thought, within my breaſt
My ſoul retir'd, and ſlumber dreſt
A bright inſtructive ſcene.
O'er the broad lands, and croſs the tide,
On fancy's airy horſe I ride;
Sweet rapture of the mind!
'Till on the banks of *Ganges*' flood,
In a tall, antient grove, I ſtood;
For ſacred uſe deſign'd.
Hard by, a venerable prieſt,
Ris'n with his *God*, the *Sun*, from reſt,
Awoke his morning ſong:
Thrice he conjur'd the murm'ring ſtream:
The birth of ſouls was all his theme;
And half divine his tongue.
"He ſang th' eternal rolling flame,
That vital maſs, that's ſtill the ſame,
Does all our minds compoſe:
But ſhap'd in twice ten thouſand frames,
Thence diff'ring ſouls, of diff'ring names,
And jarring tempers roſe.
The mighty pow'r that fram'd the mind,
One mould for ev'ry two deſign'd,
And bleſs'd the new-born pair;
This be a mate for this, he ſaid;
Then down he ſent the ſouls he made,
To ſeek them bodies here.
But, parting from their warm abode,
They loſt their fellows, on the road,
And never join'd their hands.
Ah! cruel chance, and croſſing fates,
Our eaſtern ſouls have loſt their mates,
On *Europe*'s barb'rous lands.
Happy, the youth, that finds the bride,
Whoſe birth, is to his own ally'd;
The ſweeteſt joy of life.
But oh! the crouds, of wretched ſouls,
Fetter'd to minds, of diff'rent moulds,
And chain'd t'eternal ſtrife."
Thus, ſang the wond'rous *Indian* bard;
My ſoul with vaſt attention heard;
While *Ganges* ceas'd to flow.
Sure then, I cry'd, might I but ſee
The gentle nymph that twin'd with me,
I might be happy too.
Some courteous angel, tell me where?
What diſtant lands, this unknown fair,
Or diſtant ſeas detain;
Swift, as the wheel of nature rolls,
I'd fly to meet, and mingle ſouls,
And wear the joyful chain.

MOSCHUS. *Idyll.* III. *On the Death of* BION.

LAment with me, ye woods, the winding ſhore,
And *Doric* waves; for *Bion* is no more.
Mourn, all ye plants, and mourn ye ſhady bow'rs;
And ceaſe your pleaſing ſmell, ye drooping flow'rs;
Ye fading roſes, ſhew your mournful red;
Ye hyacinths, lament the poet dead.
Sicilian maids, begin the mournful ſtrain.——
Ye mournful nightingales, his hapleſs fate
To *Arethuſa*'s ſilver waves relate:
Bion, the tuneful ſhepherd, now is dead,
With him the ſong, and *Doric Muſe* is fled.
Sicilian maids, begin the mournful ſtrain.——
Strymonian ſwans begin the vocal moan,
With numbers, ſuch as *Bion*'s ſelf might own,
To *Thracian* nymphs in ſtrains funereal tell,
By Fate's decrees the *Doric Orpheus* fell.
Sicilian maids, begin the mournful ſtrain.——
Beneath ſome lonely oak, reclin'd at eaſe,
No more his ſong the liſt'ning herds can pleaſe;
For now, beneath ſtern *Pluto*'s gloomy reign,
He only ſings the ſad *Lethean* ſtrain.
The ſullen bulls, now wand'ring on the hills,
Neglect the paſture, and forſake the rills.
Sicilian maids, begin the mournful ſtrain.——
E'en thy untimely fate *Apollo* moan'd;
And for thy ſong *Pan* and the *Satyrs* groan'd.
The water-nymphs lamented through the woods,
And into briny tears transform'd their floods.
In ſilent ſadneſs, Echo, grieves thy fate,
That ſhe thy ſong no more can imitate.
Trees caſt their fruit, no flow'rs adorn the field,
The ſheep no milk, the hives no honey yield.
Sicilian maids, begin the mournful ſtrain.——
Not ſo the dolphin on the ſea-beat ſhore,
Or tuneful nightingale e'er griev'd before:
Ne'er mourn'd the ſwallow in ſo ſhrill a note;
Nor thus *Stalcyon* ſtrain'd his plaintive throat.
Sicilian maids, begin the mournful ſtrain.——
Not thus the Ceyx in the azure wave,
Nor thus the birds at warlike *Memnon*'s grave,
Bewail'd; *Aurora*'s ſon og eaſtern plains,
As they for *Bion* tune funereal ſtrains.
Sicilian maids, begin the mournful ſtrain.——
Swallows and nightingales, who once did love
To hear his voice, perch'd in the ſhady grove,
With ſongs alternate all his fun'ral grace:
Mourn too, ye doves, reply'd the feather'd race.

Sicilian

Sicilian maids, begin the mournful ſtrain.——
Who, moſt belov'd, ſhall to thy flute ſucceed?
Or who ſhall dare to touch the tuneful reed?
For yet impreſs'd, thy lips, thy breath remains,
And *Echo* catches at thy vocal ſtrains.
I bear thy pipe the ſylvan *Pan* to grace:
Pan too may fear that he muſt give thee place.
Sicilian maids, begin the mournful ſtrain.——
See, *Galatea* thy loſt verſe bewail;
Who ſought the ſhore to hear thy pleaſing tale.
Not thus the *Cyclops* ſung, from him ſhe fled;
But at thy ſong from *Ocean* rais'd her head:
Yet feeds thy oxen on the verdant ſhore,
And to the azure waves returns no more.
Sicilian maids, begin the mournful ſtrain.——
With thee the muſes pleaſing gifts are dead;
The virgins kiſſes, and the boys are fled.
Each love lamenting droops his feeble wings,
And at thy tomb the ſtrain funereal ſings.
More, *Venus* loves thee; more, ſhe moans thy death;
Than when *Adonis* was depriv'd of breath.
Once more lament, O *Mela*'s gentle tide,
Firſt mighty *Homer* periſh'd near thy ſide:
Then thy ſad waves thy ſon's deceaſe did weep,
And with thy voice reſounded all the deep.
Thy torpid waters crowd again thy urn,
While with freſh plaints another ſon you mourn.
One ſung ſublime in *Pegaſean* ſtrains;
The other, *Arethuſa*'s verdant plains:
One ſung *Achilles*' ire; fair *Helen*'s charms;
Brave *Menelaus*', and the *Grecian* arms:
The other ſung no fierce embattled plain;
But fed his herd, and tun'd the ſylvan ſtrain.
Him *Cytherea* lov'd: with gentle kiſs,
He cheriſh'd love, and taught the genial bliſs.
Sicilian maids, begin the mournful ſtrain.——
All towns with one conſent thy loſs explore;
Aſera laments for thee (than *Heſiod*) more:
Not *Pindar*, thus *Bœotia*'s woods deſire;
Nor *Leſbus* thus her loſt *Alcæan* lyre.
More than her poet *Cium* weeps thee loſt;
More than *Archilochus* the *Parian* coaſt.
No more are heard the *Lefbian Sapho*'s ſtrains,
Thy voice yet ſounds in *Mitylene*'s plains.

* * * * * * * * *

Sicilia's fields *Theocritus* among,
For thee I tune th' *Aufonian* paſt'ral ſong.
'Twas thine the *Doric* numbers to infuſe;
To others left'ſt thy wealth; to me thy muſe.
Sicilian maids, begin the mournful ſtrain.——
When malloes, aniſe, or green parſley dies,
By ſpring reviv'd, another year they riſe;
But we, the wiſe, th' illuſtrious, and the brave,
When once our breath is fled, beneath the grave,
Whelm'd in oblivion, ne'er to life return:
You too muſt ſleep within the ſilent urn.
Nymphs chuſe the frog ſhould always ſtrain his throat:
And let him ſing; I envy not his note,

Sicilian maids, begin the mournful ſtrain.——
E'en to thy bones the pois'nous venom came,
Could poiſon touch thy lips, and be the ſame?
What fell *Barbarian*'s unrelenting ſoul,
Could 'ſcape this ſong, and miniſter the bowl?
Sicilian maids, begin the mournful ſtrain.——
But merited revenge o'ertook them all;
I ſhed my tears and weep thy hapleſs fall.
Could I, like *Thracian Orpheus*, fam'd of yore,
Ulyſſes, or great *Hercules* before,
I'd come to *Pluto*'s dreary coaſts, to know,
If yet you ſing your pleaſing ſtrains below.
But tune for *Hecate* ſome paſt'ral ſtrain;
For once ſhe ſung on the *Sicilian* plain.
Nor ſhalt thou ſing in vain: ſhe once reſtor'd
Euridice; to pleaſe her tuneful lord;
So ſhe'll releaſe thee, *Bion*.——Did I know
The tuneful ſong, to *Pluto*'s realms I'd go.

Oxford, June 14. *Lycidas.*

An IMITATION.

Integer vitæ, &c.
Hor. Lib. I. Ode 22.

OF mortals happieſt he, whoſe life's upright,
Whoſe guiltleſs thoughts in virtue's paths delight;
That ſeeks no golden pomp, nor ſhort-liv'd praiſe,
But to his *Maker* all his homage pays;
By this, of reſt ſecur'd, debarr'd from ſtrife,
He ſails ſerenely o'er the waves of life:
He fears no tyrant's threats; his ſteady ſoul
No cares diſturb, nor paſſions e'er controul;
Unarm'd may traverſe thro' remoteſt parts;
With virtue's bow he'll ſhoot the ſureſt darts.
Tho' he ſhou'd roam thro' *Lybia*'s ſcorching ſands,
Or *Cauc'ſus* mount, whoſe tow'ring ſummit ſtands
In *Hymen*'s robes, new-cloth'd with fleecy ſnow;
Or where renown'd *Hydaſpian* oceans flow,
Truſting in his uprightneſs, may defy
The warring clouds, that ſeem to rend the ſky.
Ye ſacred Gods! that o'er the world preſide,
And all the twinkling eyes of ſilence guide:
Where e'er I am, if on you diſtant plain,
Where *Afric*'s active, tawny ſons complain,
Where ſcorching ſuns inceſſantly roll on,
Or in the climate of the *Frigid Zone*,
Grant me, devoid of ſtrife, a calm retreat,
And life like his; then my requeſt's compleat.

An ÆNIGMA.

WIthin the fertile womb of teeming earth,
By dread command I did receive my birth,

And in the dark abyſs, conceal'd I lay,
(Nor knew I hardſhip) 'till that fatal day,
When prying man, (who, in the midſt of ſtore,
Is diſcontent, and always craving more)
To me thro' maſſy rocks did force his way,
And I to him became no eaſy prey:
But now my ſuff'rings, O! was you to hear,
You'd ſurely drop one ſympathetic tear;
Torne by his minions from my native bed,
I'm bruis'd and beat, nay rack'd and tortured:
By heat intenſe my parts are fluid made,
Then, like a corpſe, am in a coffin laid;
'Till cold as breathleſs clay, I there remain,
Then in another form appear again,
Which more adapted is for uſe than ſhow;
Yet I have ſhining parts, I'd have you know.
I have a mouth, capacious, long and wide,
With food ten times a day its often ply'd,
And if ten times an hour, is never cloyd;
But what becomes of it remains a queſtion,
I've neither belly, ſtomach, or digeſtion,
Nor throat to ſwallow what my mouth contains,
Poor, empty ſcull, I've neither guts nor brains:
My ſhape, tho' odd, I mean not to conceal,
I, tadpole-like, am nought but head and tail.
Now what is ſtrange, but you have ſeen ſtrange things,
I wait on nobles, and attend on kings;
Yet doom'd to dwell (ſo various is my lot)
With meaneſt peaſant in his homely cot:
Thus for the public good I ſpend my days,
And man befriend at leaſt a hundred ways:
If I ſhould ſuffer annihilation,
Dire diſtreſs would fall upon this nation;
How weak and ſpiritleſs mankind would be!
Since he expects near half his food from me.
But hold! enough, I muſt my name conceal;
Yet take this hint, when held faſt by the tail,
I'm moſt of uſe, but now the miſt to clear,
Adjourn to tea, and I'll attend you there.

We beg Leave to acquaint our Readers, that the Seat of the preſent War in Germany *is largely diſplayed, in four accurate Maps of that large Empire, publiſhed in our* Magazine *for* October *and* November, 1756, *and particularly in the Map of* 440 Engliſh *Miles round* Leipſic, *in the* Magazine *of* February, 1758, *in which all the principal Cities, Towns, Villages, Rivers,* &c. *may be obſerved in one View; with all the modern Names commonly in the News-Papers.*

A Chronological Memoir *of* Occurrences,

For *AUGUST* 1759.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the London Gazette. *Tueſday, July* 24.

Hague. July 21.

THE laſt Accounts from the allied Army are of the 15th Inſt. at Night, when the Head Quarters were at Stoltznau upon the Weſer. Prince Ferdinand having on the 10th received Advice at Bomte, that the French had taken Minden by ſurprize, determined to halt at Bomte the 11th, and ſent forwards a Detachment to ſecure the Poſt of Stoltznau. The next Day the Huſſars of that Detachment attacked and defeated a Body of the Cavalry of the Enemy at Diepenau, which put a Stop to their Scheme. The allied Army marched, the 14th, to Raden, and the next Day to Stoltznau. The ſame Accounts mention, that the French were aſſembling their whole Force at Minden, and had even detached the Duke de Brolio over the Weſer towards Hamelen; and that, when the Letters came away, Prince Ferdinand was preparing to march towards Minden. In the fruitleſs Attempt made by M. d'Armentieres upon Munſter, the French had 900 Men killed, and 1400 wounded. Lieut. Col. Freytagg continues his Incurſions into Heſſe with great Succeſs, having taken a great many of the French, and ſurprized the little Town of Witzenhauſen near Caſſel, and made the Garriſon Priſoners of War.

By Letters juſt arrived from St. Euſtatia, we are informed, the Iſland of Marygalante had ſurrendered to his Britannic Majeſty's Arms, upon the ſame Conditions as Guadaloupe.

Hamburgh,

Hamburgh, July 24. Advices have been received here, that a Detachment of Prince Ferdinand's Army entered Bremen on the 26th Inſt.

Turin, July 25. Yeſterday Morning, between 10 and 11 o'Clock, her Royal Highneſs was ſafely delivered of a Prince, on which Account this Court was to-day very brilliant.

Hague, July 27. The Letters of the freſheſt Date from the allied Army in Weſtphalia, which are of the 21ſt Inſt. bring no further Accounts from thence, than that Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters were ſtill at Peterſhagen; and that M. Contades's Army remained in its former Poſition near Minden. Some Skirmiſhes only have happened ſince the 17th, in which, as we hear, the Advantage has been on the Side of the allied Army.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, *dated July* 28.

"Prince Ferdinand marched with his whole Army on the 17th Inſt. at Four in the Morning towards Minden, with a determined Reſolution to attack the French.

But Marſhal Contades having been informed of Prince Ferdinand's Motions, and not chuſing to riſque a Battle in the Situation his Army was then in, broke up his Camp early on the 17th in the Morning, and retired to a ſtrong Camp between Minden and the Mountains, with a large deep Moraſs in his Front, where he immediately began to throw up Intrenchments.

Prince Ferdinand, coming up with his whole Force, and finding, that by this Alteration of the Poſition of the Enemy, they had all the Advantages of the Ground, did not think it prudent to attack a much ſuperior Army than that of his own, in ſuch an advantageous Situation, but retired to Peterſhagen, a few Hours March from Minden, where his Army remained laſt Saturday, watching the Motions of the French, who had not quitted their ſtrong Camp on that Day."

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Tueſday, Auguſt 7.

Extract of a Letter from Andrew Mitchell, Eſq; his Majeſty's Miniſter to the King of Pruſſia, to the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſſe, dated from his Pruſſian Majeſty's Camp at Schomtſeiffen, July 24, 1759.

"This Night after 9 o'Clock, M. Eichel acquainted me, by the King of Pruſſia's Orders, that a few Hours ago an Aid de Camp was arrived from General Wedel, who now commands the Pruſſian Army againſt the Ruſſians, with the following Account of an Action, that happened Yeſterday Morning between the two Armies.

The Ruſſians, which were encamped in Sight of the Pruſſians near Zullichau, began to march towards Croſſen; and General Wedel thought proper to attack them upon their March, which he did with great Succeſs, having, it is reckoned, killed 7000 upon the Spot, with very little Loſs on his Side, (it is ſaid 300 killed, and 500 wounded.) Lieutenant General Schurlemer, at the Head of the Pruſſian Cavalry, diſtinguiſhed himſelf very much, and made great Slaughter of the Enemy. I do not hear of the Loſs of any General Officer on the Side of the Pruſſians, except Major General Woperſnow, who was killed in the Action.

Theſe are all the Particulars that are yet known of this Affair.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary. Publiſhed on Wedneſday Evening.*

Whitehall, Aug. 8. This Morning, Mr. Roworth, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, arrived at the Earl of Holderneſſe's Office with the following Letter from Major General Yorke, his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Hague.

Copy of a Letter from Major General Yorke to the Earl of Holderneſſe, dated Hague, Auguſt 6, 1759, *One o'Clock after Midnight.*

My Lord,

"I may now wiſh your Lordſhip Joy, as I do from the Bottom of my Heart, of the glorious Victory obtained by Prince Ferdinand over the French, on the 1ſt Inſt. Capt. Ligonier, and M. Eſtorff who are diſpatched by his Serene Highneſs to his Majeſty, have taken the Rout from Utretcht to Helvoet, without taking this in their Way; ſo that I can only ſend your Lordſhip a Copy of Capt. Ligonier's Letter, by a Schevening Boat, as it may perhaps get over, when the Packet-boat cannot; and I have charged the Meſſenger to make the beſt of his Way. As theſe Gentlemen have favoured us with no Detail, I am able to ſend none; but we have received an Expreſs from Cleves to-day, with an Account, that a French Courier was gone through there with the News, *Que Monſ. de Contades etoit totalement battu*; (that Monſ. de Contades was totally defeated;) and the Diſpoſitions making by the Enemy along the Rhine, are an ample Confirmation of this great Event, with which it has pleaſed the Almighty to bleſs his Majeſty's Arms.

May I preſume, in all Humility, to lay myſelf at the King's Feet, with my moſt dutiful Congratulations upon this glorious News. His Majeſty has not a Subject who

is

is happier upon this Occaſion, than he, who has the Honour to be, with the greateſt Reſpect,

My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's
Moſt obedient humble Servant,
JOSEPH YORKE.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Ligonier to Major General York. Utrecht, Aug. 5, 1759.

SIR,

"Adjutant General Eſtorf, and I, being ſent by Order of Prince Ferdinand to give his Majeſty an Account of the Succeſs of the Allies the 1ſt of this Month, we beg you would be pleaſed to ſend an Order to Helvoetſluys for us to have an extraordinary Packet-boat at our Arrival there. A Courier, who ſet out before us, and took his Route by Oſnabrugg, we imagine muſt be arrived in England, or at leaſt ſet ſail for it. Our Orders were to paſs through East-Frize, by which conſiderable Detour, we are prevented bringing the firſt Account of the Victory, ſo muſt content ourſelves with confirming it. Broglio's Corps joined Contades the Day before the Battle, the Particulars of which will be ſent you in a few Days. Our Loſs is very ſmall, conſidering the whole firſt Line was engaged. As we ſet out from this Place immediately, I beg you will ſend us our Order for the Packet-boat with the utmoſt Expedition. I beg Pardon for this Liberty, and am with the utmoſt Reſpect, &c.

E. LIGONIER,
Aid du Camp to Prince Ferdinand.

Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Minden, Auguſt 4. The French having puſhed forward a Detachment as far as Vechte, in order to block up the ſmall Garriſon we had there, Prince Ferdinand determined to relieve that Place: This was executed by M. de Schlieffen, his Serene Highneſs's Aid de Camp, with about 40 Huſſars, followed by 200 of Brietenbadh's Dragoons.

Prince Ferdinand, with the grand Army, made a ſhort March on the 29th on his Right towards Hille; General Wangenheim remaining with a Body of Troops in the Camp of Thornhauſen. Some Battalions of Grenadiers, with the Light Troops, were left on the Right Side of the Weſer, to obſerve the Army under the Duke de Broglio. It was ſoon obſerved, that the Enemy were not inattentive to theſe Diſpoſitions. In effect, Marſhal Contades came to attack us on the 1ſt of Auguſt. The Battle begun at Five in the Morning, and ended by the Retreat of the Enemy about Noon.

The ſame Day an Engagement happened between the Hereditary Prince and M. de Briſſac, of which the following is a brief Sketch.

Coveldt, Aug. 2. The Body of Troops, under the Command of the Duc de Briſſac, encamped on the 31ſt of July at Night, with their Left to the Village of Coveldt, their Front to the Werra, and their Right towards the Salt-pits: That Body was judged to conſiſt of 7 or 8000 Men. Their Poſition was inattackable in Front, and there was no other Way to come at them, but by ſurrounding their Left; for which Purpoſe ſeveral Diſpoſitions were made, by the Brunſwick Guards, which met with the deſired Succeſs, and ended in the taking a very conſiderable Booty from the Enemy.

Hague, Aug. 21. We have as yet no Accounts directly from the Pruſſian Miniſtry, touching the Battle of the 12th Inſt. near Frankfort upon the Oder; but by private Letters from different Parts, it appears, that in the Beginning of the Day the King of Pruſſia ſucceeded in his Attack upon the Left of the Ruſſian Army, but that the Ruſſians had rallied, and turned again near the Jews Burying-ground, where they were again attacked by his Pruſſian Majeſty without Succeſs, which induced the King to return to his Camp at Wolkow, where he remains in perfect Health.——That the Slaughter was very great on both Sides.——That the Ruſſians had attempted nothing ſince, and it is ſaid, that General Haddick, with the Auſtrian Cavalry, was returned to join Marſhal Daun's Army.

We are credibly informed, that the Right Wing of the Pruſſian Army which the King commanded in Perſon, had entirely routed the Left of the Enemy, and taken 100 Pieces of Cannon, but the Pruſſian Left giving Way, the King, in going to lead it on again, had his Horſe ſhot under him, and by the Fall his Majeſty became ſpeechleſs, which occaſioned a Rumour through the Army, that he was killed; this threw all into Confuſion, and the Enemy regained what they had loſt.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Graveſend, Aug. 23. The Friendſhip, Thompſon, was blown up by ſome Accident at the Hope Point and entirely conſumed; there were about 36 Perſons on board,

board, and every Soul perished; the Captain happened to be on Shore.

Portsmouth, Aug. 23. A Misfortune happened in the South Sea Castle, by blowing up of a Magazine of Powder belonging to the Regiments encamped here. There were about 12 Barrels of Powder, which killed 13 People, chiefly Invalids and their Wives. There is no certain Account how the Accident happened.

LONDON.

Kensington, August 10.

HIS Majesty in Council was pleased to approve of James Hamilton, Esq; to be Deputy, or Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pensylvania.

11. At a Court of Common council on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor acquainted them, that they were called together to deliberate upon a Proposition of great Consequence to the Service of their King and Country, and that he hoped the Result would be such as would do Honour to the City, by proving the Sincerity of their Professions to his Majesty. The said Proposition was then laid before them; whereupon the Court resolved and ordered, among other Considerations, that a Subscription be forthwith opened in the Chamber of London, for an immediate voluntary Contribution to be paid into the said Chamber, and distributed for Levy Money to such able-bodied Landmen as shall engage in his Majesty's Service; and as a further Encouragement to serve their King and Country with Zeal, all such Persons as enlist at the Guildhall are to have the Freedom of the City at the Expiration of three Years, or sooner, if the War should end: And Sir James Hodges, the Town-clerk, was ordered by the Court to wait upon the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt with the said Resolutions, and desire him to inform his Majesty of the same. Some of the Committee (which is to consist of 12 Aldermen and 24 Commoners) are to wait upon Lord Ligonier, to desire him to send proper Officers to Guildhall to receive such Persons as shall be enlisted.

These Resolutions being communicated to his Majesty, his Royal Approbation was signified by a Letter from the Right Hon. William Pitt, the Day following.

15. At a Meeting of the Committee for carrying into Execution the Act of Parliament for erecting a Bridge at Black-friars, it appeared by the Lists which were then produced by the Gentlemen present, that the Sum subscribed for the Purpose, amounted to 204,100l. which is 60,000l. more than was wanted for the necessary Occasion.

16. His Majesty held a Chapter of the Order of the Garter at Kensington, to which all the Knights of that Order in Town were summoned; when his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick was elected a Knight of that Most Noble Order.

Whitehall, August 18. *Among the Papers which were taken at Detmold, on the 5th Instant, by his Majesty's Light Troops, an original Letter is found from the Marshal Duc de Belleisle to Marshal Contades, dated Versailles, July* 23, 1759, *in which there is the following Passage.*

"I am still afraid that Fischer set out too late: It is, however, very important, and very essential, that we should raise large Contributions. I see no other Resource for our most urgent Expences, and for refitting the Troops, but in the Money we may draw from the Enemy's Country; from whence we must likewise procure Subsistence of all Kinds, (independently of the Money) that is to say, Hay, Straw, Oats, for the Winter, Bread-corn, Cattle, and even Men to recruit our foreign Troops. The War must not be prolonged, and perhaps it may be necessary, according to the Events which may happen, between this Time and the End of September, to make a downright Desert before the Line of the Quarters, which it may be thought proper to keep during the Winter, in order that the Enemy may be under a real Impossibility of approaching us: At the same Time reserving for ourselves a bare Subsistence on that Rout, which may be the most convenient for us to take in the Middle of Winter, to beat up, or seize upon the Enemy's Quarters. That this Object may be fulfilled, I shall cause the greatest Assiduity to be used, in preparing what is necessary for having all your Troops, without Exception, well cloathed, well equipped, and well refitted, in every Respect, before the End of November, with new Tents, in Order that, if it shall be advisable for the King's political and military Affairs, you may be able to assemble the Whole, or Part of your Army, to act offensively, and with Vigour, from the Beginning of January; and that you may have the Satisfaction to shew our Enemies, and all Europe, that the French know how to act, and carry on War, in all Seasons,

when

when they have such a General as you are, and a Minister of the Department of War, that can foresee and concert Matters with the General.

"You must be sensible, Sir, that what I say to you may become, not only useful and honourable, but perhaps even necessary with Respect to what you know, and of which I shall say more in my private Letter."

Whitehall, Aug. 25. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint the Most Hon. John Manners, Esq; commonly called, the Marquis of Granby, Lieut. General of his Majesty's Forces, to be Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's British Forces, as well Horse as Foot, now serving in Germany, in his Majesty's Army assembled, or to be assembled there under his most Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, Commander in Chief of the said Army.

BIRTHS.

July 25. The Lady of General Granville Elliot, a Son.

27. The Lady Ann Dawson, Daughter of the Countess of Pontefract, a Son.

Aug. 7. Lady Lade, Relict of the late Sir John Lade, Bart. a Son.

MARRIAGES.

July 28. Mr. Gascoigne, Nephew to Lord Elphinstone, to Miss Garbet of Birmingham.

Aug. 2. Mr. James Portis, Merchant, to Miss Attleborough.

The Hon. Robert Boyle Walsingham, to Miss Williams, Daughter to Sir Hanbury Williams, Knt.

8. Charles Cooke, Esq; Member of Parliament for Rygate, to Miss Eliot, Daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton.

Mr. Twycross of Warwick, to Miss Morrice of Wood street, with 5000l. Fortune.

15. The Rev. Mr. Abdy, Brother to Sir Anthony Abdy, to Miss Harriot Altham, of Markhall, Essex.

23. John Thomlinson the Younger, Esq; to Miss Sergison, with 20,000l. Fortune.

DEATHS.

July 27. The Lady of William Burrel Massingbird, Esq;

The Lady of —— Bedford, Esq;

27. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Ld. Coker.

Paschal Nelson, Esq; at Westminster.

John Lesle, Esq; near Ringwood, Hants.

28. The Lady of Admiral Broderick.

Tho. Morehouse, Esq; at Chigwell.

John Reynolds, Esq; at Felsham in Suffolk.

Aug. 8. Tho. Pembroke, Esq; Governor of the York Buildings Company.

10. Her Grace the Duchess of Chandois.

Rich. Foster, Esq; Merchant in Lothbury.

24. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cassils.

Civil and military Preferments.

Tho. Chapman, Esq; Receiver General and Collector of his Majesty's Revenues at Guadaloupe.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Francis Wilde, to the Rectory of Knooking in Salop.

The Rev. Rob. Cotes, B. D. to the Rectory of Rise, in Yorkshire.

The Rev. Mr. John Haskins, to the Rectory of Winch-hill, Berkshire.

The Rev. Thomas Reynolds, L. B. to the Rectory of Foneshury, Hertfordshire.

B——KR——S.

July 28. George Trenholm and Thomas Hattersley, of Leeds, Yorkshire, merchants.

31. John Ellis, now or late of Wakefield, Yorkshire, dry-salter.

Aug. 4. William James, late of Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant.

John Mason, late of Medburn, Leicestershire, Mercer.

Thomas Hunter, late of Battersea in Surry, Miller.

Thomas Torpe, of Great Kingsell, Bucks, dealer and chapman.

11. George Page, of St. Margaret's-hill, in St. Saviour, Southwark, undertaker.

Richard Jeffery, of Romsey in the County of Southampton, grocer.

14. Christopher Higgins, late of Loynton, Staffordshire, money-scrivener.

James Clements, of Great Yarmouth in the county of Norfolk, merchant.

Edward Blakeway, of the town of Shrewsbury in the County of Salop, draper.

☞ *Lists of Ships taken by the English and French to be inserted in our next.*

BILL *of Mortality from July* 24. *to Aug.* 21.

Buried			Christened		
Males	760	1486	Males	528	1087
Females	726		Females	559	
Under 2 years old		643	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		127	Within the walls		102
5 and 10		55	Without		367
10 and 20		59	*Mid.* and *Surry*		696
20 and 30		110	City & Sub. *Wst.*		321
30 and 40		103			1486
40 and 50		120			
50 and 60		88			
60 and 70		86			
70 and 80		59	Weekly *July* 31.		332
80 and 90		28	*Aug* 7.		343
90 and 100		8	14.		376
100 and 109		0	21.		430
		1486			1486

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *publiſhed from the Fourteenth Day of* July, *to the Fourteenth Day of* Auguſt.

I.

AN *Hiſtorical Review of the Conſtitution and Government of* Penſylvania, *from its Origin; ſo far as regards the ſeveral Points of Controverſy, which have, from Time to Time, ariſen between the ſeveral Governors of that Province, and their ſeveral Aſſemblies. Founded on authentic Documents.*

London; printed for *R. Griffiths.* Price 5 s.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 380 Pages, dedicated to the Rt. Hon. *Arthur Onſlow*, Eſq; Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Commons. To which is prefixed, a Table of Contents, conſiſting of 16 Pages; likewiſe an Introduction of 5 Pages, and a Liſt of the ſeveral Governors, Deputy-Governors, and Preſidents of *Penſylvania*, with the Times of their reſpective Adminiſtrations.——The Royal Charter Deeds, Act of Union, Privileges, *&c.* To which is likewiſe added, an Appendix, containing ſundry original Papers, relative to the ſeveral Points of Controverſy between the Governors and Aſſemblies of *Penſylvania*, of 64 Pages. From the preceding Part of the Dedication, we learn the Occaſion and Deſign of the Author in the Work, wherein he ſays,

The Subject of the following Sheets is an unhappy one.——The Controverſy between the Proprietaries and ſucceſſive Aſſemblies of *Penſylvania*. —— A Controverſy, which has often embaraſſed, if not endangered the public Service.——A Controverſy, which has been long depending, and which ſtill ſeems to be as far from an Iſſue as ever.

Our bleſſed Saviour reproaches the Phariſees with laying heavy Burdens on Mens Shoulders, which they themſelves would not ſtir with a ſingle Finger.

Our Proprietaries, Sir, have done the ſame, and for the Sake of the Commonwealth, the Province has hitherto ſubmitted to the Impoſition, not indeed without the moſt ſtrenuous Endeavours to lay the Load equally. The fulleſt Manifeſtation of their Right to do ſo, and the ſtrongeſt Proteſtations againſt the Violence put upon them——

The Cauſe we bring is in Fact, the Cauſe of all the Provinces in one; it is the Cauſe of every *Britiſh* Subject in every Part of the *Britiſh* Dominions.——It is the Cauſe of every Man who deſerves to be free every where.——And afterwards declares, his Deſign is to remove any unfavourable Impreſſions which have taken Place, to the Prejudice of the *Penſylvanians.*

The following Extracts will be ſufficiently expreſſive, of the Author's Style and Conduct in this Work.——

Page 12. He informs his Readers, that there were certain Conditions or Conceſſions agreed upon by Mr. *Penn*, Proprietary and Governor of *Penſylvania*, and thoſe who are the Adventurers and Purchaſers in the ſame Province, which were farther explained and confirmed there, by the firſt provincial Council.——

At the Head of this Frame, or Syſtem, is a ſhort preliminary Diſcourſe, Part of which ſerves to give us a very lively Deſcription of Mr. *Penn*: As a Man of Conſcience he ſets out; as a Man of Reaſon he proceeds; and as a Man of the World he offers the moſt plauſible Conditions to all, to the End he might gain ſome——

Page 13. He adds: Two Paragraphs of this Diſcourſe, the People of *Penſylvania* ought to have for ever before their Eyes, *viz.*

1. "Any Government is free to the People where the Laws rule, and the People are a Party to thoſe Laws; and more than this is Tyranny and Oppreſſion.

2. To ſupport Power in Reverence with the People, and to ſecure the People from the Abuſe of Power, that they may be free by their juſt Obedience, and the Magiſtrates honourable for their juſt Adminiſtration, are the great Ends of all Government."

This Author exhibits to the Reader a View of the Conſtitution of *Penſylvania*, from the Birth-right of every *Britiſh* Subject: —— From the Royal Charter granted by King *William*, and the Charter

of Privileges, the following Extract from the Latter may conclude our Account.

" It is provided, however, that an Aſſembly ſhould be *yearly* choſen by the Freemen, to conſiſt of four Perſons out of each County, of *moſt Note* for *Virtue*, *Wiſdom*, and *Ability*, or of a greater Number, if the Governor and Aſſembly ſhould ſo agree, upon the firſt of *October* for ever, and ſhould ſit on the 14th following, with Power to chuſe a Speaker and other their Officers, to be Judges of the Qualifications and Elections of their own Members, ſit upon their own Adjournments, appoint Committees, prepare Bills, impeach Criminals, and redreſs Grievances; with all other Powers and Privileges of an Aſſembly, according to the *Rights* of the *free-born* Subjects of *England*, and the Cuſtoms obſerved in any of the King's Plantations in *America*:——That two Thirds of the Free-men ſo choſen ſhould have the full Power of the Whole:——That the ſaid Free-men, in each reſpective County, at the Time and Place of meeting for electing Repreſentatives, might chuſe a double Number of Perſons to preſent to the Governor for Sheriffs and Coroners, to ſerve for *three* Years, if ſo long they ſhould behave themſelves well, out of whom the Governor was to nominate one for each Office, provided his Nomination was made the *third* Day after Preſentment, otherwiſe the Perſon firſt named to ſerve; and in caſe of Death or Default, the Governor to ſupply the Vacancy:——That three Perſons ſhould be nominated by the Juſtices of the reſpective Counties, out of whom the Governor was to ſelect *one* to ſerve for Clerk of the Peace, within *ten* Days, or otherwiſe the Place to be filled by the firſt ſo nominated.——That the Laws of the Government ſhould be in this Stile, *viz. By the Governor, with the Conſent and Approbation of the Free-men in general Aſſembly met:*——That all Criminals ſhould have the ſame Privileges of Witneſſes and Council as their Proſecutors:——That no Perſon ſhould be obliged to anſwer any Complaint, Matter, or Thing whatſoever, relating to *Property*, before the Governor and Council, or any other Place but in ordinary Courſe of Juſtice, unleſs in Appeals according to Law:——That the Eſtates of Suicides ſhould not be forfeited:——That no Act, Law, or Ordinance whatſoever ſhould at any Time hereafter be made or done to alter, change, or diminiſh the Form or Effect of this Charter, or any Part or Clauſe therein, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof, without the Conſent of the Governor for the Time being, and ſix Parts in ſeven of the Aſſembly met."

II.

Sermons on the following Subjects, viz.

1. Salvation by the Croſs of Chriſt, a Doctrine of Offence in all Ages.

2. The Knowledge of Sin by the Law.

3. The Neceſſity of maintaining a good Conſcience; and the Extent of it.

4. On the *Goſpel*, and the *Nature* of *Faith* in it.

5. The great Sin of Unbelief.

6. The dreadful End of Unbelief.

7. Alarming Viſitations, Proofs of God's Love.

8. *Chriſt* the only Refuge.

9. On *Simon* the Phariſee, and the Woman that was a Sinner.

10. The Chriſtian's Character, and inviolable Safety.

11. Perſonal Obedience and imputed Righteouſneſs not to be ſeparated.

12. On Chriſtian Happineſs.

13. The Judgment of the laſt Day.

14. On the heavenly Happineſs.

By *H. Venn*, M. A. late Fellow of *Queen's* College, *Cambridge*, and Lecturer in St. *Alban's*, *Wood-ſtreet*.

London; printed for the Author, and ſold by *J. Townſend*, 1759. Price 5*s*.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 391 Pages, dedicated to the *Gentlemen of Clapham*, to which is likewiſe prefixed, a Table of Contents, but no Index.

As a Specimen of this Author's Stile and Sentiment, we may give the following Extract from Sermon 10. *Of the real Chriſtian's Character.*——To be a Diſciple of Chriſt, is to be converted from all Pride and Self-ſufficiency, and become as a little Child. It is, to know where you are, what you are, and whom you have to contend with. That you are in a diſordered World, which deſpiſes and hates the God that made, and will judge it. Yourſelf a fallen, corrupted Creature, too blind in your Underſtanding to diſcover Truth from ſpecious Error; too depraved in Heart, to embrace the Good, and abhor the Evil, when diſcovered; too feeble to wreſtle, not only againſt Fleſh and Blood, but Enemies from without, viſible and inviſible.

The Believer, feeling his Weakneſs and various Wants in all theſe Reſpects, looks not to the Earth, places no Confidence in his own Wiſdom and Strength; but perſuaded, that no Man can receive any Thing, except it be given him from above. I will lift up mine Eyes, ſaith he, unto the Hills, from whence cometh my Help, in the Poſture, and with the Spirit of an humble and earneſt Supplicant; as an unworthy

worthy Object, yet infinitely in need of Pity and Relief. Day by Day will I lift up the Eyes of my waiting Mind, unto thoſe lofty and eternal Hills, on which the Almighty has fixed his Throne, from whence cometh my Help, all my Strength and Power for the Battle; all my Ability to obſerve, and do, whatſoever is commanded; all my Peace and Conſolation. And whilſt I wait upon the Lord, in this humble Manner, though he hath his Dwelling ſo high, that he even humbleth himſelf to behold the Things that are done in Heaven; though compared to his Greatneſs and Glory, all the Nations are before him but as the Drop of the Bucket, and as the ſmall Duſt on the Balance; yea leſs than nothing; yet is this God all Ear to hear, all Love to fulfil the Deſires of them that truſt in his Mercy.

III.

Exotic Botany illuſtrated, in Thirty-five Figures of curious and elegant Plants: Explaining the Sexual Syſtem; and tending to give ſome new Lights into the Vegetable Philoſophy. By John Hill, *M. D.*

London; printed at the Expence of the Author, 1759, Price 3l. 3s.

Dedicated to the Right Hon. the Earl of *Northumberland*.

This Work is printed in Royal Folio, the Figure of each Plant on one Plate, and the Deſcription on the Page fronting it.

The Plants treated of are as follow:

Amaryllis, delicate	Page 10
Amaryllis, Jacobæan	9
Anemone	19
Aſter	30
Azalea	6
Callicarpa	5
Colchicum	12
Coſtus	1
Daffodils	14
Epidendrum	31
Fig	34
Glorioſa	13
Hawthorn, New York	17
Hibiſcus, Crimſon	24
Hibiſcus, double Crimſon	25
Hibiſcus, Muſk	23
Hibiſcus, mutable	26
Hibiſcus, double mutable	27
Hypericum	28
Jaſmine, Arabian	2
Jaſmine, Arabian double	3
Ixia	4
Lepia	14
Lilly, Jacobæan	9
Lilly, ſuperb	13
Meſembryanthemum	18
Meſpilus	17
Momordica	Page 32
Narciſſus	14
Nyctanthes	2
Nyctanthes, double	3
Peloria	8
Periwinkle	7
Piony	20
Poinciana	16
Polypody	35
Roſe, China,	25, 27
Rhubarb	15
Saint John's Wort	28
Superb Lilly	13
Tea, Bohea	21
Tea, Green	22
Tulips	11
Valliſneria	33
Vinca	7

As a Specimen of this Work we ſhall give the Author's Deſcription of Green and Bohea Tea, Page 21, 22.

Polyandria] *Bohea Tea.*

We have long queſtioned whether the Green and Bohea Tea were, or were not the Produce of the ſame Shrub: Moſt thought they were; their Difference being attributed only to the State of Growth wherein the Leaves were gathered; and the various Method of curing them. I think it is otherwiſe. Certainly, I have received among my *China* Plants, two Specimens under the Name of Tea, which differ obviouſly in Leaf and Flower. That which I figure here, has ſhorter and darker Leaves, and in each Flower ſix Petals: This, from the Colour of the Leaf, I fanſy to be the Bohea. The other has longer and paler Leaves, and in every Flower nine Petals; that I ſuppoſe to be Green. Whether this be the Caſe, muſt be found by more Experience: And if they really be the Produce of two diſtinct Shrubs, we are yet to learn whether the Difference be as Species, or only as Varieties. One Thing, beſide the Difference of Form and Colour of the Leaf, ſeemed, in the Courſe of theſe Experiments, to ſhew, that they were really the two Kinds I have conjectured. The Water, in which this Specimen was macerated, had the Colour and the Taſte of genuine Bohea Tea; and that which was uſed for the other, had as palpably the proper Aſpect of Green Tea; only made very ſtrong; and perhaps, coloured a little from the Bark.

Beſide the greater Diſtinctions, there was ſomething in the Colour of the Antheræ, or Buttons. They were Orange-coloured in the One, and of a pale Yellow in the other. I ſpeak of ſuch as were burſt, for

there were some unripe Ones which were white.

The Class to which this and the other belong, is very evident. They have a vast Multitude of Filaments, and these rise from the Receptacle: Therefore the Shrub is of the Polyandrous Tribe.

The Cup is small; the Filaments are innumerable: The Seed-vessel, when perfect, consists of three Parts, in each of which is a single Seed. We have lamented often, that the Seeds do not come over perfect, and sound enough to grow when planted here, as many other of the *China* Seeds freely enough do; and it has been supposed, the People of that Country, who are celebrated for their Cunning, took some Measures to prevent this before they suffered the Seeds to be exported. But it is all easily resolved in the common State of Nature.

Many Seeds, with us, will not grow, if they be not sown soon after Ripeness: Even the Acorn, which one would think, at first Sight durable, loses its Power of Vegetation in a very moderate Time. The Fact is this: Those Seeds, which are most subject to a Fermentation in their own Substance, soonest lose the Power of Growth; and this is one of them.

Perhaps a better Method of preserving the Seeds may answer the Purpose; and if that can be done, I believe it will be now effected. A Nobleman, whose Regard to Botany I have had frequent Cause to mention in this Work, has contrived a Method, which will, I think, succeed.

Polyandria.] *Green Tea.*

If there were no Value in this Shrub, as Tea, its Beauty is sufficient to recommend it to our Notice; and I am in no doubt, but a few Years more will add it to our Collections. We admire the double blossomed Cherry, and some other Trees, whose Flowers resemble those which cover the Green Tea Shrub, but they are inferior to these: No Whiteness can excel that which we see in them; and their Disposition in little Tufts and elegant loose Clusters upon the Summits of the tendereſt Branches, give the whole Plant a singular Beauty.

Why I have called this the Green Tea has been said in the preceding Chapter: Perhaps it is an Error, but there is Appearance of Truth on its Side. Certainly it is Tea; and the Aspect differs from that of the more dusky Plant preceding. *Linnæus*, saw in various Parcels of Tea, Flowers with six, and others with nine Petals; and questions whether they belonged to the same Species, or to two distinct Ones. These Specimens shewed the same Variety of Flowers, and shewed them growing on Boughs, whose Leaves were also different: The Eye here seems to have answered that Question, and the Taste confirmed its Judgment, yet more Proof is wanted; for he were very rash, who should found an absolute Distinction upon one Specimen.

'Tis certain, the *Chinese* gather the Bohea and the Green Tea at different Periods of Growth: And they have many other Particularities relating to an Article of such Importance. But though the Accounts of these led *Europeans* to believe the same Shrub produced both; they did not fairly induce that Opinion. It may be true, that Bohea Tea is gathered at one Period of Growth; and Green Tea at another: And yet it may be true also, that they are separate Shrubs which produce them. The Time of gathering would make some Difference, if they were the Leaves of the same Species; but this does not prove that they are so: Nor has any Writer of sufficient Accuracy for the Observation said it.

The Flowers have not at all the Taste or Flavour of the Leaf. They are harsh, rough, and very pleasant: The Buds, before they open, have indeed a high, and very fine Flavour, like that of the finest Green Tea, but more delicate.

We are not to wonder, that the Seeds brought over into *Europe* do not grow; for it is an Observation of the honest *Kempfer*, who had seen the Culture of the Shrub in *Japan*, that even there, not above two in ten succeeded when they were sown for raising the Plant for Use. He attributes this to an oily Matter in them, which grows quickly rancid. How philosophical this Solution may be, I shall not take upon me to determine; but doubtless it is owing to some Change wrought in the Substance of the Seed itself, that it is so apt to fail. If any Thing can prevent this, and preserve it during so long a Voyage, probably it will be now found.

IV.

A Treatise on the Diseases and Lameness of Horses. By W. Osmer.

London; printed for *T. Waller*, opposite *Fetter-lane*, *Fleet-street*, 1759. Price 5s. 6d. stitch'd.

This Book is printed in 8vo. and contains 125 Pages, to which is added, an Index, wherein the same is divided into three Parts.

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Chap. 1. Treats of Shoeing Page 1
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PART II.

Chap. 1. Treats of Wounds in general 62
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PART III.

Chap. 1. Treats of Diſeaſes 81
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As a Specimen of the Author's Style and Genius in this Work, we ſhall give an Extract from Part II. Chap. 2. Page 76. which treats of various Incidents to which the Horſe is liable.

It frequently happens, for want of proper Care in Bleeding at the Neck, or afterwards, that a Swelling falls on the Part, attended with many bad Symptoms; ſometimes with the Loſs of a Vein, ſometimes with Gangrene, and ſubſequent Death.

Now this is generally a long Time in Hand, yet may as generally be cured in a few Days by the following Means.

As ſoon as you perceive this Evil, the Uſe of warm Fomentation, cooling Ointment, and a Poultice of Bread and Milk, will very probably remove the ſame.

But if that does not ſucceed, a Rowel is to be put into the Skin, in the Middle of the Horſe's Boſom, and with a Tobacco-pipe, or any other Tube, blow up the Skin quite to the Part affected; ſo will an immediate Derivation be made therefrom as ſoon as the Rowel runs.

If any Swelling, or Induration, ſtill remains on the Neck, it will now be removed by Poultice and Fomentation, or the following Mixture.

Take of Spirit of Wine 4 Ounces, Camphor and Bole powdered, each 1 Dram, Aqua Fortis 20 Drops, dip ſome Lint or Tow in ſome of this; apply to the Part, and bind over it ſome thick Cloths, without which, this Application is of no Uſe on any Occaſion.

When Swellings happen on any Part of the Back, or Wither, this laſt Medicine is of more Efficacy than any other I am acquainted with;—for it will in a few Days diſſipate ſuch Swelling entirely, or bring it to Matter; and what is particular, when Matter is produced, the Swelling itſelf is of much leſs Magnitude than it would be, by any other Application productive of Matter.

To which we ſhall add the concluding Paragraph in the Book, it being ſomewhat ſingular in its Kind, *viz.*

Thus far the Author has laid himſelf under a Promiſe of Printing;—he is ſenſible, that there are ſundry Miſtakes and Deficiencies in this Treatiſe;—but from the particular Prejudices ſhewn to the Publication of it, he deſires the Critics to take Notice, that ſuch are purpoſely left unamended, he being little anxious about the Reception of his Book, or the Information it may give. *Vale & fruere.*

V.

New Elements of Optics; or, the Theory of the Aberrations, Diſſipation, and Colours of Light: Of the General and Specific Refractive Powers and Denſities of Mediums; the Properties of Single and Compound Lenſes; And the Nature, Conſtruction, and Uſe of Refracting and Reflecting Teleſcopes and Microſcopes of every Sort hitherto publiſhed. By B. Martin.

London: printed for the Author, and ſold at his Shop, at the Globe and Viſual-glaſſes, two Doors below *Crane-Court, Fleet-ſtreet*, 1759. Price 3s. ſewed.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 120 Pages, the chief Subjects of which are illuſtrated by Copper-plates.

There is alſo a Preface and a Table of the Contents; in the Former we have the following Account of the Occaſion and Intention of the Author therein, *viz.*

As the Impediment of refracting Teleſcopes has ſo greatly alarmed the World of late Years, and as it proceeds from two Cauſes, which are in general but little known; and laſtly, as no Methods have been propoſed, but this of Mr. *Caleb Smith*, for remedying the ſame, I have thought it would be acceptable to the Public to have the whole Doctrine explained from its firſt Principles, and applied in each particular Method as far as the Nature of the Thing required. I have endeavoured to exhibit the Theory of each Sort of Aberration in the moſt natural and perſpicuous Manner; and hope the Means of rectifying, or remedying the ſame, will be found in ſo clear and fair a Light, that every Reader will be able to form a Judgment of them according to their Merit; and probably many will conclude with myſelf, *That one Method is too difficult for Practice; and the other too imperfect to deſerve much Regard from the judicious Part of the Public.*

Beſides this, I have given the Conſtruction of all Kinds of Teleſcopes and Microſcopes, that have been made to the preſent Time, and illuſtrated the ſame by a great Number of Diagrams, to be found in no other Treatiſe of Optics; by which Means Gen-

Gentlemen may at once understand the Difference of Construction, as well as the *Rationale* and Merit of each particular Form. They will also be convinced, that there is Room enough for Improvement in refracting and reflecting Telescopes in many Respects, besides what relates to the *Aberration of Rays*.

To conclude, as I intend this for a Supplement to my *System of Optics*, in order to render the Theory of this Science compleat, I have not troubled the Reader with the Demonstration of the original Theorems over again, as they are there contained at large; but I have here given them a new Dress, and adapted them to express universally all the modern Improvements relative to all the Problems of optical Science.

As a farther Specimen of the Style and Manner in which the Subjects are discussed, we shall give an Extract from Part III. Chap. 8. *viz.* Remarks on the Nature, Construction, and Effects of the *Achromatic Telescope*.

288. The Telescope in Fig. VIII. is such, as I think provides against all the Errors of Vision by refracted Light, in the best Manner that any one of this Kind can do; but it is at the same Time a *Memento*, that we ought to expect *no absolute Perfection in the Works of Art*; that is the sole Prerogative of the divine Being, and to be sought for in the *Works of Nature* only.

289. There has been no Telescope made of the Construction here represented, that I know of: The *Opera-glass* in Fig. VII. has been made with a triple Object-glass, but they are put together in a Manner different from that in which they here stand, and which we have shewn to be analogous to the three Prisms.

290. A Telescope, has also been made with a double Object-glass, consisting of a *double Convex Lens*, and a *Plano Concave*, with its plain Side *outwards*; and five Glasses at the Eye-end, all differently placed from those in any of the Telescopes here represented in these Plates.

291. Now with regard to this, or any Sort of refracting Telescopes, there are many Imperfections inseparable from them in the Nature of Things, and which therefore all our Art will be in vain applied to elude: For

292. *First*, There is no such Thing as a perfect Medium to be found, or such as will refract the Light with a Regularity, necessary for perfect Vision. *Glass* of any Kind (being an *artificial Mixture*) is far from being such a Medium; nay, *Crystal* itself, the most perfect and natural of all transparent Substances, will admit of no perfect Refraction on many Accounts.

293. *Secondly*, If the Medium were perfect, there is yet no such Thing as a perfect *Polisure* of Surface to be effected by Art, which yet is necessary for a true Refraction of Light, and perfect Vision by it.

294. *Thirdly*, The Light incident on a Lens is reflected externally and internally from both the Surfaces, and many Times internally from one Surface to the other, which must necessarily occasion a Confusion in the Refraction in some Degree; for this internal Reflection of Light in a Lens is so considerable, as to occasion a *secondary Focus* in the Lens, in which Objects may be magnified much more than in the *common Focus*, though this has passed hitherto unobserved.

295. *Fourthly*, The greater the Number of Glasses, the greater the Confusion in Refraction, and *Obscurity* in the Object, by Loss of Light at each Surface by Reflection and Refraction.

296. *Fifthly*, There will ever be an Error from the Figure of the Lenses, as we have shewn, and we can proceed only *one Step* in correcting it, so that there will ever remain an Imperfection of Vision on that Account.

297. *Sixthly*, The Error arising from the different Refrangibility of Light, admits only of a *palliative Cure*; for I believe there are but few People who will pretend to make a Telescope *de facto*, *as perfect as it is in the* Theory.

298. *Seventhly*, Besides, unluckily for this Telescope, that promises so much Perfection, it *cannot mend one Fault without making another*, for to annihilate the Colours it must be associated with a *Concave Lens*; and such a Conjunction of dissimilar Lenses very much encreases the Error from the Figure of them, as we have amply shewn, (from 127 to 137.)

299. *Eighthly*, The Aberration of Rays from the Figure is still farther encreased, by our being obliged to have a Concave Lens of such a Form and Position as the Theory forbids in regard to that very Point. A *Plano-Concave* being the best Form, and its Concave Side placed *outwards*, the best Position, (84——88.) But neither of these Particulars can be admitted in this Telescope, (266.)

300. *Ninthly*, The Image I M should be reversed, or the second Image O P formed, by two Glasses only, *viz.* E F and G H, as we have shewn, (144.) A Lens interposed between the Image I M and the double Object-glass, appears to me absurd; for if the said

ſaid Image be free from the *Errors of the Figure* and *different Refrangibility both*, (as we are told) then it is certain, it can only do Harm; yet ſuch a Glaſs I find in all the Teleſcopes I have ſeen of this Conſtruction.

301. *Tenthly*, The Image O P ſhould be viewed with two Eye-glaſſes I K, L N, as we have before ſhewn (140.) which, however, it is not in thoſe I have ſeen, tho' conſtructed with *ſeven Lenſes*.

302. From theſe and many other Conſiderations, diſadvantageous to refracting Teleſcopes, which the very beſt Conſtructions are liable to, it plainly appears they are far enough from Perfection, or from affording that clear and diſtinct Viſion of Objects which the World has been perſuaded to believe, and expect; but this will be farther evinced, when we have firſt ſhewn the Nature and Conſtruction of a *reflecting Teleſcope*.

VI.

Diſſertations, Eſſays, &c. By Dr. Forteſcue, in 2 Vols. in Proſe and Verſe.

Oxford; printed by *W. Jackſon*, in the *High-ſtreet*, 1759. Price 10s.

This Work is printed in 8vo. the 1ſt Vol. contains 192 Pages, with ſome introductory Pieces; to which is prefixed a Table of Contents, according to which it includes 38 Eſſays, or Sections, on different Subjects. The 2d Vol. contains 272 Pages; to which is likewiſe prefixed a Table of the Contents of 52 Eſſays, *&c.* and a prefatory Eſſay. We have not Room to give the Tables of Contents, but ſhall give our Readers a Specimen of the Author's Language and Sentiments from his Prefatory Eſſay.

Of the ancient Philoſophers, *Socrates* is the moſt celebrated; and in nothing was he more deſervedly ſo, than in being the firſt who adapted his Philoſophy to common Apprehenſions, and treated the abſtruſeſt Matters, in the eaſieſt Manner.

The chief End of all our Inquiries is to inſtruct; which can never be done effectually, without pleaſing; if ſo, that End can never be anſwered by dry Diſquiſitions, and unentertaining Diſſertations.

The Generality of thoſe, who have Leiſure, are not able to attend to elaborate Diſcourſes; and of thoſe who can, many will not allow the Time. * * *

What is below us, our Pride makes us neglect, as derogatory to our Honour: What is above us, our Indolence perſuades us to omit, as not relative to us: but what is there more intereſting, than the Doctrine of Morals; and what more eaſy, what more entertaining Vehicle for it, than Poetry?

I have before hinted, that it was the moſt ancient, and thought the moſt inſtructive; as it is familiar, and generally pleaſing; and if it be not ſo now, it muſt be owing to our Degeneracy, to our exchanging ſound Senſe, for empty Refinements.

As a farther Specimen of this Work, we ſhall give the following Extract from Page 170,

On the Conſtitution of Nature.

It is obſervable, that all the Parts of the Creation, excepting Man, regularly anſwer their reſpective Ends; but he, the moſt noble, and only reaſonable, is generally the moſt irregular: This in all Ages has been remarked, frequently complained of, and as frequently lamented; ſome, not knowing how to account for it on rational Principles, have no leſs ignorantly, than raſhly, charged it on God, and the Fault of our Creation, allowing him in Words, but denying him in Fact.

The Deity being the firſt Cauſe of all Things, muſt be above all Things. Being their ſuperior, he muſt be independent, unbounded, and infinite. Being not dependent, he is unchangeable, as not to be affected by any Thing inferior, nor by any Thing ſuperior, as being above all. Conſequently, whatever Motion, or Change there was, or is made, as to his Operations, it muſt be from himſelf, from his own Will: And being not to be influenced, as above all, he muſt be moved by, and from himſelf, to create, or communicate any Part of his Perfection. He muſt be then moved, if at all, from an internal Principle of Benevolence; directed by infinite Wiſdom, as to the Time of effecting any Thing, the Manner, and Degree of communicating, *i. e.* as to the Acts of Goodneſs; from him therefore, nothing of Evil can reſult; unleſs a finite Degree of Perfection, given in great Profuſion, and multiplied to great Variety of Beings, can be, as it muſt be very improperly, called ſo.——For Things being, to anſwer his different Purpoſes, and their Stations, made different, various Portions, and Degrees of Perfection, may, and muſt, be communicated; and being all from his good Will, there can be in the Creature no reaſonable Ground of Complaint; as having what was ſufficient, though leſs than others placed in higher Degrees.——This Variety in the Diſpenſations of Goodneſs tends to the nobler Diſplay of his Wiſdom, and conſequently Glory.

In this Syſtem of Beings, in reference to the all-perfect Being, and to one another, there

there unavoidably must be different Degrees of Perfection; of course, what some call absolute Imperfections, though really only Degrees of relative Perfections, are rightly adapted to the Rank, and Degree they hold in the Universe. The Deity himself cannot communicate, or empty himself of, all his Perfections; for then he must destroy himself, have a Power, or Part superior to, as able to destroy, the Whole. In regard to Him, all Things must be imperfect, and in regard to each other. From the Nature of Things, they necessarily must be so, and as coming from, and ordained by him, must be right. Our Wisdom therefore will be seen in justifying it, and our Prudence in acquiescing. And equally as absurd would it be, for any of us to expect, or to murmur at not having the peculiar Perfections which those below us have, as it would be for any of them to require ours, when not suited to their State, and not consistent with the Powers they already enjoy. Each therefore has enough to be thankful for, and though less than he might wish, more than he could at all have expected.

VII.

The Miscellaneous Works in Prose and Verse, of Mrs. Mary Latter, *of* Reading, Berkshire, *in 3 Parts.*

Let 'em censure, what care I?
The Herd of Critics I defy:
Let the Wretches know I write
Regardless of their Grace or Spight!

Reading; printed and sold by *C. Pocock*, 1759. Price 3s. stitch'd.

This Work is printed in 12mo. and contains 212 Pages; dedicated to Mrs. *Loveday*, at *Caversham* in *Oxfordshire*.

In the Preface our Authoress addresses herself to the Public, as follows:

Whatever may be the Success of the following Sheets, I dare not flatter myself with the Expectation of better Usage from the Public, than those of my Sex who have wrote before me; and I hope the many Disappointments of far greater Consequence I have already met with and surmounted, and the many greater, which yet I have Reason to fear, will be sufficient to make me indifferent in regard to the Fate of this Trifle, whether it be good or bad: If the Judicious will be candid enough to allow a little for the Disadvantages consequent from a common female Education, perhaps the Errors, too conspicuous to be concealed, may lay claim to some Degree of Extenuation; yet far is it from my utmost Vanity, to hope that they will be totally exempt from Censure.

The 1st Part of this Work consists of 15 Letters, and occasional Observations.

Part 2. An Essay adapted to all Capacities.

Part 3. Poetry.

Several Fragments.——A Pastoral Complaint.——A Pastoral Dialogue.——A humorous Epistle to a young Lady.——An Ode to Vanity.——To a Lady on the Death of her Mother.—— Soliloquies on temporal Indigence, inscribed to Miss *T.*——The Danger of Spiritual Poverty, *&c.*

BOOKS *omitted.*

The History of *Italy*, written in *Italian* by *Francisco Guicciardini*, a Nobleman of *Florence*. In twenty Books. Translated into *English* by the Chevalier *Austin Park Goddard*, Knight of the Military Order of St. *Stephen*.

Vol. X. containing the nineteenth and twentieth Books of the History.

London; printed for *T. Towers*, in 8vo. Price 5s.

PAMPHLETS, *&c.*

The Trial of *Samuel Scrimshaw* and *John Rose*, for a Conspiracy, in sending threatning Letters to *Humphry Morrice* of *Dover*. *Cooper*.

The Invasion, a Farce; inscribed to the *Antigallican* Society. *Davis*, 1s.

The Trial, *&c.* of *Eugine Aram*, for the Murder of *Daniel Clarke*, 14 Years ago. *Sympson*, 6d.

An Essay on the divine Prescience and Man's free Agency, delivered at a Conference, in which a celebrated Doctor of Divinity was President. *Noon*, 6d.

Military Instructions for the Militia. *Fuller*, 6d.

A Letter to the *Norfolk* Militia. *Cooper*, 2s.

A seasonable Antidote against the Poison of popular Censure. *Thrush*, 6d.

An humble Enquiry into the Gospel Offer, Faith, and Assurance, by *John Lavington*. *Buckland*, Jun. 1s.

An Enquiry into the Conduct of a noble Lord.

A Letter to a noble Lord.

Single Sermons.

The Variance between real and nominal Christians considered, from *Matt.* x. 35, 36. By *H. Venn*, A. M. *J. Townsend*, 6d.

St. *Paul*'s Orthodoxy; or, the universal Advantage, that Gospel Preaching would be of to Civil Society. By *Caleb Fleming*. *Noon*.

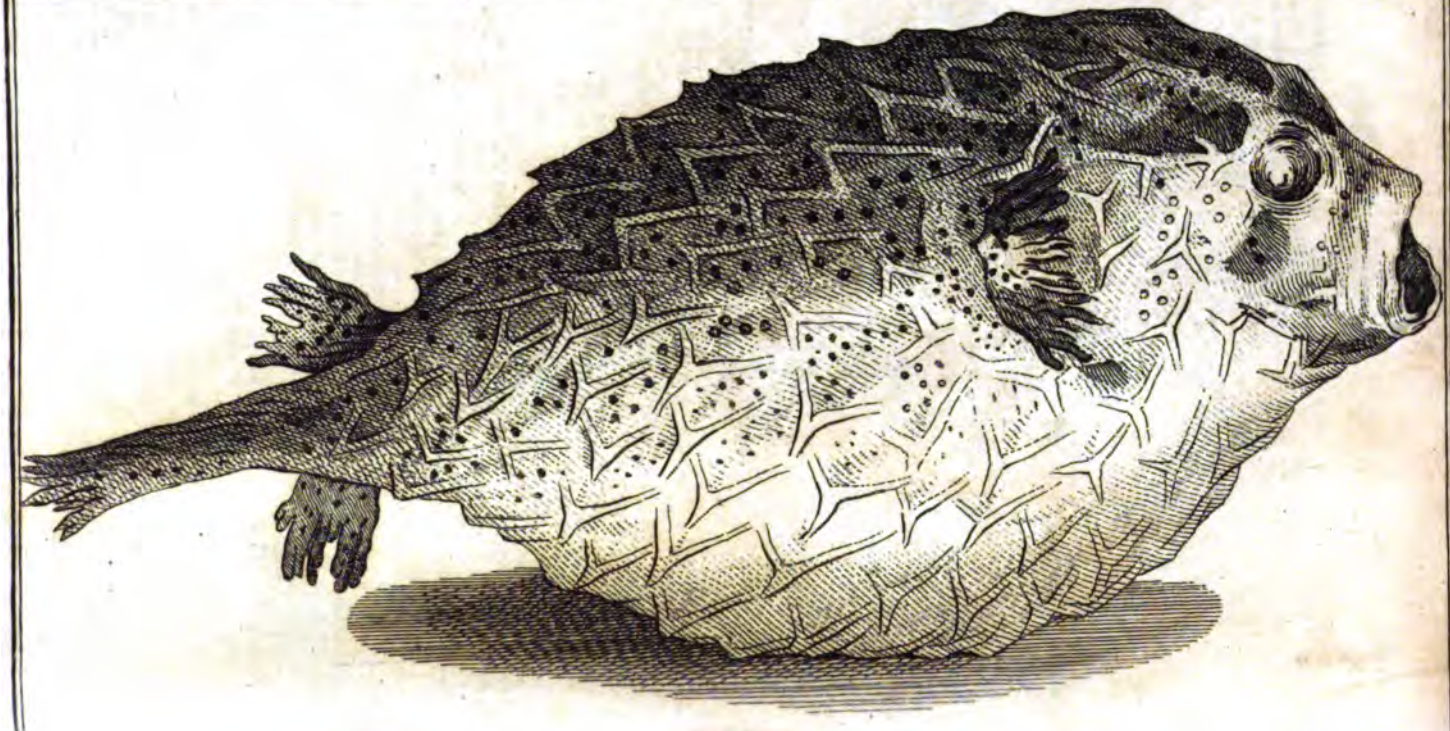
Life and Immortality brought to Light through the Gospel. By *James Smith*, A.M. *Ware*, 6d.

POETRY.

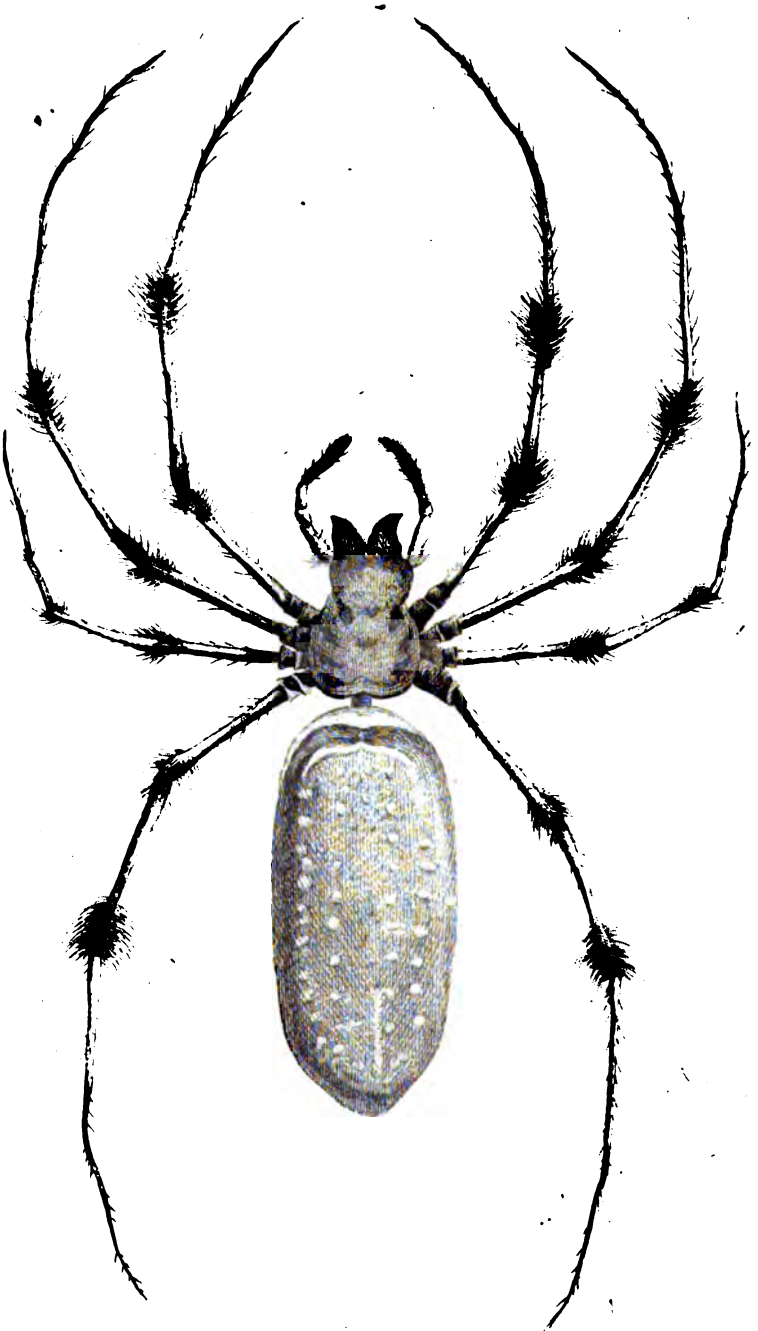
Hymns and Spiritual Songs. By *James Maxwell*. *Fuller*, 1s.

The Art of preserving. A Poem. *Byrd*, 1s.

The TOAD FISH drawn from the LIFE.



A large AMERICAN WOOD SPIDER.



Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *SEPTEMBER*, 1759.

WE ſuppoſed it would be very agreeable to our Readers, to have that Part of the Ocean repreſented, in which the Victory was obtained over the Toulon *Squadron by Admiral* Boſcawen, *(of which ſee Page* 210, *of the* Miſcellany.) *We have, therefore, given a Chart of all the Parts of the Coaſt, from* Malaga *to Cape St.* Vincent, *together with the* Streights *of* Gibraltar, *including all the Places mentioned in the Account of that Engagement in the* London Gazette, *and other public Papers.*

Of the large American Wood-Spider.

AS our principal Deſign has always been to exhibit the more uncommon and wonderful Parts of the Creation to the Reader's View, as often as any remarkable Inſtances of this Kind occur'd; we have here given two Prints, that come under that Denomination, *viz.* one of a *Spider* and the other of a *Fiſh*, both ſingular in their Species, and their Form ſuch as render them the Subject of great Curioſity.

THIS SPIDER was purchaſed, amongſt other Curioſities, late in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Pond*, well known for his judicious Collections of this Kind. It was taken in the Woods of *America*, and is drawn twice as large as the Life. Its large, hairy, or tufted joints are the principal Difference which diſtinguiſhes it from other Animals of this Nature; for though the Legs of *Spiders* are generally ſet with large, ſtrong Hairs; yet none were ever ſeen to have ſuch great Quantities, about the Joints, as adorn the Legs and Joints of this large *American Wood-Spider*: The regular Shape of its Body, the curious, white Tuburcles, or Proturberances on his Back, are better ſeen in the Animal itſelf, than they can be repreſented.

An Account of the Toad-Fiſh.

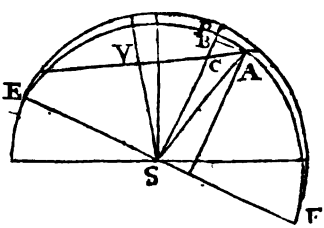
The other Plate gives a Repreſentation of that Animal which is commonly called the *Toad-Fiſh*. This, from the Oddity of its Form, has been always looked upon as a proper Subject for the *Muſæum* of the Curious. It is a Native of the *Indian* Seas, and the *Fiſh* from whence this was drawn, meaſured two Feet from Head to Tail, was about eight Inches wide, and about nine or ten Inches thick, in the largeſt Part. The Colour and Flatneſs of its Back, Breadth of its Face, and large round Eyes, gave Occaſion for its comparative Name, looking as much like the *Toad*, as any Thing of the *Fiſh-kind* can well do. The Skin of this Fiſh is

thick and ſtrong, and remarkably fortified with a Kind of triangular Bones, inſtead of Scales, unconnected for the moſt Part, and diſpoſed in the Manner as is ſhewn in the Figure. It has four ſhort, but ſtrong Fins; and a Tail, whoſe finny Part is very inconſiderable. We may obſerve, in ſome Meaſure, in regard to the Fins, how different a Method Nature purſues in the Formation of Objects of the ſame Claſs, by giving to this large, and round-bodied Fiſh, ſo ſmall a Portion of Fins, as one would think were ſcarcely ſufficient to overcome the Reſiſtance of, and give it Motion in the watery Element; whereas, on the other Hand, we ſee the ſmall and ſlender Bodies of other Fiſhes are conſtructed with ſuch large and extenſive Fins, as ſeem much more than ſufficient for *ſwimming*, and by which, they are enabled, upon occaſion, to *fly*, as we have heretofore ſhewn in the Plate of the *Flying-fiſh*.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 235, *anſwer'd by the Propoſer* Hindonienſis.

PUT E S $= m = 53' : 40''$, P S $= n = 3208$, (the Co-ſine of the Sun's Decl. Radius 3220) $d =$ S C $= 2767$, a and b the Sine and Co-ſine of the Angle V S C (the Angle of Direction) $=$ B A C $= 28° : 45'$, and $x =$ A C; then will $a x =$ B C, $b x =$ A B, $d + a x =$ B S $=$ A D, $m + b x =$ E D, and $m - b x =$ D F. The central Shade makes its neareſt Approach to the North Pole, when the Meridian (A P) paſſing through the Penumbra's Center, falls at Right-angles with (S P) the Univerſal Meridian; which, according to the orthographic Projection, will be repreſented by the Ellipſis E P A F; therefore (by the Property of an Ellipſis) $m^2 : n^2 :: m^2 - b^2 x^2 : d^2 + 2 a d x + a^2 x^2$, $\therefore m^2 a^2 x^2 + n^2 b^2 x^2 + 2 a d m^2 x = m^2 n^2 - m^2 d^2$; which, ſolved (by putting $x = \frac{2 a d m^2}{m^2 a^2 + n^2 b^2}$) gives $x = \sqrt{\frac{m^2 n^2 - m^2 d^2}{m^2 a^2 + n^2 b^2} + \frac{x^2}{4}} - \frac{x}{2} = 76.757 =$ A C; whence B C $= 369$, A B $= 673$, S B $= 3136$, and the Angle A S P $= 12° : 7'$; and by the hourly Motion of the Moon from the Sun, the Time the Shadow is in moving from C to A will be found $= 28' : 7''$, which added to ($12' : 53''$ paſt 11 o'Clock) the Time when the meridional Sun will be centrally eclipſed, the Sum ($41'$ paſt 11 o'Clock) is the Time at *London*, when the central Shade approaches the neareſt to the North Pole. Now, in the Right-angled ſpherical Triangle A S P, are given the Angle A S P $= 12° : 7'$, and the Side S P $= 85° : 11'$, the Compaſs of the Sun's Decl. whence the Latitude is found $= 77° : 56' =$ A F; and by converting the Time from Noon into Degrees, *&c.* the Longitude found $= 94° : 45'$ Eaſt of the Meridian of *London*.



Mr. Metcalfe *has favoured us with a Calculation of the general Phenomena of the above Eclipſe, as in the Table below; though there is a conſiderable Difference between his Numbers, for the Longitude of the neareſt Approach, and thoſe of the Propoſer, Mr.* Metcalfe *introduces his Table in the following Words.*

AS the Subject of this Queſtion deſerves a further Examination than merely anſwering it, I have therefore computed the general Appearance of this Eclipſe from Mr. *Brett*'s Tables, deduced from Mr. *Machin*'s Numbers, which here follows.

Semi-

Semi-diameter	⊙ =	16′ 5″
Ditto	☽ =	14 49
Breadth of the Annulus	=	1 16

1 *April*, 1764.	App. Time at *London*, A. M. h. ′ ″	Latitude South. ° ′ ″	Longitude W. from *London*. ° ′ ″
The Eclipſe begins at Sun-riſe	7 40 39	00 16 14 S.	25 8 23 W.
The Sun riſes centrally eclipſed	9 6 12	19 46 4 N.	48 17 15 W.
The Sun centrally eclipſed at the Middle of the Tranſit of the Penumbra, over the Diſc.	10 24 39	45 17 57 N.	6 59 39 W.
Ditto in the Nonageſſima Degree	10 33 29	48 17 00 N.	4 38 45 W.
Ditto in the Meridian	11 13 24	63 36 00 N.	11 39 00 E.
Ditto at the neareſt Approach of the Center of the Lunar Penumbra to the North Pole	11 41 55	77 40 51 N.	85 48 15 E.
The Sun ſets centrally eclipſed	11 43 6	76 26 35 N.	114 37 32 E.
	Poſt Meridian.		
The Eclipſe ends at Sun-ſet	1 8 39	56 53 14 N.	80 16 11 E.

Queſtion 236, *anſwered by Mr.* Abraham Horſefall, *at* Wath *in* Yorkſhire.

PUT $d = 16\frac{1}{12}$, $a = 3\frac{1}{2}$ Seconds, $x =$ Time of the perpendicular Deſcent; then $x + a =$ Time of Deſcent along the ſlant Side, and $d\,x^2 =$ the Altitude of the Cone; then *per* the Laws of falling Bodies, $x : d\,x^2 :: x + a : d\,x^2 + d\,a\,x =$ the ſlant Height, *per* 47 *Euclid* 1. $\overline{d\,x^2 + d\,a\,x}^{\frac{1}{2}} - \overline{d\,x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} =$ Half the Diameter of the Baſe; therefore $\overline{d\,x^2 + d\,a\,x}^{\frac{1}{2}} - \overline{d\,x^2}^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 4 \times ,7854 \times \frac{d\,x^3}{3} =$ Solidity, a Minimum, *per* Queſt. in Fluxions, and reduced, gives $x = \frac{48\,a}{120} = 1,4$; therefore the Altitude of the Cone is found = 31,5233 Feet, and the Diameter of its Baſe = 211,4616.

W. W. R.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Thomas Boſworth, *Mr.* G. Redaway, *and by Mr.* Thomas Barker, *the Propoſer. We have likewiſe received other Anſwers, but the Numbers not agreeing with the Propoſer's, have not inſerted them.*

Queſtion 237, *anſwered by Mr.* George Hicks, *at* Reedneſs *in* Yorkſhire.

LET 36,75 = *a*, 109395,5625 = *b*, *y* = the common Ratio, *x* = the firſt Number, then *x*, *x y*, *x y*^{2}, *x y*^{3}, repreſent all the four Numbers, hence *per* Queſtion $x^4\,y^6 = b$, $\therefore x^6\,y = a$, alſo I have $\therefore x^4 = \frac{b}{y^6} = \frac{a^2}{y^2}$, out of Fractions $\therefore b\,y^2 = a^2\,y^6$, *per Diviſionem* $\therefore a^2\,y^4 = b$, hence $\therefore y = \sqrt{\frac{b}{a^2}}^{\frac{1}{4}} = 3$, therefore the Numbers required are 3,5, 10,5, 31.5, 94,5, ſo the Sum is = 140 Pence.

W. W. R.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Woofe, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* J. Scot, *Mr.* J. Orrell, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* W. Chapman, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* Charles Green, *and by Mr.* Barak Longmate, *the Propoſer.*

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 251.

A Numerical Paradox.

By Mr. Barak Longmate.

WHAT Numbers are those, whose Difference is 12, and Squares equal?

Question 252.

By Mr. Jonathan Teal.

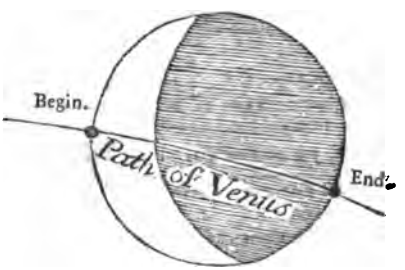
REquired the solid Content of a right Cone, the Semidiameter of the Base, perpendicular Height, and slant Height are in geometrical Proportion, the Sum of which is 360 Inches; also the solid Content of the greatest inscribed triangular Pyramid; the Perimeter of whose Base is 397 Inches?

The Occultation of Venus *by the Moon, which will happen* Dec. 13, 1759. *By Mr.* John Mason, *of* Stretton, Staffordshire.

For the Occultation of Venus.

		h.	′	″
Apparent Time at *Stretton*, of the	Central Ingress	1	42	50
	Middle	2	18	30
	Central Egress	2	52	45
	Duration	1	9	55

Type.



BAROMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS *made at* Hull, *in* August 1759, *by Mr.* Waddington.

1759 *Aug.*	Barom. Inches.	1759 *Aug.*	Barom. Inches.
1	29,52	16	29,90
2	29,90	17	29,95
3	29,60	18	30,01
4	29,58	19	29,85
5	29,78	20	29,57
6	29,75	21	29,40
7	29,85	22	29,50
8	29,90	23	29,51
9	29,90	24	29,62
10	29,90	25	29,75
11	29,93	26	29,91
12	29,99	27	29,91
13	30,08	28	29,82
14	30,23	29	29,65
15	29,93	30	29,90
		31	29,86

Thermometer.
The 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th at Noon, 70° the hottest Days.
The 30th, 52 coldest Ditto.
31st, 55 temperate.

SEPTEMBER. *A* POEM.

——— ——— ——— ——— ——— *Jam præterit*
Æstas. VIRG.

Pierian Maids, that in the peaceful cell
Of ſolitude and bleſt retirement dwell,
Beam on the *Bard*, that ſings *September* days,
And quits the *Summer* for th' autumnal lays;
Fraught with the glee, and with the riſing cheer
Of ruſtic voice, that hails the yellow year.
Now here, now there, I tread the wealthy maze
Of great *Autumnus*, and bequeath him praiſe:
Bequeath him praiſe, and the ENS ENTIUM ſing,
Who does the *Summer* into *Autumn* bring;
And from the horn of plenty plenty pours,
To bleſs BRITANNIA's joy-reſounding ſhores.
——While ripe POMONA leads the year along,
I joyful ſtray her orchard-ſcenes among;
Where od'rous flavours ſcent th' *autumnal* breeze,
That wafts perfumes from degravated trees,
Pregnant with fruit, the boughs their weight ſuſtain,
And with a ſhower often paint the plain;
A mellow ſhow'r, which, ceaſeleſs, melts away,
And from the Ground emits *Pomona*'s ray;
As the chill breeze exerts its pinching might,
And blaſts *Pomona* thro' th' ungenial night;
See! pears puiſſant on the branches riſe,
And pear-profuſion 'neath the branches lies.
Apples on heaps diſplay their bluſhing ſtores;
Now gild the trees, and now deſcend in ſhow'rs:
While bluſt'ring *Boreas*, from his northern ſkies,
Deſtroys the beauty of *Pomona*'s prize.
——Ye active hinds, for whom her bleſſings beam,
O! cou'd I raiſe the *Phillipean* theme,
I'd ſing *Silurian* vats, the foaming wine,
The ripen'd vintage, and the cluſter'd vine.
(Refrig'rant cyder, uncorrupted juice,
Of ſocial power, and of ſylvan uſe.)
Gather her gifts, nor ſuffer long to lie
The fallen fruit beneath th' inclement ſky.
Tho' fallen, yet the preſs will not decline,
To pour with plenty of *Pomonian* wine.
——The month mucif'rous, lo! invites the ſwain
With *Phillidelia* to ſalute the plain,
And ſeek the dale, thick-ſet with hazels low,
Whoſe huſky fruitage fructify each bough.
In ſecret tangled, or aſpiring high,
Burniſh'd with brown, th' embrowning foliage by.
While me the blooming hopland groves controul,
Where *Medway*'s waves voluminouſly roll:
Their lowly ſhades I court, which me inſpire;
For lowly ſcenes inglorious numbers fire;
Ah! once, how naked muſt the plains appear,
Where hops, puiſſant, now rejoice the year!
Embloom a ſhade, with folded ſtoſcles gay.
And laugh, delightſome, o'er th' *autumnal* day.
'Lum'd by the beamings of their golden vine,
Parent of richeſt fruitage, *Cantium*, thine;
Thine is the hop, that climbs the ſcancile pole,
And ſerpentining flows with locks of gold.
Ye nymphs and ſwains, that great *Autumnus* hail,
And wield the ſickle o'er the harveſt-dale,
Oh come! and breathe the *Kent* ſalubrious air,
Deſert the ſickle.——*Bacchus* claims your care.
The *god* of *hops* commands ye to convene,
And ſmiling, owns he animates the ſcene,
Where flowing wreaths beſtud the hopland
mien.
They come in crowds, a wordy vulgar crew,
Ruſh from *Londonia*, *Kentiſh* cares purſue;
While native homes diminiſh on their view.
Behold! how faſt increaſe the rebel race;
Some ſue for *pickers*; ſome for *binmans* place.
All have their wants, and their diſeaſes too,
Impoveriſh'd many, and half-ſtarv'd a few;
'Till *hopping* 'gins; then thoſe, that ſtarv'd before,
Are proud as princes, and are poor no more.
When firſt young *Sol* unbars the gates of light,
And ſmiles propitious o'er the glooms of night,
Forth from the village ruſh the neighbouring-throng,
With tatter'd want, and beggary along,
The bugle horn, with clariſonous bray,
Rouſes the lab'rors of the meaken'd day;
Whoſe ſev'ral ſtations fix'd, their toil begin,
And emulous of praiſe, who firſt the bin
Shall fill.——They ſtrive, with all their might and main;
So great's the pow'r of praiſe! ſo great the luſt of gain!
Now jolly *Jocus* leads the hours along,
Inſpires the tale, and mirth inſpires the ſong;
While unrelenting, lo! the *binmen* bend,
And from the earth the poles par'lytic rend;
Unwed the vines;——and ſcatter all around,
A flow'ry ruin on the ruſſet ground.
If chance *Juvenco* leads the *girl* he loves,
To take her farewel of the fragrant groves;

So

So late the ſeats of peace, and ſilent ſhade,
In verdure and in wreaths of flow'rs array'd;
Th' induſtr'ous crew tumultuouſly ariſe,
And with loud clamour gain upon the ſkies;
Seize the gay youth, and ſeize the bluſhing fair,
And to the *bin* give up the luckleſs pair,
And then demand;—for cuſtom gave it birth,
A petty preſent for their wanton mirth;
The *hopping* done, alas, how ſhifts the ſcene!
The naked garden wears a wint'ry mien!
Autumnal hops no more delight the eyes,
But in their ſtead poles conically riſe;
In ſtacks oblique, againſt *hyemial* rains,
'Till hops again bedeck *Cantabria*'s plains.
—With ſhow'ry wings *September* deigns to fall,
And to the garden does the gard'ner call,
In various bus'neſs to employ his thought;
Sow ſeeds he has; them buy that muſt be bought.
While uſeful ſhowers do the earth prepare,
Hyemial plants demand his preſent care.
The heats abated, opportunely grant
A fit occaſion for him to replant
Things, which before he fear'd to remove,
Leſt *Summer*'s heat, deſtructive heat ſhou'd prove.
From the full pods of eſculental ſeed,
And from their pulp the ſeeds of melons freed;
And let it, gard'ners, never be forgot,
To dry moiſt ſeeds, or ſoon thoſe ſeeds will rot.
Replant the herbs of many-fibred roots,
And in dry days collect the ripeſt fruit.
Tranſplant the cauliflowers, and let 'em dwell,
From froſts ſecure, beneath the brittle bell
Of glaſs, which will their tenderneſs defend,
And in ſoon ſeaſon largeſt flowers ſend.
Let poppies, larkſpurs, annual ſtocks be ſown,
Of flow'rs to ſtand now cut the ſtamen down.
The bulbous *Iris*, *Fritillaries* ſow,
And give to *Tellus* roots that early blow;
For wind-flow'rs know a ſifted ſoil is good;
As for the Crowfoot is the periſh'd wood;
Trees adventitious now begin to ſhield,
Leſt days *autumnal* be with coldneſs ſteel'd.
Now *Autumn* reigns, and of his train's diſeaſe,
Wing'd with the *Virus* of *Pandora*'s breeze.
But thoſe, who ſtill health's buxom goddeſs feel,
(May mark the precepts which my lines reveal.)
Preventions Friends, free from morbific harm,
One conſtant courſe of ſober temp'rance charm.
And now with ſalts dilute the lenty blood,
Or urge the lancet to reduce the flood——
Of humours full, that embryos contain
Of future illneſs, and of future pain.
——While jolly *Autumn*, with his dexter hand,
In equilibrio heaven's ſcales commands,
And *Amalthea*'s Horn his left employs,
And ev'ry landſkip owns *autumnal* joys.
To B***'s ſhades reſorts my youthful muſe,
And fading trees, and with'ring foliage views.
To B***'s ſhades, where firſt my muſe began
To form the poet, and to wake the man.
To warm my boſom with *Parnaſſian* rays,
And taught me, oh! to gain *Honeſto*'s praiſe,
Who oft my muſe-led ſteps with pleaſure view'd,
And prais'd my thoughts, as I my thoughts purſu'd.
All that *Parnaſſus* on me then beſtow'd,
Refin'd my numbers, which with pleaſure flow'd;
Each vivid beam did I tranſported ſeize,
Myſelf to profit, and my fire to pleaſe.
In virgin warblings I awak'd my theme,
And floated down the ſcientific ſtream
Of *Greece* and *Athens*:—And explor'd the way,
In manly flights, to dignify my lay,
Which, to *Honeſto*'s critic care conſign'd,
Tho' puerile, was with friendſhip's chaplets twin'd.
To him, who grac'd with ev'ry lib'ral art,
Of ſoundeſt moral, and of ſocial heart,
I offer'd up my firſt, unpoliſh'd lays,
And touch'd the Heavens, if I gain'd his praiſe;
But he's no more.—Lo! ev'ning ſhades ariſe;
Nature no more I ſing; but pierce the ſkies
On contemplation's wing;——for 'tis her hour
To prune the ſoul by reaſon's plumy pow'r.
Tho' I, alas! afflicted moan my friend,
Yet oh! like his, may my affliction end!
So ſhall I ſpring from this dark world of night,
To viſit that illum'd with endleſs light.
September 1, 1759. *Muſarum Amicus.*

PSALM *the* 83*d, paraphraſed, and adapted to the preſent Invaſion.*

I.

O GOD! no longer ſilence keep;
Ariſe for our defence;
Proteſt us by thy mighty arm,
By thy omnipotence.

II.

Behold! (in craft and cunning vers'd)
Thy enemies ariſe;
Againſt thy favour'd ſeed conſpire
With rage-enkindled eyes.

III.

They cry, "With hearts and hands we'll join
In one great common cauſe;
We'll humble ALBION's ſtately tow'rs,
Religion, and her laws.

IV.

No more ſhall ſhe in arts excel,
And boaſt a matchleſs name;
No more around the globe convey
The trophies of her fame.

V.

Her riſing clifts, now white to view,
Engage our raviſh'd eyes;
Soon, ſoon, by multitudes oppreſs'd,
BRITANNIA bleeding lies!"

VI.

VI.

So *Lord*, the haughty *Gallia* boasts
Of future deeds in arms;
But Thou, our Guide and God, vouchsafe
To guard us from alarms!

VII.

Tho' foreign foes their numbers join
To magnify her pow'r;
Thro' *Thee*, we'll *France* and *Spain* defy,
Nor dread the threat'ning hour.

VIII.

While from the chambers of the north,
In terrible array,
Rough *Russia* pours her myriads forth,
Thy antient pow'r display.

IX.

Let *Austria*, impious, and ingrate,
Dread thy tremendous frown;
Make bare thy mighty arm, and launch
Thy indignation down!

X.

While boats on boats, a naval store,
The *Gallic* sons prepare;
Lord, interpose on our behalf,
For *Britons* wage the war!

XI.

Serve them as *Midian* was of yore,
Or *Jabin*'s impious train;
Let all their schemes abortive prove,
Disperse them o'er the main!

XII.

Begirt with strength, with pow'r divine,
Thy glorious acts perform;
Bid light'nings play, bid thunders roll,
And roar the rapid storm!

XIII.

As stubble's wafted by the winds,
Pursue them in thine ire;
Like bick'ring flames, which upward rise,
And set the hills on fire!

XIV.

Let terrors seize each trembling soul,
Each face be fill'd with fear;
That humbly they may learn thy ways,
And thy great name revere!

XV.

That *name*——JEHOVAH, *First* and *Last*,
Supreme in heaven and earth;
Whose pow'r in vain we strive to scan,
Or speak thy wond'rous worth.

Reading, Aug. 29, 1759.

J. Stevens.

The Ænigma in our last was answer'd by A. B.

SIR,

YOUR last Ænigma is unriddled soon,
The final state determines it a spoon.

It was also answered by Mr. G. Langley, *Mr.* W. Chapman, *and some other anonymous Persons.*

An ODE *on* Mathematic Science, *by* W. P.

——— *Partem fatentur esse utilem teneris Ætatibus agitari; namque animos atque acui Ingenia & celeritatem percipiendi venire inde concedunt.* Quintil. Lib. I. cap. x.

I.

O Come, *Urania*, beauty-beaming maid,
Who breaths the fragrance of *Aonian* shade,
And raise my 'ventrous song;
Thro' fancy's rosy-bower'd way,
Induc'd by thee, O! let me stray,
And lead my Muse along.

II.

While she attempts in humble verse to sing
The *Mathematics*;——from whose study spring
Improvements to the mind;
Improvements, such as *Albion*'s state
Must ever hold immensely great,
Must deem the most refin'd.

III.

To which *Britannia*, (Queen of islands) bends,
And grateful owns what navigation lends,
To guard her fertile shore:
The navigating art, that's taught
With traffic's blessings richly fraught,
Thro' *Mathematics* lore.

IV.

Bless'd science!——Lo! yon tow'ring navy ride,
Britannia's glory, and old *Neptune*'s pride.
The pride of all the deep;
In vain the hostile fleets advance;
We mock the naval force of *France*,
And naval blessings reap.

V.

By thee our naval architecture's made
Fear to our foes; a safeguard to our trade;
And we still sov'reigns reign,
O'er oceans storm commoted deep,
And distant shores in tribute keep,
Sole masters of the main.

VI.

Devout *Astronomy*, all hails thy pow'r,
Astronomy, that loves the midnight hour;
High heaven's face to view;
Amaz'd its spangled world to ken,
(The joy of *astronomic* men)
That does its wonders shew.

VII.

Astronomy, *Newtonian* precepts takes,
And soaring wisest observations makes,
As all the planets roll,
In lucent order as they dance,
Led on by *God*, not mov'd by *Chance*,
For *Godhead* guides the whole.

VIII.

'Tis by thy aid *Geometry* immense
Wafts distant countries to the present sense,

And

And influence wond'rous yields;
Extenſive as the ſolar light,
Proofs great importing to the ſight,
Which its own truth reveals.

IX.

By *Mathematics*——*Muſic*'s melting art,
With gentle rapture fills th' impaſſion'd heart,
With rapture near divine;
And bids the ſoul to pleaſure riſe,
And ſhare thoſe more than fanſy'd joys,
That are, O *Muſic*, thine.

X.

How much the heav'nly Air of magic ſounds
With bliſs extatic, rapt'rous bliſs abounds,
To captivate the ſoul!
By *Muſic* ſtruck, exil'd deſpair
Removes, and vaniſhes in air,
Nor longer dares controul.

XI.

By thee, fair *Science*,——mighty *Raphael* drew
To life each bold deſign, each painted view,
And all his thoughts expreſt;
While *Nature* watch'd his ready hand,
And ſtruck with joy at his command,
The image of his breaſt.

XII.

Mechanic pow'rs and *Geography*,
Light-lending *optics* and *chronology*,
Their diff'rent uſes owe
To *Mathematic*'s bounteous laws;
And all confeſs the lib'ral cauſe
From whence their powers flow.

XIII.

O *Science!* what attention reaps from thee!
How great the profit and utility!
What gifts thy bleſſings pour!
From thee *Arithmetic* aroſe,
And does its beaming light diſcloſe,
That gilds fair wiſdom's lore.

XIV.

Enlarg'd by thee, our faculties awake,
And of thy gifts unnumber'd treaſures take,
Of evidence ſo clear,
That *Reaſon* bows, and owns thy ſway,
And ſings the truth-inſpired lay,
Exempt from dubious care.

XV.

O! may'ſt thou ev'ry *Britiſh* breaſt inflame!
Newtonian ſource of everlaſting fame;
Sure path to high renown:
Honours and merits gild thy prize,
O! let the *Britiſh* youth ariſe,
And make thee all her own!

June 7, 1759.

DIALOGUE *entre* LOUIS Quinze *et l'*ECHO.

Par un des 243 *Officiers, Priſonniers á la Battaille de Tonhauſen le* 1*me d'Août.*

REPOND moi, cher Echo, c'eſt Louis qui te parle? *Parle.*
Dis-moi dans quel état eſt reduite ma finance? *en décadance.*
Quel Démon aujourd'hui me déclare la guerre? *l'Angleterre.*
Où ſont donc mes flottes à la vaincre déſtinées? *blocquées.*
Quel eſt le ſort de mes vaſtes colonies? *envahies.*
Quel ſera leur dernier échec? *Quebec.*
Où ſont tous nos vaiſſeaux qui couvroient l'ocean? *à Lancan.*
Qu'a-t-on fait de tant de braves Mariniers? *priſonniers.*
Quels ſont les exploits du Maréchal de Contades? *bravades.*
Mon armée ſous lui, qu'eſt-elle devenuë? *battuë.*
Qui a pu frapper ce coup étonnant. *Ferdinand.*
Ne dois je pas tenter léffet d'une deſcente? *tente.*
Quel ſera le ſuccés de cette belle équipée? *fumée.*
Que deviendrai je dans ce tems critique? *pacifique.*
Où eſt donc mon Conſeil, jadis ſi adviſé? *diviſé.*
Que fait mon Parlement, dans ces triſtes circonſtances? *remontrances.*
Où dois je l'envoyer, s'il me cherche noiſe? *à Pontoiſe.*
Comment calmer, enfin, l'ennui qui me poſſéde? *céde.*

Attempted

Attempted in *Engliſh.*

A DIALOGUE *between* LOUIS *the* XVth *and* ECHO.

Compoſed by one of the 243 *Officers, who were taken Priſoners at the Battle of* Tonhauſen, *on the Firſt of* Auguſt.

PRY'THEE, anſwer me, *Echo*;——'Tis your *Lewis* that ſpeaks. *Speak.*
How ſtand my *Finances?*——Pretty high;——or full low? *Full low.*
What *Devils* have kindled theſe *damnable Wars?* *Britiſh Tars.*
Where are all the *new Flat Boats* wherewith I've been aided? *Blockaded.*
Are my *Colonies* ſafe?——Or, are they forſaken? *Forſaken.*
What! not one of them left to give my *Foes* any Check? Yes;——*Quebeck.*
Where are all my fine Ships, and my fineſt, the *Ocean?* *In th' Ocean.*
My *Tars* are all *truſty.*——Can they ever fail? *They're in Jail.*
Isn't *Contades*, my Darling, a glorious Commander? *A mere merry Andre.*
Where's his num'rous Army?——Could *That* ever be beaten? *'Tis beaten.*
By whom, for God's Sake?——What more could mere Man do? *Ferdinando.*
Isn't this a fit Time an *Invaſion* to try? *Try.*
Will it end, do you think, in *Fire* or *Smoke?* *Smoke.*
In this critical juncture where ſhall I find Eaſe? *In a Peace.*
Where then are my *Council?*——Who've theſe Matters decided? *Divided.*
What's my *Parliament* doing under theſe Circumſtances? *Making Remonſtrances.*
To what Place ſhall I ſend 'em, if they dare be uncivil? *To the Devil.*
Shall I ever recover this *Storm*——Ay, or no? *I ſay no.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *SEPTEMBER*, 1759.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Bourdeaux, Aug. 11.

LAST Night, at a Quarter paſt 10 o'-Clock, we felt here the Shock of an Earthquake, which laſted about 15 Seconds, and was preceded by a great ſubterraneous Noiſe that laſted half a Minute. This Shock ſet many Bells a-ringing very loud. The Doors and Window-ſhutters of moſt Houſes opened and ſhut again with ſurpriſing Violence: Abundance of Tiles and Slates fell from the Roofs; few Veſſels of earthen Ware, Porcelain, and other brittle Utenſils, eſcaped Whole: In ſhort, the Roof of the Church of Notre Dame entirely fell in.

Hague, Aug. 24. The Army, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand, entered the Country of Waldeck on the 13th, and directed its March ſo as to gain the Flank of the Enemy, who was then poſted in the Neighbourhood of Caſſel, which however M. de Contades thought proper to abandon on the 18th, and ſeems to be retiring towards Marpourg. On the 19th, Major Fredricks, of the Hanoverian Chaſſeurs, ſummoned that City, which ſurrendered, after ſome Cannon Shot, with a Garriſon of 400 Men Priſoners of War, together with 1500 wounded, which the Enemy had been obliged to leave behind them: A very conſiderable Magazine likewiſe fell into our Hands there.

Luckner's Huſſars, on the 15th, routed a conſiderable Detachment of the Enemy at Volckmiſſen.

On the 17th, the Hereditary Prince diſlodged from Woſshagen a Part of M. d'Armentieres's Corps; and, on the ſame Day, the Duke of Holſtein took, Sword in Hand, a whole Battalion of the Grenadiers Royaux at Naumbourg, in Sight of the Enemy's Army.

General Imhoff is in full March towards Munſter, in order to carry on the Siege of that Place.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Aug. 27.

" They write from Caſſel, that M. Contades, having received Information of the

Approach of Prince Ferdinand's Army, evacuated that City on the 18th Inſtant, with great Precipitation, leaving only a Garriſon of between 4 and 500 Men to favour his Retreat; who gave up the Place the next Day to Major Fridericks, upon the firſt Diſcharge of his Cannon.

"The Hurry the French were in prevented their carrying off their Magazines, which have all fallen into the Hands of the Allied Army, who made upwards of 2600 Priſoners in the Neighbourhood of Caſſel, within the Space of three Days, including the Sick and wounded.

"The French gave out at their Departure, that they ſhould return again as ſoon as they had received their Reinforcements; but there is little Likelihood of it at preſent, as they have taken the Road towards Marbourg, and Prince Ferdinand continues to follow and harraſs them.

"It is impoſſible to expreſs the Miſery to which the Inhabitants of Caſſel have been reduced by the heavy Contributions demanded of them by the French."

Rome, Auguſt 15. His Holineſs and his Miniſters are extremely alarmed at the Arrival of ſeveral Pieces of bad News. The King of the Two Sicilies, now become his Catholic Majeſty, is reſolved to make great Reforms in the eccleſiaſtical Affairs of his new Kingdom. The Spaniſh Poſt from Madrid met the Portugueſe Miniſter's Courier at Aix in Provence, the Pope's Courier, who was diſpatched to Liſbon, being fallen ſick upon the Road. It was looked upon as a Thing of the laſt Importance, that his Holineſs's Diſpatches ſhould have been delivered firſt, which now is impoſſible.

The following is the Deciſion of the Congregation appointed by the Pope to examine the Affairs of the Jeſuits of Portugal. 1ſt, The Effects of the firſt Inſtitution, as well as the tenth Prelevies, ſhall remain in the Hands of the Patriarch of Liſbon, to defray the Expences of Miſſions, and other Functions belonging to the Society. 2dly, The Effects ariſing from the ſecond Inſtitution, ſhall ſerve to found a proper Income for ſuch as quit the Houſe of the Company. 3dly, The Effects of the third Inſtitution, ſuch as Ships employed in the Commerce, Merchandize, and other Things of that Nature, ſhall go to the Profit of the Royal Treaſury, or be employed in Relief of the Poor. 4thly, In reſpect to ſuch of thoſe Fathers who are Priſoners of State for the Crime of High Treaſon, the King ſhall make uſe of the Right he has to puniſh them. 5thly, Nevertheleſs, we beſeech his Majeſty not to permit the cruel Tortures, uſual in ſuch Caſes, to be employed towards the Guilty; but that, in conciliating his Clemency and his Juſtice, he would let them feel the Effects of the Sentiments of a good Father, and an upright Judge. [The laſt Article is ſaid to have been added in the Pope's own Hand.]

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary.*

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 7, 1759.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Boſcawen to Mr. Cleveland, *Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Namur, off Cape St. Vincent, Auguſt* 20, 1759, *and brought laſt Night by Capt. Buckle, of the ſaid Ship.*

I Acquainted you in my laſt of my Return to Gibraltar to refit. As ſoon as Ships were near ready, I ordered the Lyme and Gibraltar (the only Frigates ready) the firſt to cruize off Malaga, and the laſt from Eſtepona to Ceuta Point, to look out, and give me timely Notice of the Enemy's Approach.

'On the 17th, at 8 in the Evening, the Gibraltar made the Signal of their Appearance; fourteen Sail on the Barbary Shore to the eaſtward of Ceuta. I got under Sail as faſt as poſſible, and was out of the Bay before 10, with fourteen Sail of the Line, the Shannon, and Ætna Fireſhip. At Day-light I ſaw the Gibraltar, and ſoon after, ſeven Sail of large Ships lying to; but on our not anſwering their Signal, they made ſail from us. We had a freſh Gale, and came up with them faſt, till about Noon, when it fell little Wind. About Half an Hour paſt Two, ſome of the headmoſt Ships began to engage; but I could not get up to the Ocean till near Four. In about Half an Hour, the Namur's Mizen-maſt, and both Top-ſail-yards were ſhot away: The Enemy then made all the Sail they could. I ſhifted my Flag to the Newark, and ſoon after the Centaur of 74 Guns ſtruck. I purſued all Night, and in the Morning of the 19th, ſaw only four Sail ſtanding in for the Land, (two of the beſt Sailers having altered their Courſe in the Night.) We were not above three Miles from them, and not above five Leagues from the Shore, but very little Wind. About 9, the Ocean ran amongſt the Breakers, and the three others anchored. I ſent the Intrepid and America to deſtroy the Ocean. Capt. Pratten having anchored, could not get in; but Capt. Kirke performed that Service alone. On his firſt firing at the Ocean, ſhe ſtruck. Capt. Kirke ſent his Officers on board. M. de la Clue, having one Leg broke, and the other wounded, had been landed about Half an Hour; but they found the Captain, M. le Comte de Carne, and ſeveral Officers and Men

Men on board. Capt. Kirke, after taking them out, finding it impoſſible to bring the Ship off, ſet her on fire. Capt. Bentley, of the Warſpight, was ordered againſt the Temeraire, of 74 Guns, and brought her off with little Damage, the Officers and Men all on board. At the ſame Time Vice-Admiral Brodrick, with his Diviſion, burnt the Redoutable, her Officers and Men having quitted her, being bulged; and brought the Modeſte, of 64 Guns, off very little damaged.

'I have the Pleaſure to acquaint their Lordſhips, that moſt of his Majeſty's Ships under my Command, failed better than thoſe of the Enemy.

'Incloſed I ſend you a Liſt of the French Squadron found on board the Modeſte.

'Herewith you will alſo receive the Number of the Killed and Wounded on board his Majeſty's Ships, referring their Lordſhips for further Particulars to Captain Buckle.

Liſt of the French Squadron under the Command of M. de la Clue.

	Guns.		Commanded by
L'Ocean	80	burnt	M. de la Clue.
Le Redoutable	74	burnt	De St. Agnan.
Le Centaure	74	taken	Sabran Grammont.
Le Souverain	74	eſcaped	Panat.
Le Guerrier	74	eſcaped	Rochemore.
Le Temeraire	74	taken	Caſtillon l'Ainé.
Le Fantaſque	64	loſt Company	Caſtillon Cadet.
Le Modeſte	64	taken	Du lac Monvert.
Le Lion	64	loſt Company, coming thro' the Streights.	Colbert Turgis.
Le Triton	64		Venel.
Le Fier	50		Marquiſan.
L'Oriflamme	50		Dabon.
La Chimere	26	loſt Company, coming thro' the Streights.	Sauchet.
La Minerve	24		Le Chevalier d'Opede.
La Gracieuſe	24		Le Chevalier de Fabry.

An Abſtract of the Number of Men killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's following Ships under my Command, the 17th of Auguſt, 1759.

Ships.	Killed.	Wounded.
Namur	13	44
Prince	none.	none.
Culloden	4	15
Warſpight	11	40
Swiftſure	5	32
Newark	0	5
Intrepid	6	10
Conqueror	2	6
St. Albans	6	2
America	3	16
Edgar, in charge of the Prize-Ship Centaur	loſt Company.	
Jerſey	none.	none.
Portland	6	12
Guernſey	0	14
Total	56	196

EDW. BOSCAWEN."

Hague, Sept. 9. We have received certain Advices from Prince Ferdinand's Army, that his Serene Highneſs had at laſt obliged the French to abandon their ſtrong Camp in the Neighbourhood of Marbourg, which they did on the Morning of the 4th, ſeeming to take the Route of Gieſſen; and on the 5th, the Troops of the Allied Army took Poſſeſſion of the Town, a French Garriſon ſtill remaining in the Caſtle, which has not yet ſurrendered. The Prince of Bevern, however, who is poſted on ſome Heights which command the Caſtle, was preparing to raiſe ſome Batteries, in order to force them to a Surrender.

It appears, that General Imhoff opened the Trenches before Munſter on the 29th paſt; and his Batteries having been all ready on the 2d Inſtant, that he began to cannonade and bombard the Town on the 3d, by day-break; but, the next Day, having received certain Intelligence that M. d'Armentieres was advancing with 10 Battalions, detached from before Lipſtadt, and alſo with ſome Regiments of Militia drawn from the Garriſons of Cologne, Duſſeldorp, and Weſel, General Imhoff did not think it adviſeable, with the ſmall Force he had, to continue the Siege: It was accordingly raiſed on the 6th Inſtant in the Morning; and General Imhoff retired with his Corps, between Nobiſbruck and Telligt.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New-York, July 16.

GEneral Amherſt having requeſted of the Province of New-York a Loan of 150,000l. that Currency, redeemable in 12 Months after their Date, by the Monies ariſing from Bills of Exchange, to be drawn by Mr. Montier, Deputy Paymaſter-general; the Aſſembly, in Conformity thereto, have paſſed an Act for emitting Bills of Credit to the Amount of that Sum, in order to enable him to purſue his Operations, and facilitate the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms.

Boſton, July 23. Laſt Saturday a Courier arrived from Albany with Advice, that Brigadier-General Prideaux, with his Army of Regulars, and the New-York Provincials, in Conjunction with 700 Indians, under the Command of Sir William Johnſon, ſet off from Oſwego, in order to attack Niagara, the 1ſt Inſtant, after leaving 1000 Men, under the Command of Lieut. Col. Haverland, of the Inniſkilling Regiment, to garriſon that Place; and that they were to be joined at a certain Point in Lake Ontario, by 300 Indians more: That, in a few Hours after the Brigadier had marched, a Swiſs, a Deſerter from the French, came to Colonel Haverland, and gave an Account, that a large Body of French and Indians (which he ſuppoſed to be 1800 at leaſt) were coming, in order to take Poſſeſſion of that Ground; when he immediately put them in as good a Poſture of Defence as the Time and Circumſtances would admit of: That, on the 2d Inſtant, at Five o'Clock in the Morning, the Enemy appeared, and engaged them, in order to force their Lines, which laſted till One o'Clock, when they were repulſed; and about Three o'Clock the ſame Day (after refreſhing themſelves, or, as was ſuſpected, burying their Dead) they renewed the Attack, which laſted till Eight at Night, when they were again repulſed: That, on the 3d Inſtant they again renewed their Attacks, came on boldly, and were engaged from Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon to Three in the Afternoon, when they were beat off the Field and fled. That, in the Engagement, we had but one Man killed and nine wounded; but the Loſs of the Enemy was uncertain, though it is thought a great many, as we found a Number of the Dead, and diſcovered many Graves. There are ſeveral Letters in Town correſponding nearly with the above Advice; from one of which we have this Alteration, "That it is ſuppoſed the Enemy were at leaſt 1500 ſtrong, at the Beginning of the Engagement, but believe they were reduced to 1200; our Loſs does not exceed 7 killed and 11 wounded." That, an Expreſs arrived at Albany on Thurſday the 12th Inſtant, from Lake George, and reported, that the Army continued in high Spirits; and every Thing was preparing for a ſpeedy paſſing of the Lake.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Wm. Johnſon, Bart. to Major-general Amherſt, dated Niagara, July 25, 1759.

SIR,

"I have the Honour to acquaint you, by Lieutenant Moncrieff, Niagara ſurrendered to his Majeſty's Arms the 25th Inſtant. A Detachment of twelve Hundred Men, with a Number of Indians, under the Command of Meſſrs. Aubry and De Lignery, collected from Detroit, Venango, and Preſqu' Iſle, made an Attempt to reinforce the Garriſon the 24th in the Morning; but, as I had Intelligence of them, I made a Diſpoſition to intercept them. The Evening before, I ordered the light Infantry and Picquets to take Poſt on the Road upon our Left, leading from Niagara Falls to the Fort: in the Morning, I reinforced theſe with two Companies of Grenadiers, and Part of the forty-ſixth Regiment. The Action began about Half an Hour after Nine; but they were ſo well received by the Troops in Front, and the Indians on their Flank, that, in an Hour's Time, the Whole was compleatly ruin'd, and all the Officers made Priſoners, among whom are Monſ. Aubry, De Lignery, Marin, Repentini, &c. to the Number of 17. I cannot aſcertain the Number of the killed, they are ſo diſperſed among the Woods; but their Loſs is great.

"As this happened under the Eyes of the Garriſon, I thought proper to ſend my laſt Summons to the commanding Officer for his ſurrendering, which he liſtened to. I incloſe you the Capitulation; Mr. Moncrieff will inform you of the State of our Ammunition and Proviſions: I hope Care will be taken to forward an immediate Supply of both to Oſwego. As the Troops that were defeated Yeſterday were drawn from thoſe Poſts which lie in General Stanwix's Rout, I am in Hopes it will be of the utmoſt Conſequence to the Succeſs of his Expedition. The public Stores of the Garriſon, that can be ſaved from the Indians, I ſhall order the Aſſiſtant-Quarter-Maſter-General and the Clerk of the Stores, to take an Account of, as ſoon as poſſible.

"As

"As all my Attention at preſent is taken up with the Indians, that the Capitulation I have agreed to may be obſerved, your Excellency will excuſe my not being more particular.

"Permit me to aſſure you, in the whole Progreſs of the Siege, which was ſevere and painful, the Officers and Men behaved with the utmoſt Chearfulneſs and Bravery. I have only to regret the Loſs of General Prideaux and Colonel Johnſon. I endeavoured to purſue the late General's vigourous Meaſures, the good Effects of which he deſerved to enjoy.

"With earneſt good Wiſhes for your Succeſs, I have the Honour to be, &c.

WM. JOHNSON."

Copy of a Letter from James De Lancey, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of New York, to Mr. Secretary Pitt, New-York, Aug. 5, 1759.

SIR,

"As I would not ſlip an Opportunity of conveying agreeable News, I take this, by a Merchant Ship, ready to ſail for Briſtol, with Pleaſure, to congratulate you on the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms, in defeating the French Army coming to the Relief of Niagara, which brought on the early Surrender of the Fort, whereby the moſt important Paſs in all the Indian Countries is brought under his Majeſty's Subjection.

The Army defeated was made up by Troops drawn from Venango, Beeve River, and Preſq' Iſle, ſo that thoſe Parts muſt in a Manner lie open to Brigadier General Stanwix, and therefore, I cannot doubt of his Succeſs.

I received the Account Yeſterday Afternoon by Expreſs: For the Particulars, I refer to the incloſed Relation ſent me by Lieut. Coventry, Aſſiſtant Deputy Quarter-Maſter General at Albany, which contains the Subſtance of the Intelligence I have received."

Copy of Lieut. Coventry's Letter to Lieut. Governor De Lancey. Albany, Aug. 2, 1759.

SIR,

"I have this Moment received the agreeable Newe of Niagara's ſurrendering to our Army on the 25th ult. 607 Priſoners are on their Way from Niagara for this Place. Lieut. Moncrieff brought the Diſpatches, and ſets out To-morrow Morning from Ticonderoga."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portſmouth, Sept. 15.

YEſterday arrived Admiral Boſcawen in the Namure of 90 Guns, with the Culloden of Seventy, Warſpite of Seventy, America of Sixty, Portland of Fifty, Veſuvius and Ætna Fireſhips, and le Modeſte and le Temeraire of 74 and 64 Guns, their Prizes. The Centaur, the other French Prize, is gone with the Edgar to Gibraltar.

The Admiral landed in the Evening, and this Town and Royal Hoſpital were finely illuminated on the Occaſion, and there were Bonfires, Beer given to the Populace, and every other Demonſtration of Joy, that Lovers of their Country could give, or this brave Admiral and his Officers deſerve.

LONDON.

Kenſington, Auguſt 29.

THIS Day, Signior Celeſia, Miniſter, charged with the Affairs of the Republic of Genoa, had his Audience of Leave of his Majeſty; to which he was introduced by the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Stephen Cottrel, Eſq; Aſſiſtant-Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Saville-Houſe, Sept. 2. This Day, Signior Celeſia, Miniſter, charged with the Affairs of the Republic of Genoa, had his Audience of Leave of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

And afterwards of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs-Dowager of Wales, at Leiceſter-Houſe.

To both which he was introduced by Stephen Cottrel, Eſq; Aſſiſtant-Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Sept. 3. The Right Hon. Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, &c. were at St. Paul's, and heard a Sermon, preach'd by the Rev. Mr. Wight, his Lordſhip's Chaplain, ſuitable to the Occaſion of the dreadful Fire in London.

4. About four o'Clock in the Afternoon, died, univerſally regretted, her Highneſs the Princeſs Elizabeth-Caroline. She was ſecond Daughter to the late Princeſs of Wales, and was born the 30th of December 1740.

Lord

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Sept. 5. Orders for the Court's going into Mourning on Sunday next, the 9th Inſt. for her late Highneſs Princeſs Elizabeth-Caroline, ſecond Daughter to his late Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, viz.

The Ladies to wear black Bombazines, Muſlin, or long Lawn, Crape Hoods, Shamoy Shoes and Gloves, and Crape Fans.

Undreſs, dark Norwich Crape.

The Men to wear Black, without Buttons at the Sleeves and Pockets, plain Muſlin, or long Lawn Cravats and Weepers, Shamoy Shoes and Gloves, Crape Hatbands, and black Swords and Buckles.

Undreſs, dark grey Frocks.

Whiteball, Sept. 8. This Morning, Lieutenant Colonel Amherſt arrived here with Letters from Major General Amherſt to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated at the Camp at Ticonderoga the 27th of July, giving an Account of his having taken Poſſeſſion of the Lines of that Place on the 24th, the Garriſon having abandoned and ſet Fire to the Fort. The preceding Night, at Ten o'Clock, ſome Volunteers got into the Fort, and brought the Colours away with them. The Troops extinguiſhed the Fire as ſoon as poſſible, and ſaved all they could. The Letters add, that the Hon. Col. Townſhend, Deputy Adjutant General, was killed on the 25th of July, but on what Occaſion is not mentioned.

Kenſington, Sept. 9. This Day Signior Celeſia, Miniſter, charged with the Affairs of the Republic of Genoa, had his Audience of Leave of her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Amelia;

And afterwards of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland;

To both which he was introduced by Stephen Cottrel, Eſq; Aſſiſtant-Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Kenſington, Sept. 10. This Day the Marquis d'Abreu, Envoy Extraodinary from the Court of Spain, had a private Audience of his Majeſty, to notify the Death of the late King of Spain: To which he was introduced by the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Stephen Cottrel, Eſq; Aſſiſtant-Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Sept. 14. About Ten o'Clock at Night, her late Royal Highneſs was interred in the Royal Vault, in King Henry VIIth's Chapel at Weſtminſter, with the uſual Ceremonies. After the Funeral Service was performed by the Dean, Garter King of Arms proclaimed her Royal Highneſs's Style as follows, "Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty "God to take out of this tranſitory Life, "into his divine Mercy, the late moſt il- "luſtrious Princeſs Elizabeth-Caroline, ſe- "cond Daughter of the moſt high, moſt "mighty, and moſt illuſtrious Prince, Fre- "derick late Prince of Wales."

15. Purſuant to public Notice given for that Purpoſe, and the Motives properly repreſented, there was a very numerous Meeting of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, of the County of Middleſex, and the City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, at the St. Alban's Tavern; at which Meeting 4726l. were immediately ſubſcribed; and a Committee was appointed to conſider of the Call to be made upon the Subſcribers, and for carrying the Purpoſe of the ſaid Subſcription into effectual Execution.

At the above Meeting, the Duke of Newcaſtle, the Right Hon. Henry Legge, Lord Berkely, Ld. Anſon, the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction were preſent, and ſubſcribed to the Undertaking.

Whiteball, Sept. 15. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the moſt Hon. John Manners, Eſq; commonly called Marquis of Granby, Lieut. Gen. of his Majeſty's Forces, the Office and Place of Lieut. Gen. of Ordnance, in the Room of the Rt. Hon. George Sackville, Eſq; commonly called Ld. George Sackville.

Alſo to conſtitute and appoint the Hon. John Waldegrave, Eſq; to be Col. of the 2d, or the Queen's Regiment of Dragoon Guards, whereof the Rt. Hon. George Sackville, Eſq; commonly called Ld. George Sackville, was late Colonel.

Likewiſe appointed ſeveral Lords and Gentlemen to be Major-Generals.

Whitehall, Sept. 25. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. Sir Richard Glyn, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London, and his Heirs Male, the Dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 137.

The Bon Augure, Letter of Marque, from Breſt for Martinico, laden with Stores, by his Majeſty's Ship Tyger.

A ſmall French Row-boat, by a Folkſtone Cutter, and brought into Folkſtone.

The Bon Eſperanza, by the Penguin Man of War, and brought into Briſtol.

The Rotterdam, a Dutch Snow, by the Everton, and carried into York River.

The Charming Rachael, of Bourdeaux, bound

bound to Quebec, by the Grace, Ritche, from Briſtol, and carried into Philadelphia.

The Betſey, Quirk, from Jamaica to Liverpool, is retaken.

The Adrian, a large Dutch Ship, laden with Sugar, Indigo and Coffee, by his Majeſty's Sloop the Viper, and ſent into Port Royal.

Two French Frigates, by the Dreadnaught, Seaford, Wager, Peregrine, and Port Antonio; alſo a large Dutch Ship that was under their Convoy.

A Pink from Marſeilles, with Cloaths, Paper, Indigo, Cochineal, &c. by the Hawke, Wilſon, a Letter of Marque, and carried into Malta.

A Brig Privateer in the North Seas, by his Majeſty's Ship Liverpool.

The Pitt Privateer of Briſtol, brought into Kingroad a French Ship, laden with Bale Goods, valued at 35,000l.

The Race Horſe, Lewis, from Africa, is retaken.

The Hobereau Privateer of Calais, by one of his Majeſty's Cruizers, off the Naze, Norway.

Two French Cutter Privateers, by the Antelope Man of War.

Six Veſſels, belonging to New York, are taken out of the Harbour of Monti Chriſto, by an Engliſh Man of War, and carried to Jamaica.

Two Dutch Ships, one from St. Euſtatia for Amſterdam, the other from Santa Crux, are taken and brought into Dover.

The St. Joſeph, a French Ship from Conſtantinople for Marſeilles, by the Ulyſſes Privateer, and carried into Leghorn.

A French Polacca from Conſtantinople, by the Fortune Privateer, and another belonging to Eſclavonia, with a valuable Cargo, was taken by a Barbary Corſair.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued, from Page 137.

The Philo, from New York for London, by a French Privateer and ranſomed for 4000l.

The Prince George, Obrian, from Piſcatagua to Antigua, is taken and carried into Port au Prince.

The Nancy, Gardener, of Briſtol, by the Baſtie Privateer of Bayonne.

The Seaflower of Dartmouth, by a Privateer of Bayonne, and ranſomed for 200l.

The Leonard, Marden, by the Detchebrand, a Letter of Marque of St. Malo, and carried into Bayonne.

The Neptune, Plat, from Lynn-Regis to Wyburg, is taken and ranſomed for 490 Guineas.

The Katherine, Johnſon, from Gottenburg to Londonderry, and two Scotch Sloops of the Naze, carried into Chriſtianſand.

The America, Nicholſon, from Liverpool to the Baltic, by a Dunkirk Privateer.

The Dreadnaught, M'Laughlin, from Londonderry to Norway, ranſomed for 400l.

The Willey, M'Connel, from Londonderry, by the Fulvie of Dunkirk, and carried in there.

The Whig, Hamilton, from Londonderry to Antigua, carried into Vigo.

The Jane Sloop, by the Maurepas, and ranſomed.

The William and Elizabeth, from Amſterdam for Gottenburg, carried into Chriſtianſand.

The Hazard, by the Fulvie Privateer, and ranſomed for 220 Guineas.

The Mayflower and the Mary, Donald, carried into Chriſtianſand.

The American, from Liverpool, by the Maurepas Privateer.

The Ellen, Capt. Rigg, by the Lobſter Sloop, and ranſomed for 170l.

The Margery, Wilſon, from Riga to Montroſe, by a Dunkirk Privateer, and ranſomed for 700l.

Capt. Proctor, in Ballaſt, by the Lobſter Privateer, and ranſomed for 100l.

A Ship from Stockton, by Ditto, and carried into Gottenburg.

The John and Elizabeth, Cunningham, from Briſtol to Tortola, by a Privateer and caried into Martinico.

The Bacchus, Capt. Newland, and the Swan, Capt. Slazer, both of Liverpool, carried into Martinico.

The Two Brothers, Fergus Jennet, from Dublin to Jamaica, carried into Porto Rico.

A Schooner from New York to Gibraltar, by ſome Row-boats, and carried into Tariffa.

The Lively, Dibber, by a Bayonne Privateer, and ranſomed for 1500l.

The Ann, Marſhall, of Liverpool, and carried into Martinico.

The Betty, Jones, from Africa, by a French Privateer off Cape Finiſter.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 25. The Lady Viscounteſs Mountgarret, a Daughter.

Sept. 1. The Lady of Lord St. John, of Woodford, in Northamptonſhire, a Daughter.

7. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, a Son.

MAR-

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 25. Mr. Henry Shiers of Clifford's-Inn, to Miss Bromwell of Fetter-lane.

30. Sir Wm. Compton, Bart. to Miss Bradnock.

Sept. 1. Capt. Forbes of the 1st Regiment of Foot-Guards, to Miss Bayley.

3. The Rev. Dr. King, to Miss Salmon.

4. Tho. Wild, of Lincoln's-Inn, Esq; to the Widow of the late Hugh Barker.

12. William Middleton, of Stockheld, in the City of York, Esq; to Miss Errington of Benfront.

Edward Boynton, Esq; to Miss Werden, Daughter of the late Sir John Werden.

14. Charles Ventris Field, Esq; of Compton, in Bedfordshire, to Miss Louisa Reynolds.

DEATHS.

Aug. 22. Lady Jane Towers of Pall-Mall, aged 87.

The Hon. Sir Wm. Pepperell, Bart. at New England, aged 63.

Sir William Anderson suddenly.

Mr. Bell, at Bristol, Comptroller of the foreign Post-Office.

Sept. 2. Dr. Middleton, an eminent Man Midwife.

Mr. Philip Elliot, an eminent Merchant in Holborn.

5. The Lady of ——— Cox, Esq;

The Lady of —— Meeke, Esq;

6. The Hon. Heneage Legge, Esq; one of the Barons of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

Thomas Nutting, Esq; Alderman of Cambridge.

7. Sir John Heathcote, Bart. in the 71st Year of his Age.

Joseph St. Laurence, Esq; in King-street.

9. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Bradbury, a Dissenting Minister, in the 82d Year of his Age, and the 64th of his Ministry.

Alex. Brodie, of Brodie, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir Alex. Brodie, in the 19th Year of his Age.

11. The Right Hon. Edward Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland, Baron Rich of Leighs, and Baron of Kenfington, at his House in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.

12. The Lady of William Alexander, Esq;

Lady Torrington, Relict of the Rt. Hon. Pattee, late Viscount Torrington.

15. John Baker, Esq; of Penn in Bucks.

16. The Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Viscount Dungarvon, eldest Son of the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

28. Peter Gausen, Esq; aged 83.

29. Charles Mailour, Esq; at his Father's Seat in Huntingdonshire.

Civil and military Preferments.

Jeffery Amherst, Esq; to be Capt. General and Governor in chief of his Majesty's Colony of Virginia.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. Loeth, M. A. to be a Prebendary of Winchester.

The Rev. Mr. Rayne, to be Prebend of St. Paul's.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke, to be Geometry Professor of Gresham College.

The Rev. Mr. Curteen, to the Rectory of Bradfield St. Clare, Suffolk.

The Rev. Charles White, to the Rectory of Bradley in the County of Southampton.

B——KR——S.

Sept. 1. Claybrooke Vanners, late of Hockford, otherwise Reepham, Norfolk, maltster and beer-brewer.

Jonas Lawrence, of the parish of St. Ann in Middlesex, tallow-chandler.

John Whiddeet, of the borough of Southwark, hop-factor.

Jonathan Clemitson, late of St. Mary Cray, Kent, dealer and chapman.

4. Samuel Swinfe, of Northampton, grocer.

Thomas Beverley, late of St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, chinaman and glass-seller.

8. James Walker, of Birstall, Yorkshire, tanner.

15. John Cramp, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, butcher.

18. Thomas Dibdin, of Southampton, hosier.

22. Holte Bridgeman, of Princknash, Gloucestershire, glass painter.

25. William Bald, of St. Margaret, Westminster, coffeeman.

Elizabeth Bond, of Moorfields, London, broker.

BILL *of Mortality from Aug.* 21. *to Sept.* 28.

Buried			Christened		
Males	852	1639	Males	533	1012
Females	787		Females	479	
Under 2 years old		709			
Between 2 and 5		163	Buried,		
5 and 10 —		63	Within the walls		100
10 and 20 —		55	Without		407
20 and 30 —		119	*Mid.* and *Surry*		809
30 and 40 —		110	City & Sub. *Westm.*		323
40 and 50 —		111			
50 and 60 —		109			1639
60 and 70 —		92			
70 and 80 —		69	Weekly *Aug.* 28.		388
80 and 90 —		33	*Sept.* 4.		389
90 and 100 —		6	11.		463
100 and 109 —		0	18.		399
		1639			1639

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *publiſhed from the Fourteenth Day of* Auguſt, *to the Fourteenth Day of* September.

I.

THE *Modern Part of Univerſal Hiſtory, from the earlieſt Account of Time. Compiled from original Writers. By the Authors of the antient Part.*

London; printed for *S. Richardſon, T. Oſborne, C. Hitch, A. Millar, J. Rivington, S. Crowder, P. Davey* and *B. Law, T. Longman*, and *C. Ware*, 1759.

The Ninth Vol. in Boards, 5s.

This Work is publiſhed in 8vo. and this Volume contains 628 Pages. It begins with

BOOK XIII.

Chap. 2. Of the Empire of *Japan*, p. 1, to 169.

BOOK XIV.

Chap. 2. Of the Trade from *Europe* to the *Eaſt Indies*, divided into many Chapters, reſpecting different Kingdoms, States, *&c.* to the End. And in order to give the Reader an Idea of the Style and Manner in which this Work is conducted, we ſhall give an Extract from the former Part of this Chap. p. 171.

——— Experience, which ſufficiently proves the Importance of this Part of our Hiſtory, in which we are to give the Reader an Account of the Riſe, Progreſs, and Extent, as well as the Revolutions in, and preſent State of, the Commerce and Plantations of the *Europeans* in the *Eaſt Indies*: A Subject in itſelf equally inſtructive and agreeable; and which, being fully and fairly handled, without Prejudice to thoſe Nations that firſt opened a Way thither, or Partiality to the People, who, in Proceſs of Time, have reaped the Benefit of their Labours, will be found as entertaining as it is important.

But, previous to this, it will be requiſite to make a few general Obſervations, in order to eſtabliſh the Truth of what has been already advanced; and to ſhew, beyond a Poſſibility of Contradiction, that this Commerce with the *Eaſt Indies* has been the real Source of that beneficial Alteration which has been ſo conſpicuous, within the Space of the laſt Two Hundred and Fifty Years, throughout almoſt all *Europe*. Before the Commencement of that Period, naval Power, conſidered in the Light in which it now ſtands, was hardly known, The ſame Ships ſerved indifferently for Trade and for War: In Time of Peace they carried Merchandize; and, when that was interrupted, they were employed in tranſporting Soldiers. It is true, that Hiſtory mentions very numerous Fleets, and great Battles at Sea; but when we come to enquire ſtrictly into the Size, the Strength, and the Structure, of the Veſſels employed on ſuch Occaſions, we find them very far inferior in every Reſpect, not only to thoſe that are now in uſe, but to the Veſſels that were built in *Spain* and *Portugal*, in a very ſhort Time after they became maritime Powers.

In Reality, nothing but long Voyages can procure, encourage, or preſerve a naval Strength; becauſe ſuch Voyages ſupply the Materials for, as well as excite a Spirit of, general Commerce. A few Branches of Trade may reward the Induſtry of the Subjects of a ſmall Principality, and enable them to live in a State of Eaſe and Affluence, in Compariſon of their Neighbours; but the true Spirit of Commerce, like that of Empire, will never be at a Stand; for, if it does not ſwell and enlarge, it will dwindle and decreaſe. It was the opening of a new Route to the *Eaſt Indies*, that gave Riſe to maritime Power, in the modern Senſe of the Word, not only by making Ships of Force neceſſary, but by raiſing and employing conſtantly a much greater Number of Seamen than had been ever heard of in former Times; and the immediate Conſequence of this was, giving a Check to the *Mohammedan* Powers, and obliging them to bend their Care to defend their own Territories, inſtead of threatening, as they had done a little before, to over-run all their Neighbours. Before this Period, the *Turkiſh* Fleets were extremely formidable, and were ſo at the Time the *Spaniards* and *Portugueſe* began to make a Figure at Sea, but their Forces were quickly cruſhed; and, as they had not the ſame Reſources with

the Chriſtian Powers, they were unable to repair or recruit them; ſo that they have gradually ſunk into that deſpicable State in which they remain at preſent.

This great Event of finding a direct Paſſage by Sea to the *Eaſt Indies*, was very critical; for it happened, as will be hereafter ſhewn, at the very Juncture when the *Mohammedans* had reached even to the *Spice-Iſlands*; and when, in conſequence of their Trade, they had a very conſiderable Force, not in *Europe* only, but in the *Eaſt Indies*.

II.

The Military Engineer; or, a Treatiſe on the Defence of all Kinds of fortified Places; in which are explained, the Conſtruction of the neceſſary Works, with the Method of deſigning them on Paper, and transferring the Plan to the Ground. The Attacks of large Towns, with their different Outworks, moſt in uſe; and alſo of ſmaller Places, Forts, and other Poſts, which occur in the Courſe of a War. The Manner of Eſcolades, and Surprizes, and all other Matters relating either to the Works or Operations, neceſſary to convey a full Knowledge of the Art of Engineering. Compoſed by M. Le Blond, *Profeſſor of Mathematics, for the Uſe of the* French *Nobleſſe. To which is added, a ſuccinct Account of three remarkable Sieges, at different Periods; by which the Progreſs of the Art is pointed out. In two Parts. Illuſtrated with twenty Copper-plates.*

London; printed for *J. Nourſe*, 1759. Price 5s.

This Work is printed in 8vo.

The 1ſt Vol. contains 151 Pages, beſides 15 Copper-plates, with a Preface by the Tranſlator, an Advertiſement to the Reader, and a Table of the Articles contained in this Treatiſe in 39 Chapters.

The 2d Vol. contains 255 Pages, with 5 other Copper-plates and 16 Folio Tables, and includes 16 Articles, or Chapters, with the Contents thereof, with a Memorial, containing divers general Obſervations on the reconnoitring of Places, and a ſmall Dictionary of the moſt neceſſary and uſual Terms, for underſtanding the Operations of Sieges. The Advertiſement prefixed to the 2d Vol. may afford our Readers an Idea of this Work, as follows:

In the preceding Volume, we have deſcanted largely on the Attack of Places; in the preſent we ſhall treat of what concerns their Defence; ſo great is their Connection between theſe two Parts of the Art of War, that they might in ſome Meaſure be united. ——— But I think it more conſiſtent with Order and Perſpicuity, to treat of them ſeparately. The Attack teaches the firſt Principles of Defence: Here I ſhall enter more particularly into the Meaſures proper to retard the taking of the Works attacked.

The Deſign of this Work, is therefore to point out the principal Means that may be uſed in defending a Town. We begin with the Garriſon, and the Quantity of Proviſion and Ammunition requiſite, in Proportion to its bigneſs, and the general Diſpoſition that may be made for a vigorous and ſtout Defence. After this, we give the Particulars of the Defence, proper to each Part of the Fortification, where we ſhall deſcant pretty largely on whatever relates to the Defence of ſmall Towns, Caſtles, and even of Houſes. Our Aim in this, is to rouſe the Attention of young Officers, and to let them ſee, that there are few Poſts, but may be maintained againſt an Attack of a ſhort Duration, when proper Precautions are taken to defend them. ——— This will be borrowed, in Part, from the Chevalier *Folard*, who mentions a Defence made by the late Count *Saxe*, in *Poland*, where he retired to a Houſe, and by his Courage and Addreſs, eſcaped with 18 Men only, from 1800 that attacked him. As the Subject of this Work is of a peculiar Nature, we ſhall refer the Curious to the Work itſelf, without making any farther Abſtract from it.

III.

The Vegetable Syſtem: Or, a Series of Experiments and Obſervations, tending to explain the internal Structure, and the Life of Plants; their Growth and Propagation; the Number, Proportion, and Diſpoſition of the conſtituent Parts; with the true Courſe of their Juices; the Formation of the Embryo, the Conſtruction of the Seed, and the Increaſe from that State to Perfection. Including a new Anatomy of Plants. The Whole from Nature only. By John Hill, *M. D.*

London; printed at the Expence of the Author, and ſold by *R. Baldwin*, in *Paternoſter-Row*, 1759, Price 1l. 8s.

This Work is printed on Royal Folio, and is dedicated to his Royal Highneſs *George*, Prince of *Wales*. It contains 150 Pages, and the ſeveral Parts are illuſtrated with 21 Copper Plates, many of them including a Variety of Figures. To which is annexed, an alphabetical Index of the various Articles treated of, *viz.*

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Bark,

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As a Specimen of this Work, we ſhall give the following Extract from Chap. 1, p. 26.

Vegetables, the Knowledge of which is Botany, hold a middle Rank in the great Order of the Creation. Natural Bodies are arranged into three Claſſes, diſtinguiſhed eaſily, and utterly diſtinct from one another: Theſe we call Minerals, Vegetables, and Animals. The general Study of all is Natural Philoſophy; and the particular Detail conſtitutes Natural Hiſtory. Botany regards only the Vegetable Claſs; but it comprehends ſo far, both Doctrines; extending to the Philoſophy as well as the Hiſtory of Plants.

To enter properly upon the Study, we are firſt to aſcertain its Objects, in Diſtinction from thoſe of the other two great Claſſes. The Out-lines of the Diſtinction are theſe. Minerals have Increaſe without Life, organized Parts, regular Growth, or Senſation; Vegetables have a regular Growth, and a Degree of Life, but no Senſation; Animals grow, live, and feel. Minerals have no Veſſels; Vegetables have Veſſels for their nutritive Juices; Animals have nutritive Veſſels and Nerves; theſe laſt are a peculiar and diſtinct Syſtem. On this Conſtruction depends the eſſential, univerſal, and invariable Difference of the three great Claſſes of material Beings. Minerals wanting Veſſels, though they may be increaſed by an Addition of Parts, cannot have a regular Growth; for that muſt depend on Veſſels. Plants having Veſſels, may have a regular Growth; for it is the Effect of their proper Office: But wanting Nerves, they cannot feel; that being the Quality of Nerves alone. Animals which have nutritive Veſſels and Nerves, grow and feel; theſe being the Offices of thoſe two Syſtems.

This Eſtabliſhment of the Characteriſtic of Animals in a Syſtem of Nerves will appear ſingular; for every Opinion does ſo, when it is firſt propoſed: But, probably, more Obſervation will the more confirm it: All I have been able to obſerve, has this plain Tendency; and certainly there wants ſuch a fixed Mark for the ſeparate Character. Nature made the mineral, vegetable, and animal World diſtinct; and nothing is diſtinct, except it have ſome ſuch invariable Character of the Diſtinction: This has been unluckily traced hitherto, and even the greateſt Naturaliſts have endeavoured to find it in Characters that were equivocal: Many Minerals have a regular Form; and there are Plants which are not fixed to one Place; and Animals which are: Yet theſe have been the uſual Marks of Separation. Anatomy teaches us diſtinctly

what the Nerves are; and by that Syſtem we ſeparate the two great Claſſes; The Minerals are ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed from both, in their Nature and obvious Appearance. Nature makes all her Changes by minute Gradations, nor is there any great Gap in the univerſal Chain. Thus the ſenſitive Plant approaches towards the animal Kind, in Motion; and the duſty Byſſus ſcarce enjoys an apparent Diſtinction from the Earth on which it grows: Yet, with a fixed Character, once eſtabliſhed, there can be no Difficulty or Confuſion.

Vegetables are placed by Nature in a middle State, between the mineral and the animal Claſſes: Superior to the Minerals, in having organized Bodies; inferior to the animal Kinds, in wanting a nervous Syſtem. They are capable of Growth, but below Senſation ———, *&c.*

IV.

Remarks upon ſeveral Paſſages of Scripture: Rectifying ſome Errors in the printed Hebrew *Text; pointing out ſeveral Miſtakes in the Verſions; and ſhewing the Benefit and Expediency of a more correct and intelligible Tranſlation of the Bible. By* Matthew Pilkington, *Prebendary of* Litchfield.

Cambridge, printed by *J. Bentham*, Printer to the Univerſity, for Meſſrs. *Thurlbourn* and *Woodyer*, in *Cambridge*, and Meſſrs. *Whiſton* and *White*, in *Fleet-ſtreet*, *London*; and ſold by Mr. *Aſcough* at *Nottingham*, Mr. *Martin* at *Leiceſter*, and Mr. *Fox* at *Derby*, 1759.

This Book is printed in 8vo. and contains 208 Pages. To which is prefixed, two general Remarks, *viz.*

I. That the preſent *Maſorete* Copy of the *Old Teſtament*, is in many Places different from the original *Hebrew* Text, and that the Variations are frequently capable of being diſcovered in ſuch a Manner as to give an Opportunity of reſtoring it to its primitive Purity.

II. That many of the Improprieties, Obſcurities, and Inconſiſtencies, which occur to an attentive Reader of any of the Verſions, occaſioned by the Tranſlator's Miſunderſtanding the true Import of the *Hebrew* Words and Phraſes.

Then follows a Table of the Contents of the ſeveral Sections, into which each of theſe general Remarks are divided; the Firſt conſiſts of 14 Sections, and the Latter of 20.

To this Work is annexed, a Table of the Texts of Scripture referred to, illuſtrated and explained in the ſeveral Sections and Paragraphs.

The following Extract from this Work, will give our Readers ſome Idea of the ſame, Sect. II. p. 5.

The Incorrectneſs that may now be obſerved in ſeveral Paſſages of Scripture, may be accounted for in ſuch a Manner, as not at all to derogate from its Authority: Since the Alterations that may have been made in the ſacred Text appear to proceed from the ſame Cauſes that have introduced them into all other antient Writings. A Revelation from God to his Prophets muſt be given, either by his diſtinctly declaring his Mind to them in an audible Manner; or, by his inſpiring them with the Knowledge of his Will: But, in either Caſe, this Revelation muſt be conveyed to thoſe Perſons for whoſe Uſe it was intended, either by the verbal Declaration of the Prophet to ſuch Perſons, or by his Writing, or cauſing to be written, in a Language they well underſtood, the whole Import of ſuch Revelation. ——— If it was to be delivered down to Perſons that were to live in after Times, it could only be conveyed to them by ſuch an Autographon, or by exact Copies thereof.———And, if it was to be declared to People of different Nations and Languages, it could no otherwiſe be communicated to them than by a Tranſlation of the Original into a Language that was in common Uſe amongſt them. ——— If the People of the Nation, in whoſe Language the Revelation was delivered, were many; if it was to be read in many different Places at the ſame Time, many Copies muſt be taken: And if a Tranſcriber ſhould have made but one Miſtake through the Whole, that Copy could not be ſaid to be ſo correct, as to lay any juſt Claim to the Title of Integrity. And it may be probably thought of all MS. Copies of the *Hebrew* Scriptures, as is ſaid of all the printed Editions of the *Engliſh* Bible; That none ever appeared without ſome literal Errors in a Manuſcript Copy of the *Hebrew* Scriptures, would be looked upon as Matters of little Conſequence to *Jewiſh* Readers, whilſt it continued to be a living Language. But, to thoſe who are enabled to read and underſtand it by grammatical Rules only, the Caſe is greatly different; the leaſt Alteration in a Word may ſometimes occaſion a Difficulty, not eaſily to be ſurmounted, or cauſe an Obſcurity, we may not know how to remove.———

V.

The Pſalter in its original Form: Or, the Book of Pſalms reduced to Lines, in an eaſy and familiar Style, and a Kind of Blank Verſe

Verſe of unequal Meaſures, anſwering for the moſt Part to the original Lines, as ſuppoſed to contain each a Sentence, or ſome entire Part of one. With Arguments pointing out the general Deſign of each Pſalm; and with Notes, accounting for ſome Paſſages in the Tranſlation; opening and explaining alſo, in ſome Places, the prophetic Views. To which is added, a like plain Tranſlation of the laſt Words of David, *with Notes.*

I will ſing with the Spirit, and I will ſing with the Underſtanding alſo. 1 *Cor.* xiv. 15.

By the Author of Thoughts on the *Hebrew* Titles of the Pſalms.

London; printed for *T. Longman*, in *Paternoſter-Row*, 1759. Price 5*s.*

This Work is printed in 8vo. and comprized in 358 Pages.

Here is likewiſe a Preface of 32 Pages, wherein the Author gives a large Account of the Work; we ſhall content ourſelves with inſerting the firſt Paragraph, *viz.*

The reducing the *Pſalter* to its original Form, by reducing it thus to Lines, will not be without ſome Uſe, it is hoped; as it may lead and encourage the Well-diſpoſed to anſwer the Deſign.——One Reaſon, at leaſt——of its being originally thus wrote, which was the more eaſy committing it to Memory, and by that Means having the ſeveral Parts of it——as every one is inclined, or finds Occaſion —— more ready for daily Uſe and Meditation. Nor will it be denied, I preſume, that what was originally wrote in Verſe, or any Kind of Meaſure, will always appear more like itſelf in that Way, and may repreſent ſomething of the Spirit of the Original, better than can be expected from any Proſe-Tranſlation. In a poetical Tranſlation, however, if confined to Rhyme, or any certain Meaſure, there will often be a Kind of Neceſſity for departing not a little from that Plainneſs and Simplicity, which, in their Originals, give theſe awful Hymns ſo much Dignity.——

And as a proper Specimen of the Work, ſhall add the firſt Pſalm, with the Argument prefixed to it.

PSALM I.

This Pſalm being the Introduction, or Preface to this divine Book, muſt ſpeak of Him, ſurely, who is the great Subject of it, even The Meſſiah, *or the Man* Chriſt Jeſus; *in whom, as their Head, all His true and living Members are, and will be for ever, bleſſed. He, therefore, ſeems to be* The Man *(for the* Hebrew *is emphatical) whom the Prophet here meant to deſcribe a Bleſſed One: And ſo St.* Auſtin *judged. He came to give us an Example, and to fulfil all Righteouſneſs, and it, for that Reaſon, repreſented as never walking in the Counſel of the Wicked —— but placing his whole Delight in the Law of The Lord: As doing Nothing, therefore, but what will proſper, or tend to the Eſtabliſhment of His Kingdom, and the crowning of all that tread in His Steps, in That Judgment, where the Wicked will all be condemned, and periſh.*

I ſing the Bleſſings that await The Man,
Who ne'er in Counſels of the Wicked walks;
Who does not in the Way of Sinners ſtand;
Nor in the Company of Scorners ſit.
Jehovah's Law poſſeſſes all his Soul:
On that He thinks, he muſes Day and Night.
As is a Tree, planted near running Streams,
Fruit in its Seaſon ſure to yield;
A Tree whoſe Leaf is ever freſh and firm:
So all he does ſhall proſper well.
Not ſo the Wicked: Chaff their Image is;
Chaff driv'n, and hurried on by ev'ry Wind.
They in the Judgment, therefore, cannot ſtand;
Nor in th' Aſſembly of the Juſt appear.
For juſt and righteous Ways the Lord approves:
But ſure Deſtruction wicked Ways attends.

VI.

The Dramatic Works of Mr. Philip Maſſinger, *compleat. In four Volumes. Reviſed, corrected, and all the various Editions collated, by Mr.* Coxeter. *With Notes critical and explanatory. By the Editor, and by various Authors.*

London: Printed for *Henry Dell*, the Corner of St. *Dunſtan's-Hill*, in *Great Tower-ſtreet*, 1759.

This Work conſiſts of 4 Volumes in 8vo. Price 1*l.* The firſt Vol. contains 347 Pages, with a Dedication to *David Garrick*, Eſq; a Preface, a Liſt of the Subſcribers, the Life of Mr. *Philip Maſſinger*, and

A Liſt of the Plays as follows:

VOL. I.

The *Virgin Martyr*, a Tragedy, acted by his Majeſty's Servants with great Applauſe. By the Servants of his Majeſty's Revels. *London*, printed in 4to. 1662.

The *Duke of Milan*, a Tragedy, acted by his Majeſty's Servants, at *Black-Friars*. Printed in 4to. 1623.

The *Bondman*, an ancient Story, often acted at the Cockpit in *Drury-Lane*, by the Lady *Elizabeth*'s Servants. Printed in 4to. 1638.

The *Roman Actor*; performed ſeveral Times with Succeſs, at the Private Houſe in

Black-Friars. Printed in 4to. 1629. This Tragedy was revived by Mr. *Betterton.*

VOL. II.

The *Renegado*, a Tragi-Comedy, often acted by the Queen's Servants, at the private Playhouſe in *Drury-Lane.* Printed in 4to. 1630.

The *Picture*, a Tragi-Comedy, often preſented at the *Globe* and *Black-Friars* Playhouſes, by the King's Servants. Printed in 4to. 1630.

The *Fatal Dowry*, a Tragedy, often acted at the Private Houſe in *Black-Friars.* Printed in 4to. 1632.

The *Emperor of the Eaſt*, a Tragi-Comedy, acted at the *Black-Friars* and *Globe* Playhouſe. Printed in 4to. 1632.

The *Maid of Honour*, a Tragi-Comedy, often acted at the *Phœnix* in *Drury-Lane*, by the Queen's Servants. Printed in 4to. 1632.

VOL. III.

A new Way to pay old Debts, a Comedy. Printed in 4to. 1633. This Play met with great Succeſs on its firſt Repreſentation, and has been ſince revived by Mr *Garrick*, and acted at the Theatre Royal in *Drury-Lane*, 1750.

The Great Duke of Florence, a Comical Hiſtory, often preſented with Succeſs at the *Phœnix* in *Drury-Lane.* Printed in 4to. 1636.

The Unnatural Combat, a Tragedy, preſented by the King's Servants, at the *Globe.* Printed in 4to. 1639.

The Baſhful Lover, a Tragi-Comedy, often acted at the Private Houſe in *Black-Friars*, by his Majeſty's Servants with Succeſs. Printed in 8vo. 1655.

VOL. IV.

The Guardian, a Comical Hiſtory, often preſented with Succeſs, at the *Phœnix* in *Drury-Lane.* Printed in 8vo. 1655.

A Very Woman, or the Prince of *Tarent*, a Tragi-Comedy, often acted at the Private Houſe in *Black-Friars.* Printed in 8vo. 1655.

The Old Law, or a new Way to pleaſe you; acted before the King and Queen in *Saliſbury Houſe.* Printed in 4to. 1656.

The City Madam, a Comedy, acted at the Private Houſe in *Black-Friars*, with Applauſe. Printed in 4to. 1659.

VII.

The Greater Hippias, *a Dialogue of* Plato, *concerning the Beautiful.*

London: Printed by *H. Woodfall*; and ſold by *W. Sandby*, in *Fleet-ſtreet*; and by *R.* and *J. Dodſley*, in *Pall-Mall*, 1759. Price 4*s.*

This Book is printed in large Quarto, and is inſcribed to the Right Honourable *Philip* Earl of *Cheſterfield*; it contains 127 Pages. To which is prefixed the Argument, of which we ſhall give the following Extract, to convey to our Readers the Deſign and View of the Author in this Work.

This Dialogue has the Addition of *Greater* to its *Name*, *Hippias*, in contra-diſtinction to another of the ſame Name, which is *ſhorter.* Concerning the *Title* of it, there is not any Diſpute or Diverſity: Neither indeed can any be. For, after an Introduction of greater Length than uſual, acquainting us fully with the Character of *Hippias*; at the ſame Time artfully leading to the main Subject, and preparatory likewiſe to that high Doctrine, which our Philoſopher aims to inculcate; the *Subject* of the Converſation is opened plainly in this Queſtion, propoſed by *Socrates* to *Hippias*, ——"What is the Beautiful?"——And the Point is debated ſimply and cloſely, without any of thoſe collateral Diſquiſitions, or Digreſſions by the Way, with the Variety of which our Author makes the greateſt Part of his Writings ſo entertaining. The *Deſign* of this Dialogue is by little and little to unfold the Nature of true *Beauty*; and gradually to conduct our Minds to the View of that *Being*, who is *Beauty Itſelf*; and from whoſe *Original Ideas* all of them *eſſential* to his Nature, is copied every *Particular Beauty.* This *Plot* does, in the firſt Place, by eſtabliſhing *Four* grand *Characteriſtic Marks* of The truly Beautiful: The Firſt of which is *Univerſality*; all Things, which are fair, deriving their Beauty from it, and according as they more or leſs partake of it, in the ſame Proportion being Beautiful. The Second Characteriſtic is *Supremacy*; The Univerſal Fair ſupporting always the ſame Dignity, and maintaining its Character of Superiority in Beauty, with whatever elſe it be compared, and in whatever Light beheld: So that the Beauty of every Thing, any way ſet in Competition with it, is found inferior. A Third Property, eſſentially belonging to the Univerſal ſovereign Beauty, and characteriſing it, is the *Sameneſs* of it in *all Places*, and at *all Times.* And the Fourth Eſſential Property, by which it is denoted, is the *Immutability* of it; this unrivaled Beauty, to whoſe Preſence there is no Bar, and of whoſe Being there is no Decay, abiding independent of Fancy, or of Faſhion; nor ever varying, however Things or the Circumſtances of Things may change.

To which we ſhall add the following Extract from the Work.

Perſons

Perſons in the Dialogue.

Socrates, Hippias.

SCENE, the *Lyceum.*

Socrates.

Hippias, the Fine, and the Wiſe! What a long Time it is, ſince laſt you touched at *Athens.*

Hippias.

'Tis becauſe I have not had Leiſure, *Socrates.* For the *Eleans*, you are to know, whenever they have any public Affairs to negociate with any of the neighbouring Cities, conſtantly apply to me, and appoint me their Ambaſſador for that Purpoſe, in Preference to all others: Becauſe they conſider me as a Perſon the ableſt to form a right Judgment of what is argued and alledged by every one of the Cities, and to make a proper Report of it to them. My Embaſſies therefore have been frequent to many of thoſe Powers; but oftenеſt, and upon Points the moſt in Number, as well as of the higheſt Importance, have I gone to *Sparta* to treat with the *Lacedæmonians.* This is the Reaſon then, in anſwer to your Queſtion, why ſo ſeldom I viſit theſe Parts.

Socrates.

This it is, *Hippias*, to be a Man truly wiſe and perfectly accompliſhed. For, being thus qualified, in your private Capacity, great Preſents made you by the young Men of the Age; and are able to make them ample Amends by the greater Advantages, which they derive from you: Then, in your public Character, you are able to do Service to your Country; as a Man ought, who would raiſe himſelf above Contempt, and acquire Reputation among the Multitude. But, *Hippias*, what Sort of Reaſon can be given, why thoſe in former Days, who are ſo highly famed for Wiſdom, *Pittacus*, and *Bias*, and *Thales* the *Mileſian*, with his Diſciples, Succeſſors and Followers, down to *Anaxagoras*, if not all, yet moſt of them, are found to have lived the Lives of private Men, declining to engage in public Affairs?

Hippias.

What other Reaſon, *Socrates*, can you imagine beſide this, they had not a ſufficient Reach of Prudence, for the Conduct of their own private Affairs, and thoſe of the Public, at the ſame Time?

Socrates.

Tell me then in the Name of *Jove*, whether, as all other Arts are improved, and the Workmen of former Times are contemptible and mean in Compariſon with ours, ſhall we ſay that your Art, that of the Sophiſts, hath in like Manner received Improvement; and that ſuch of the Ancients, as applied themſelves to the Study of Wiſdom, were nothing compared to you of the preſent Age?

Hippias.

Perfectly right: That is the very Caſe.

Socrates.

So that were *Bias* to be reſtored to Life again in our Days, he would be liable to Ridicule, appearing in Competition with you Sophiſts: Your Caſe being parallel to that of our modern Statuaries, who tell us, that *Dædalus*, were he alive, and to execute ſuch Works as thoſe, to which he owed his great Name, would but expoſe himſelf, and become ridiculous.

Hippias.

The Truth of the Matter, *Socrates*, exactly is what you ſay. I myſelf, however, make it my Cuſtom to beſtow my Commendations rather upon the Ancients, and upon all ſuch, as flouriſhed in Times precedent to our own; giving them the Preeminence and Precedence above ourſelves; in order to eſcape the Envy of the Living, and for fear of incurring the Reſentment of the Dead.

Socrates.

In my Opinion, *Hippias*, you ſee the Matter in a juſt Light, and conſider it thoroughly well. I myſelf can witneſs the Truth of what you ſay. It is indeed certain, that your Art is in this Reſpect really improved, in that you are able to manage the Concerns of the Public, and at the ſame Time give Attention to your own private Intereſts. For *Gorgias*, that great Sophiſt of *Leontium*, came hither on a public Embaſſy from his own Country, as the ableſt Man among the *Leontines* to negociate their Affairs of State: And here he acquired Glory by his fine Harangues in the Aſſembly of the People; at the ſame Time that his Exhibitions before private Companies, and his teaching our young Men, he collected and raiſed very conſiderable Sums of Money from this City.

BOOKS *omitted.*

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II. The great Doctrine of the Trinity.

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To

To which is added. A Diſcourſe, with a Supplement, concerning the People called *Methodiſts*; adapted to Perſons of low Capacity, eſpecially thoſe in Country Places.

By *Charles Umfreville*, L. L. B. Vicar of *Bradfield* in *Eſſex*, and *Acton* in *Suffolk*.

Prove all Things; hold faſt that which is good: 1 Theſſ. v. 21.

London; printed for the Author, and ſold by *Benj. Dod*, at the *Bible and Key* in *Ave-Mary Lane*, near St. *Paul*'s, 1759. Price 3s. 6d. ſewed.

General State of Education in the Univerſities, with a particular View to the philoſophic and medical Education, ſet forth in an Epiſtle, inſcribed to the Reverend Dr. *Hales*, Clerk of the Cloſet to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales; being introductory to Eſſays on the Blood, by Richard Davies, M. D. late Fellow of Queen's College.

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A Tragi-comic Dialogue, between the Ghoſt of an Ad———l, and the Subſtance of a G————l. By an Antigallican. *Moor*, 6d.

A ſhort Addreſs from Lord George Sackville to the Public. *Owen*, 1s.

Lord George Sackville's Vindication of himſelf, in a Letter to Col. Fitzroy, one of the Aid de Camps to Prince Ferdinand, with Col. Fitzroy's Anſwer, and the Declaration of Capt. Smith, one of the Aid de Camp to Lord George. *R. Stephens*, 1s.

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When Winds riſe, worſhip the Echo. *Wilkie*, 1s.

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An Apology for the Pariſhioners of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, for refuſing their Pulpit to the Reverend Mr. Romaine. *Symſon*, 6d.

A Letter from Marſhal Saxe in Elyſium, to the French King Louis *le petit*, on his withered Laurels. *Woodfall*, 1s.

Sin deſtroyed and the Sinner ſaved; or, Juſtification by imputed Righteouſneſs; a Doctrine ſuperior to all others for promoting Religion.

Single Sermons.

The Alliance of Religion and Learning conſidered, by Benjamin Buckler. *Rivington*, 6d.

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A Sermon, preached at the Aſſizes at Maidſtone, by Edward Edwards. *Payne* 6d.

A Sermon preached at the Aſſizes at Guildford, by William Sellon, Lecturer of St. Giles's, publiſhed at the Requeſt of the High-Sheriff. *Rivington*, 6d.

God's gracious Care of his Church, by Wm. Langford, M. A. preached at Little St. Helens, Aug 1. *S. Gardner*, 6d.

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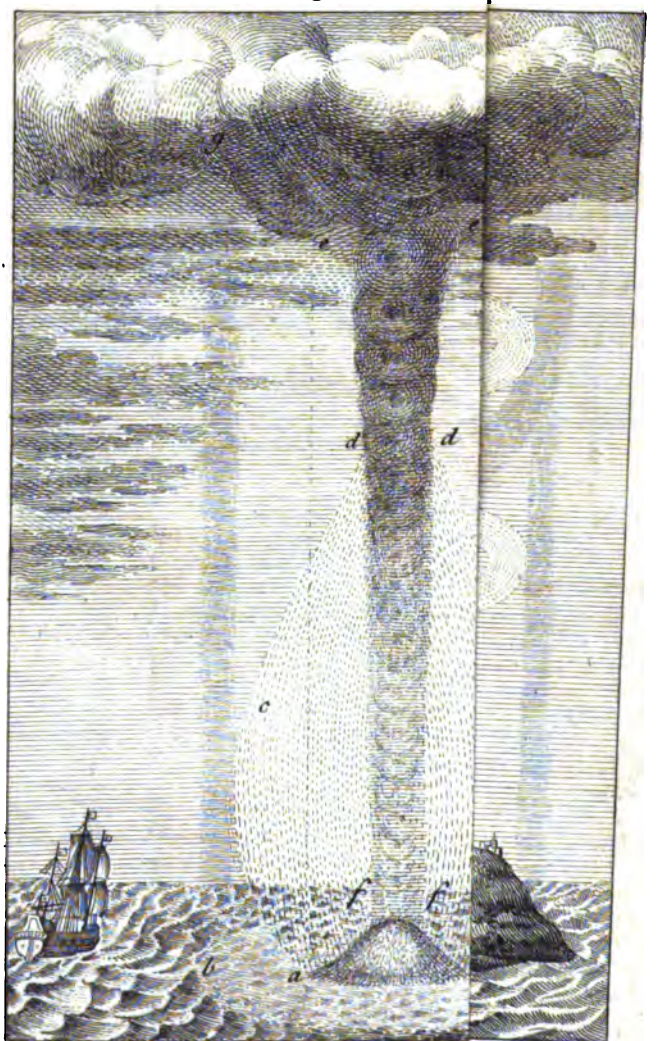
An Ode on the glorious Victory obtained by the Allied Army in Germany, under the Command of his Serene Highneſs, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, over the French, under Marſhal Contades, at Thornhauſen, near Minden, on the 1ſt Day of Auguſt, 1759.

London; printed for Meſſrs. *Dodſley* in *Pall-Mall*, 1759, Price 1s.

Fig. I.



Two WATER-SPE .

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *OCTOBER*, 1759.

An Hiſtorical Account of WATER-SPOUTS.

AMONG all the wonderful Phænomena of Nature, none has ever appeared more extraordinary and alarming, than that which we call a Spout, or Water-Spout; and as they are a very rare Spectacle by Land, and ſeldom the Subject of our Knowledge or Obſervation, it is preſumed, that a ſhort Phyſico-Hiſtorical Account of this amazing Operation of Nature will not be unacceptable to our Readers.

Mr. *Zachary Main*, in No. 215, of the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, gives us the following general Account of them.

Theſe Appearances are frequent abroad, but very ſeldom ſeen with us; at leaſt, we have but little recorded of them. The *French* call them *Trombs*, I ſuppoſe from the Figure and the Noiſe that they make; that Word ſignifying a Sort of a Humming Top. They are certain Elevations of Water, during Storms and Tempeſts, reaching from the Superficies of the Sea to the Clouds. They happen ſeveral Ways; ſometimes the Water is ſeen to boil, and raiſe itſelf for a conſiderable Space round about a Foot from the Surface, above which appears, as it were, a thick and black Smoak, in the Midſt of which is obſerved a Sort of Stream, or Pipe, reſembling a Tunnel, which ariſeth as high as the Clouds: At other Times, theſe Pipes, or Tunnels, are obſerved to come from the Clouds, and ſuck up the Water with great Noiſe and Violence. They move from the Place where they were firſt gathered, according to the Motion of the Wind, and diſcharge themſelves ſometimes into the Sea, to the unavoidable Deſtruction of ſuch Ships as are in their Way, if they be ſmall Veſſels, and to their great Damage be they never ſo big: Sometimes on the Shoar, beating down all they meet with, and raiſing the Sand and Stones to a prodigious Height. 'Tis ſaid, that Veſſels, that have any Force, uſually fire their Guns at them, loaden with a Bar of Iron, and if they be ſo happy as to ſtrike them, the Water is preſently ſeen to run out of them with a mighty Noiſe, but no further Miſchief.

One of theſe Spouts happened here at *Topſham*, *Aug.* 7, 1694, between 9 and 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon; 'twas then very near, if not quite Low-water, which is looked on as a ſpecial Providence; ſince, had it been High-water, it is concluded its Strength would have been much greater, and its Conſequences more ſad. The Water that was near it ſeemed to fly hither and thither, as though it would fain make its Eſcape from it: Yet I cannot find, upon Enquiry, that the Channel was at all wholly dry. There was alſo ſome Wind, though not

not ſo violent as had been before; and when the Spout, or *Tromb*, began to move, it went with the Wind, (which was then at W. N. W.) like a dark Smoak.

Another Water-ſpout was obſerved in the *Downs* by Mr. *Gordon*, whoſe Account of it is as follows:

The latter End of *March*, 1701, *mane*; between the Hours of 10 and 11, I obſerved a remarkable Water-ſpout in the *Downs*. It bore N. by E. off our Ship, about 2 Leagues Diſtance by Eſtimation; the Wind at E. N. E. a Top-ſail Gale, and very cold. The Horizon was entirely open and ſerene, except the northern Parts thereof from N. N. W. to N. E. by E. or thereabouts. The higheſt Part of the Cloud appeared to make an Angle of 45° of Elevation. About one Half of the Cloud, (*viz.* the Upper) was very white, and the other extreamly black. The Spout itſelf, (which hung from the lower Part of the whitiſh Cloud) hovered up and down for about 20 Minutes, and during two or three Minutes of the Time, that Part of the Sea, exactly under the Spout, did ſparkle up Water to a conſiderable Height. The Sparkling ran along to the Leeward, (the Cone of the Spout moving that Way, and making, it ſeems, a Diſcharge, though not viſible to us in its Fall) and continued running along for ſix Ships Length. Afterwards the Body of the Spout did quickly contract itſelf, and then diſappeared. About two Hours afterwards the Heavens were entirely overcaſt, and during that Afternoon there fell Abundance of Hail, and both Wind and Cold encreaſed. I have ſeen ſeveral Water-ſpouts in the *Mediterranean* Sea ſome Years ago, and thoſe uſually during the Time of ſtark Calm and hot Summer Weather; but to ſee one in our northern Climate at this Time of the Year, and during Weather both cold and windy, is, I preſume, a little unuſual.

Mr. *Alex. Stuart* gives the following Account of Spouts he obſerved in the *Mediterranean*:

The 27th of *Auguſt*, 1701, being upon the Coaſt of *Barbary*, to the Northward of the Town of *Bona*, upwards of 10 Leagues Diſtance at Sea, about 7 o'Clock at Night, ſhortly after Sun-ſetting, appeared in the N. E. (which was directly upon the Gulph of *Lyons* from us) great and continued Flaſhes of Lightning one after another, without hardly any Intermiſſion, and this, without Thunder, continued till the next Morning; the Flaſhes of Lightning ſometimes repreſenting the ſudden Appearance of a Star, and at other Times of a flaming Sword, and again of a ſilver Cord ſtretched along the Clouds, or as the irregular Rents of a Vial from Top to Bottom. About 8 next Morning we had Thundring, with a Continuation of Lightning of the Kind and Appearance above-mentioned, all from the North Eaſt, or thereby. About 9, fell down from the Clouds (which looked diſmally black, lowring, and as it were heavy Rain) in the ſaid N. E. Quarter, three Water-ſpouts, as commonly called; that in the Middle, being the greateſt, ſeemed ſo big as the Maſt of a Ship, and I judged it to be at leaſt a League and a Half diſtant from us; ſo that in itſelf, no Doubt, it was bigger than three Maſts. The other two were not by Half ſo big. All of them black as the Cloud from whence they fell. All of them ſmooth, without any Knot or Irregularity; only at firſt falling, ſome fell perpendicularly down, and ſome obliquely, and all of them ſmaller at the lower End than above, giving the Repreſentation of a Sword; ſometimes alſo, one of them would bow itſelf, and again become ſtrait, and alſo ſometimes became ſmaller, and again increaſed its Bulk; ſometimes it would diſappear, and immediately fall down again; ſomtimes it became ex-

extenuated to the Smallneſs of a Rope, and again become groſs as before.

We have alſo an Account of one in *Yorkſhire*, by Mr. *Dela Pryme*.

Auguſt 15, 1687, about 2 in the Afternoon, appeared a Spout in the Air, in the Pariſh of *Hatfield*; on the Noiſe of which I immediately ran to the View thereof, and found it about a Mile off, coming directly to the Place where I was.

The Seaſon was very dry, the Weather extreme hot, and the Air very cloudy, the Wind aloft and pretty ſtrong; and (which is moſt obſervable and material) blowing out of ſeveral Quarters at the ſame Time, and filling the Air hereabouts with mighty thick and black Clouds, Layer upon Layer: The Wind thus blowing created a great Vortex, Gyration, and whirling among the Clouds, the Center of which every now and then dropt down in the Shape of a long, thin Pipe, commonly called a Spout; in which I could diſtinctly behold a Motion, like that of a Screw, continually drawing upwards, and ſcrewing up, as it were, wherever it touched. In its Progreſs, it moved ſlowly over a Hedge-row and Grove of young Trees, which it made bend like Hazle-wands, in a circular Motion; then going forward to a great Barn, it did in a Minute twitch off all the Thatch, and fill the whole Air therewith. Coming to a very great Oak Tree, it made it bend like the aforegoing, and broke one of the greateſt and ſtrongeſt Branches thereof that would not yield to its Fury, and twiſting it about, flung it a very conſiderable Diſtance off. Then coming within 300 Yards of me, I beheld with great Satisfaction its odd Appearance, and found it proceeded from nothing but a Gyration of the Clouds, by contrary Winds, meeting in a Point or Center, and then and there, where the greateſt Condenſation and Gravitation was, falling down into a Pipe, or great Tube, (ſomewhat like the *Cochlea Archimedis*) and that in its working or whirling Motion, either ſucks up Water, or deſtroys Ships, *&c.* Having travelled about a Quarter of a Mile farther, it then diſſolved by the Prevalency of the Wind that came out of the Eaſt.

Though the above-mentioned Authors illuſtrate their Accounts with proper Figures, and many others are to be found up and down in the Writings of Naturaliſts; yet I have ſeen none ſo very curious and exquiſitely repreſented, as thoſe given us by the learned Dr. *Mayow*, which I have here made choice of, to convey the beſt Idea of this Phænomenon, which the following Letters of Reference explain.

FIG. I. *a a*, Is a large Body of Sea-water, riſing aloft in the Air from the Surface, in Form of a Mountain, and ſometimes in Form of a Column, or Pillar.

b b, The Sea all in Foam and Rage round about to a conſiderable Diſtance.

c c, A thick Cloud of aqueous Particles, raiſed to a great Height in the Air.

d d, The Vortex, in which it terminates about.

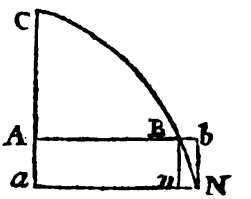
e e, *f f*, The deſcending Spout from the dark and thick Cloud above.

g g, The Cloud, from whence the Spout deſcends, in Form of a *Cochlea*, or Whirl, by the vortiginous Motion of the Air.

FIG. II. Shews, that if the deſcending Spout, or Tube, ſhould chance to be directly over an Iſland, or Beach, its lower Part will be deflected, or turned from the ſaid Iſland or Shore to the Sea, the Circumgyrations of Air being interrupted by Land, carry with them the lower Part, and produce the ſame Appearances upon the Water as before, the Manner of which is better underſtood from the Figure than deſcribed.

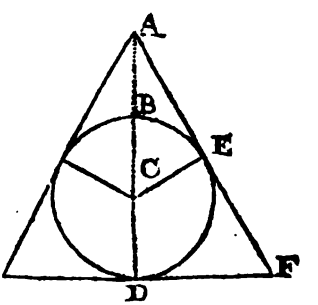
MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 238, *answer'd by the Proposer Mr.* Thomas Allen *of* Spalding, Lincolnshire.



LET CBN be the Curve; AC an Abscissa, and AB a corresponding Ordinate; to which, let aN be indefinitely near. Put CA $= x$, AB $= y$, Aa $= b$N $= \dot{x}$, and Bb $= n$N $= \dot{y}$. Then, since the Force of Gravity can no Way alter the Velocity in the Direction Bb $\frac{\dot{x}}{\dot{y}}$ (by the Revolution of Forces) will be, as the Velocity in Direction Bn; which put $= v$; and let the required Force of Gravity $=$ F. Then $\left(\frac{\dot{x}}{v} =$ Flux. Time $= \dot{t}$, and F $\dot{t} = \dot{v}\right)$ we have $\frac{\dot{x}}{v} \times F = \frac{\ddot{x}}{\dot{y}}$; or $\dot{y} F = \frac{\ddot{x}}{y}$ $\therefore F = \frac{\ddot{x}}{y\dot{y}}$. But from the Equation of the Curve $(a x^{\frac{1}{4}} = y^{\frac{1}{2}})$; $\ddot{x} = \frac{\frac{45}{16} y^{\frac{1}{4}} \dot{y}^2}{a^3}$, which substituted above, gives $F = \frac{45}{16 a^3} \times y^{\frac{1}{4}}$; *i. e.* the Force of Gravity is always in a subquadruplicate Ratio of the Ordinates. *Q. E. D.*

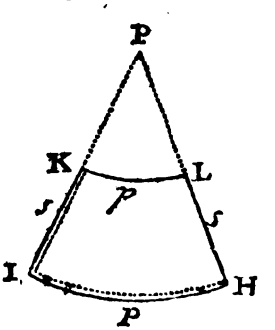
Question 239, *answered by Mr.* William Burton, *Comedian.*



BY (47 *Euclid* 1.) 3 AE^2 $=$ AD^2, and by (36 *Euclid* 3.) 3 AE^2 $=$ AD $\times$ 3 AB. $\therefore$ AB $=$ $\frac{1}{3}$ AD, but BC $=$ CD $=$ $\frac{1}{3}$ BD $=$ CE; consequently AB $=$ CD $=$ Radius, $\therefore$ (36 *Euclid* 3.) CD $\times$ AD $=$ AE^2. *Q. E. D.*

This Question was also answered by Mr. Richard Harvey, *Mr.* J. Woofe, *Mr.* J. Naſmith, *Mr.* Tho. Boſworth, *Mr.* Ch. Green, *Mr.* G. Redaway, *Mr.* W. Barns, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Hicks, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *Mr.* T. Hanſon, *Mr.* J. Roſe, *Mr.* W. Chapman, *Mr.* J. Metcalfe, *and by Mr.* J. Storer, *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 240, *answered by Mr.* Thomas Hanſon, *of* Birmingham.



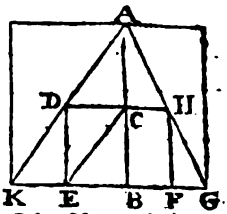
PUT P $-$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch $= m$, and p $-$ $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Inch $= n$; then $\frac{n}{3.1416} = d$, and $\frac{m}{3.1416} =$ D $=$ the Diameters of the Veſſel when made. And D $- d =$ $a x =$ Difference of the Diameters. And $\sqrt{11 - x x} = b =$ perpendicular Height of the Veſſel. Then by a known Theorem, D d $+$ D D $+$ d d $\times$ b $\times$ .2618 $=$ the cubic Inches the Veſſel will contain when made.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Tho. Boſworth, *Mr.* S. Cole, *Mr.* W. Barns, *Mr.* T. Smith, *and by Mr.* James Hemmingway, *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion

Queſtion 241, *anſwered by Mr.* Tho. Jeffery, *of* Shire-Hampton, *near* Briſtol.

THE Triangles A C D and C B E are equal, becauſe the Angles at A and C are equal, being likewiſe ſubtended by equal Sides D C and E B. Alſo the Triangles D E K and D C E Right-angled at D and E are equal, becauſe the ∠ K D E = ∠ D E C, and the ſubtending Side DE common to both; therefore the Rectangle D C E B is equal Half the Triangle A B K; in like Manner the Rectangle C H B F is proved equal Half the Triangle A B G. Conſequently the Area of the leſſer Parallelogram, is ½ the Area of the greater, and the Area of the required Triangle = 1000.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Boſworth, *Mr.* S. Cole, *Mr.* G. Redaway, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Metcalf, *Mr.* J. Roſe, *Mr.* J. Woofe, *Mr.* J. Scot, *Mr.* T. Smith, *and by Mr.* Tho. Dade, *the Propoſer.*

Mr. Waddington *deſires the following more particular Anſwer to his Queſtion* 222 *may be inſerted.*

SINCE by the Queſtion, the 1ſt Vibration of each Ball will be made in 1″ of Time, and by the uniform Reſiſtance of Gravity acting alone, they would always vibrate the ſame Arc, and in the ſame Time for ever, were they not reſiſted by the Medium, by which Reſiſtance the Balls will deſcribe a leſſer Arc at each Vibration, and alſo in leſs Time; (as *per Mr. Simpſon*'s Fluxions, Prop. 5, p. 139. alſo his Eſſays, Prop. 1. p. 65; likewiſe ſee Mr. *Emerſon*'s Fluxions, 2d Edit. Prop. 14. or his Mechanics, Prop. 38, 108 and 109, and their Corol.) And ſince their Reſiſtances are as the Squares of their Velocities, Times, or Diameters, and alſo as the Denſity of the Medium; and their Forces, as their Quantities of Matter, or Weights; hence the Ratio of their Reſiſtance are 1,26; ,78 and ,5 of the 1, 2 and 4 Oz. Balls reſpectively. The ſpecific Gravity or State of the Air being to Lead, as 1 : 9450, the 1 Oz. Ball will paſs thro' a Space = 25050

2 Oz. ditto —— = 31561

4 Oz. ditto —— = 39765

Inches, before their Motions be deſtroyed by the Reſiſtance; and by the like Principles is obtained their Time in Motion and Number of Vibrations, *viz.*

		h.	′	″		
Of the 1 Oz. Ball 3668	=	1	1	8	3670	
2 Oz. ditto 4621	=	1	17	1	4624	the No. of Vibrations made by each.
4 Oz. ditto 5821	=	1	37	1	5825	

N. B. The Length of a ſimple Pendulum vibrating Seconds = 39,13 Inches in an Arc of 5°; and the Clock-Pendulums 39,17 in the Latitude of 52°.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 253.

By Mr. John Storer.

SUppoſe *a*, and *b*, repreſent the homologous Sides of any two ſimilar, right lined Figures; *c*, and *d*, the Diameters of the circumſcribing Circles; and *e*, and *f*, the Diameters of the inſcribed Circles of theſe ſimilar Figures.

As $a \cdot a : b \cdot b :: c \cdot c : d \cdot d :: e \cdot e : f \cdot f$. And conſequently the Areas of theſe reſpective Figures are in the ſame Proportion. Query a Demonſtration?

Queſtion 254.

By Mr. T. Smith.

THERE is a Punch-bowl in form of a Fruſtum of a Spheroid; the Depth is equal to $\frac{2}{7}$ of the whole Length of the Spheroid, and the Diameter at the Top of the Bowl = 30 Inches; alſo the conjugate Diameter of the Spheroid is Half the Tranſverſe. It is required to tell how many Rounds 10 Men may take with a conical Glaſs, whoſe Diameter at Top is 3½ Inches, and Depth 2?

Queſtion

Question 255.

By Mr. S. Beeken.

A Lady has a Table in her Dressing-Room, each Side of which = 27 Inches. But she desires to know, how each Side of the same may = 36 Inches; by having four Foot of Plank (superficial Measure) joined to the same. The Plan in what Manner the Plank must be cut, and applied to the Table is required?

BAROMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS *made at* Hull, *in* September, 1759, *by Mr.* Waddington.

1759 *Sept.*	Barom. Inches.	1759 *Sept.*	Barom. Inches.
1	29,68	16	30,15
2	29,69	17	30,04
3	29,42	18	29,90
4	29,72	19	30,10
5	29,61	20	30,08
6	29,58	21	29,80
7	29,84	22	29,90
8	29,90	23	29,87
9	29,78	24	29,81
10	29,84	25	29,92
11	29,94	26	29,95
12	29,80	27	30,10
13	29,70	28	30,04
14	29,77	29	29,98
15	29,92	30	29,92

Thermometer.
Sept. 9th, 66° at Noon, the warmest Day.
12th, 52 Ditto.
29th, 50 the coldest Ditto.

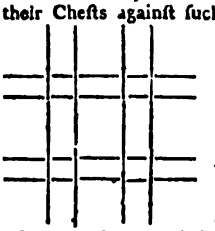
We are desired to insert the following Letter, Aug. 17, 1759.

To the Author of the Treatise intitled, The Seaman's Preservation.

SIR,

PEruſing your very ingenious Treatiſe, it put me in Mind that the *Chineſe* have (perhaps for many Centuries) carried your humane and beneficial Scheme into Practice, tho' in a Manner different and much inferior.——I ſhall give you the Fact exactly as it occurred, to prove my Aſſertion.

In the Year 1730, I was Paſſenger in a Ship from *Batavia* to *China*, Burthen about 400 Tons, called the *Pridade*, *Franciſco Xavier*, Commander, freighted by *Engliſh*, *Chineſe*, and *Portugueſe*; near the Coaſt of *China* we met one of thoſe Storms called a Tutſoon, *(Tou fong)* or a great Wind, which carried away all our Maſts, Bowſprit, and Rudder; and in our Hold we had ſix Feet of Water, expecting every Moment the Ship would founder,——we conſequently were conſulting our Preſervation; the *Engliſh* and *Portugueſe* ſtood in their Shirts only, ready to be thrown off; but the *Chineſe* Merchants came upon Deck, not in a Cork Jacket, but I will call it a Bamboo Habit, which had lain ready in their Cheſts againſt ſuch Dangers, and it was thus conſtructed, four Bamboos, two before and two behind their Bodies, were placed horizontally, and projected about twenty-eight Inches, theſe were croſs'd on each Side by two others, and the Whole properly ſecured, leaving a Space for their Body, ſo that they had only to put it over their Heads and tie the ſame ſecurely, which was done in two Minutes, and we were ſatisfied they could not poſſibly ſink.——The Shape is in the Margin.——If the publiſhing this Fact, but concealing my Name, may, in your Opinion, be of uſe to convince thoſe of our Countrymen, who chuſe to plough with the Horſes Tails, I have no Objection to it.



I am, &c.

N. B. *As Mr.* Chapman's *Queſtion* 232, *has been obſerved by ſeveral of our Correſpondents, to be neither rightly propoſed nor anſwered; particularly Mr.* Brown *and Mr.* Horſefall *obſerve, the true Weight of the Ciſtern is certainly* 11 C. 3 Qrs. 9 lb. *and not* 25 C. 3 Qrs. 7 lb. *as the Propoſer makes it.*——*We ſhould be extremely glad, as well as obliged to our young Correſpondents, if they would be careful to propoſe only ſuch Queſtions as are genuine, with the Solutions truly mathematical.*

OCTOBER. *A* POEM.

Libra die ſomnique pares ubi fecerit horas,
Et medium luci atque umbris jam dividit orbem;
Exercete, viri, tauros, ſerite hordea campis
Uſque ſub extremum brumæ intractabilis imbrem. VIRG.

WITH *Acorns* crown'd, and with a wither'd face,
The ruſſet *month* reſumes his wonted place:
The lateſt fruitage of the languid year
Him ruddy paints, and lifts with mellow chear.
While ſicken'd *Nature* with reluctance frowns,
Beholds his empire, and his paſſion owns;
Quits her gay poſts the ſummer plains along,
And hears no more the larks aſpiring ſong;
Melodious which ſo late attun'd from high,
Rejoic'd the earth, and melodiz'd the ſky:
Or, if ſhe hears, ſo weak's the leſſen'd ſtrain,
It chears not half the unattentive plain.
While ſofter *Sol* now ſheds his meeker beams,
And glimmers pallid o'er the prattling ſtreams,
The equal day I hail, and o'er the green,
Where *Mermaids* charms diverſify the ſcene,
And ſimple *Nature*'s ſumptuouſly ſerene;
Renew my walks, thro' walks of bower'd ſhade,
Where umber trees, autumnally array'd,
Shed ebon umbrage:——yet a fair retreat
The poets viſit, nnd the muſes ſeat,
Who ſing, tranſported, the encomium lay,
And for their patron twine perennial bay:
Their patron, who, *Oxonia*'s ſons, the wiſe,
For greatneſs, learning, and for goodneſs prize.
Thrice happy *Weſtmoreland!* the great the good,
With ethic breaſt, and chriſtian ſoul endu'd;
How much the *Muſe*, thee patronis'd, might ſing!
What numbers plan! what flights *Pindarian* wing!
Altho' her care *October* ſcenes employ,
Scenes then depictur'd with poetic joy:
Nor ſhould the Year, tho' haſt'ning to decay,
Deprive thy poet of the finiſh'd lay:
Deſcriptive of the copious fogs that riſe,
Exhale condens'd, and gather on the ſkies.
Roll doubling round the flocky hill unſeen,
And darkly thicken o'er the mournful green.

No more we ſee the beachy mountain high,
With piercing ſummits cleave th' impending ſky:
Nor view its ſides with varied green-delight,
While bleating lambkins whiten'd on the ſight;
But, hid in vapours, miſty moiſture drinks,
And from the eye, and from the proſpect ſinks.
The wood no more, no more we ſee the plain,
Nor ſight of object the minuteſt gain.
Old *Medway* rolls his miſt-crown'd waves ſo ſlow,
You'd think his current had forgot to flow;
And that in ſadneſs ſullenly he flood,
Reſolv'd no longer to advance his flood.
While thus thick miſts inwrap the cliffy ſteep,
The ſhallow riv'let and the river deep,
One chaos mein in dun confuſion reigns,
And the dimm'd eye not one enlargement gains,
Save where the ſun, with wide refracted glare,
Emits weak luſtre thro' the turbid air;
Emits, and gilds the miſt-chaotic ſhade,
From whence odd objects frightfully are made.
A giant-ſhape the ſturdy ploughman bears,
Twice magnify'd, the lowing bull appears,
And hill-like cattle look the lab'ring ſteers.
——*October*'s reign the ſwallow tribe alarms,
Who wanton flit no longer in the charms
Of ſummer ſun-ſhine, and propitious air,
But fly in flocks, to wint'ry ſleep repair,
Or dead retirement under water ſhare;
Or in commotion wing their conſcious way,
To climates hot with *Sol*'s revolving ray:
Fearful of winter, and approaching cold,
The *ſtorks* in council their alarm unfold;
And 'merg'd in water, quick migration gain,
Or join'd in bands a vig'rous flight ſuſtain,
To lands directed where warm beamings reign.
——But hark! methinks, I hear the *Dryads* ſcreem,
And weep *Autumnus* faſt-declining gleam;
Again their ſorrows the ſick day invades,
In loud lamentings for their menac'd ſhades,
Which

* *Vid. our Magazine for September*, 1757.

Which lengthen for their ſhadowy glooms around,
And ſtretch their pinions, dark'ning o'er the ground.
——In many varied veſt, the woods ſerene
Appear, or yellow, dark, or duſk, or green;
With umber'd face the fading country frowns,
And leaves immenſe beſtrew the famiſh'd grounds.
Thro' leafy walks where'er, muſe-led, I ſtray,
To recent ſorrow wakes my ſober lay,
That ſings each ſcene, as I each ſcene purſue,
And weep the ſeaſon in *October* view.
Often I traverſe thro' the auburn glade,
The leaf-loſt copſe, and deſolated ſhade:
And ruſtle thro' the pale-appearing grove,
Averſe to muſic, and its wonted love;
Where now no warblings join the cheerleſs tree,
But all is grief, and all deſpondency:
I hail the garden, but with ſorrow hail,
For *Flora*'s vaniſh'd, and her beds are pale.
No od'rous flow'rs in flufhing purple bloom,
Nor ſcent the breezes with a rich perfume.
——The orchards charms I ſeek, but ſeek in vain,
The ſport of air, her leaves inceſſant rain,
Whoſe blaſted verdure circle as they flow,
And falling mat the leaf-lodg'd plain below.
——How ſoon the ſun now leaves the ſhorten'd day,
And wakes the ev'ning with his lateſt ray!
Behold! ſhe comes in duſky-darken'd veſt,
In twilight grey, and ſober liv'ry dreſt;
Chillneſs and vapours riſe at her command,
And creeping fogs thick cluſter o'er the land.
While *Cynthia*'s face with half a diſk appears,
And weakly glimmers, as her head ſhe rears;
Oft at this ſeaſon, when the ſun retires,
And the blue ſky thick glows with ſtarry fires,
Northern *Aurora* canopy'd on high,
With darting treſſes trembles o'er the ſky,
Converges, quickens, and with ſudden ray,
Surpriſes nations with untimely day.
Fancy awakes——when lo! the vulgar ſoul
What potent dread and panic fears controul!
Now as ſhe ſhoots in trem'lous waves along,
Athwart the concave, and the ſtars among,
Big frenzy whiſpers, ſuperſtition's might,
And adds new horrors to the dreadful light.
Here, troops, ſhe cries, embattled hoſts appear,
And ſtorms and tempeſts furiouſly there.
Moſt horrid omens ſhe with fear deſcries,
And ſhudders at the ſad predicting ſkies:
While fearleſs ſages learn'd in *Nature*'s laws,
Such thoughts deride, and ſeek the wond'rous cauſe,
As yet unknown; for all we cannot ſcan,
Tho' deep's the ſearch of philoſophic man.
When now the night's elongate reign is done,
And *Nature* wakens with the morning ſun;
Serenely mild, in rorid beauty gay,
Unfold the landſkips of th' *October* day.
As from the ocean with aſcending wheels,
Aurora ſtrength'ning warms th' autumnal fields,
Quick fly the fogs, the hoary froſts retire,
And ſparkling dew-drops gleam reflective fire.
Twinkling they hang, in bright profuſion denſe,
And chryſtal luſtre thro' the morn diſpenſe:
But lo! where now the ſun's meridian ray
Diffuſes ſplendor thro' the gilded Day,
And beaming chearful over *Nature*'s face,
Yet yields *Autumnus* one unbounded grace.
For ſee! (tho' ruſſet) pleaſing look the trees,
How calm's the ſky! and how ſerene's the breeze!
Whoſe ſofteſt breath the * goſſamer receives,
Connects the ſtubble, nor the ſtubble leaves,
With filmy thread unites th' autumnal meads,
The berry'd buſhes, and the ruſhy reeds;
Floats in the air, the pearly plain along,
And ſhines capilloſe woods and groves among.
While ruſtic joy from villag'd mirth reſounds,
And glee ſincere runs circling thro' the grounds.
Whoſe wealth immenſe in barns ſecure's depos'd,
From winter's rage, and care *autumnal*'s clos'd.
——*Priapian* ſtrains now lead the Muſe along,
And lays perceptive ſwell th' inſtructive ſong.
When *Sol* propitious the brown garden chears,
And ſober mildneſs thro' the day appears,
The planting herbs with eager care compleat,
And guard the plants from winds, and froſts, and ſleet;
Sow cucumbers, which afterwards tranſplant
In pots ſecure, where they no ſhelter want.
Nor 'till *December* be this work poſtpon'd,
Leſt rival coldneſs nocive make the ground.
Roots eſculental from the garden take,
And ample ſtore for uſe hyemial make.
Tho' clad with foliage, fruit-trees now remove,
And equal care the foreſt trees may prove.
The cyder preſſings give to recent earth,
So future orchards ſhall receive their birth.
In ſand ſecure, from winter's harmful breeze,
The acorns, and the maſt of timber-trees;
Thoſe *artichokes* obſerve to dreſs and 'hume,
That ſtrew the garden with their lateſt bloom:
What pears and apples ſtill ſuſpend the tree,
Should in dry weather now collected be,
And lodg'd on moſs within the fruitery.
Amomum Plinii, and the *myrtle* give
In green-houſe warmth, with *aloes* to live,
Let *meleanthus* too enjoy the ſame,
And like indulgence *melon thiſtles* claim;
Yet *roſes* and like flow'ring ſhrubs tranſplant,
And two whole joints of *jeſſ'mine* cuttings grant
To *Tellus*' boſom;——and on flow'rs that blow,
Of ſweet *carnations* ſhelter'd warmth beſtow.

But

* *Cobweb-like appearances to be almoſt every where ſeen at this Time of the Year.*

But from too much their weakly bloſſoms ſpare,
And cool the heat with neceſſary air.
That hurtful moiſture from their roots may drain,
The pots that do th' *auriculas* contain,
Upon their ſides ſhould carefully be lain.
Young ſeedling *bulbs* demand your ſtricteſt care,
From froſts defend them, but allow them air.
From priſ'ning walls let *paſſion*-trees be found
Unnail'd, and ſpreading proſtrate on the ground,
That when hard froſts uſurp their tyrant ſway,
They live ſecure beneath th' incumbent hay.—
Once more directive let the *Muſe* eſſay
To ſing the humble *Æſculapian* lay.
October's fogs, and noxious vapours fly,
In them diſeaſes peſtilential lie.
The night's pernicious; and with caution know,
Th' autumnal night's *Hygëia*'s greateſt foe.
—While now no more upon the tufted green,
The golden *cowſlip* gilds the gay-ey'd ſcene,
Or *roſes* bloom the *honeyſuckles* by,
And blend their odours to perfume the ſky.
I ſtudious walk, where *B***ds* ruins riſe,
Steal my attention, and engroſs my eyes.
They once a church could boaſt the builder's art,
But now are mould'ring thro' their ev'ry part;
Are now the haunts of reptiles moſt obſcene,
But yet an awful, tho' a ruin'd ſcene:
And tho' forſaken, is the ſacred ſpot,
And by religion's votaries forgot;
Yet with my thoughts let meditation join,
To worſhip at their deſolated ſhrine,
With heart religious, and with ſoul divine.
Such ſcenes diſplay an emblematic page,
And whiſper man, that withers into age,
Like *B***ds* ruins, all neglected lies,
His friends deſert him, and his offspring flies;
He bends to earth diſconſolate, forlorn,
Of ſome the pity, but of moſt the ſcorn;
Weigh'd down with ſorrow, yields his lateſt breath,
And finds no peace, but in the arms of *death*.

October 1, 1759. *Muſarum Amicus.*

To FAME. *An* ODE. *In Memory of the late Victory obtained by Prince* Ferdinand *of* Brunſwic *over the* French, Aug. 1, 1759. *By Mr.* WELLER.

I.

HEAR now the diſtant ſhouts of war;
Mark the bright trophies from afar;
See blazoning victory thro' all the plain,
Now ride triumphant o'er the ſlain,
'Tis thine, immortal goddeſs! only thine,
To celebrate this day, and ſing of acts divine:
'Tis thine thro' diſtant realms to ſoar,
And ſound freſh triumphs from the *Belgic* ſhore.

II.

Thro' each ſucceeding age you tell
How kingdoms roſe, how empires fell,
How fam'd ambition ſtretch'd her ſoaring wing
To crown the *Macedonian* king;
How *Perſian* glory ſunk in war's alarms,
And great *Darius* fell: yet more her charms
By thy emerging ſound proclaim,
To add new luſtre to a *Brunſwic*'s name.

III.

The wreaths which conqueſt ever wears,
And trophies which the victor ſhares,
Proclaim the proweſs of the ſword and ſhield,
In hoſtile triumphs o'er the field;
Whilſt heav'n's archives enrol the hero's deeds
To eternize the name for which the hero bleeds,
Who the dread pomp of war maintains
In deathleſs glory on the martial plains.

IV.

From *Minden*, feeble *Gallia* gone,
See dauntleſs *Ferdinand* comes on
With honeſt rage to fight the righteous cauſe:
See *Gallic* pride his vengeance draws
To blaſt their ſtratagems, tho' cloſely laid
By treachery of man, and hell's infernal aid:
Thus his illuſtrious valour ſhines
Bright and immortal in his vaſt deſigns.

V.

In vain their num'rous ſquadrons fly
From ſwift avenging victory:
Each conſcious boſom, throbbing with deſpair,
Finds death in horrid pomp is there,
When down th' affrighted *Weſer*'s banks purſu'd,
They glut the ooze ſtream, and mingle with the flood;
While trumpet's ſound and cannon's roar
Speak the deciſive clangor of the war.

VI.

To *George* on this auſpicious day,
Such news in welcome ſounds convey:
With thy immortal breath ſuch deeds proclaim,
To dignify great *Brunſwic*'s name;
To add new glories to the *Britiſh* crown,
And conquer *Gallic* pride by great *Auguſtus*' frown:
Hence rous'd to arms, in *Britain*'s cauſe,
Our fearleſs chiefs will ſhare the ſame applauſe.

VII.

See *George*, whoſe god-like patience try'd,
Will now the fate of war decide:
By land and ſea victoriouſly repel
The arms and ſtratagems of hell.
So *Jove*, enrag'd by a perfidious land,
Shakes the wide vaulted manſions with his ſtern command;
Olympus trembles at the ſound;
And burſting tempeſts ſcatter fate around.

To the Memory of General WOLFE.

IF nobly fighting in a nation's cauſe,
And bravely dying to maintain its laws;
If great exertion, honeſty of heart,
And all the zeal true courage can impart;
If theſe can make the laureat hero ſhine,
Theſe, WOLFE, were thine, pre-eminently thine:
Too early loſt——yet glory crown'd thy days,
And fame grows hoarſe, unequal to thy praiſe.
But oh! the burſt of univerſal joys
Thy death, tho' triumph honour'd it, deſtroys.
Our patriot king in pity drops a tear,
And mourns a conqueſt that was bought ſo dear:
Oh! let the muſe thy fortitude proclaim,
And on thy tomb thus regiſter thy name:
"Here lies brave WOLFE who fought on freedom's ſide;
"Bled for his king, and vanquiſh'd, tho' he dy'd.

On reading an Account of the Britiſh *Empire, and Acquiſitions. An* Extempore Thought.

BRITAIN!——how wide thy *commerce* ſpreads!
Thy *chiefs*, how fam'd for martial deeds!
Thy GOD how kind! thy *ſons* how *free*!
We find a *Paradiſe* in thee.

Said to have been ſtuck up in ſeveral Places at Verſailles.

Batteaux plats à vendre;
Soldats à louër;
Miniſtre à pendre;
Generaux à roüer.
O France! le ſexe femalle:
Fit toûjours ton deſtin,
Ton bonheur vint d'une puelle,
Ton malheur vient d'une catin.

FLat-bottom boats we have to ſell;
A miniſter to ſend to h——ll;
Soldiers, to let to hire for gain;
Generals to wrack like *Damien*:
Oh, *France!* truth only I relate;
Females always rul'd thy fate;
A virgin once thou didſt adore,
But now art curſt with *P——p——r*.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *OCTOBER*, 1759.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE. *Saturday, Sept.* 22.

Torgau, Sept. 10.

ON the 3d Inſt. our Corps under General Wunſch, paſſed the Elbe at this Place, on our March to Coſſord, and on the 4th we reached Groſſen-Hahn, where we made 60 Huſſars Priſoners. That very Evening we puſhed forwards towards Dreſden, and, at the Diſtance of a Mile from thence, met with a conſiderable Body of Huſſars, Croats, and Hungarian Infantry, that were poſted near Drachenberg, and immediately attacked them. The Enemy was drove from one Height and one Thicket to another, till we came within ſight of Dreſden. The Cannonade, and the Fire of the ſmall Arms, continued the whole Day, without its being poſſible for us to diſcover if that City was ſtill in the Poſſeſſion of our Troops or not. We were, however, of Opinion, that it had capitulated; and, for that Reaſon, we retreated that Night to Groſſen-Hahn, and the next Day, the 7th, to Coſſdorff. Whilſt we were in our Way, Advice was received, that the Army of the Empire was again before this Place, and had ſummoned the Commandant. Three of our Battalions therefore, and the whole Cavalry, marched with all Expedition to its Relief. The Night paſſed quietly; but, on the 8th, after reconnoitring the Enemy, the Attack was reſolved on. The Infantry, which had been left behind, arrived by Degrees, and filed off, as they came up, by the Town into the Gardens in the Neighbourhood, where they had an Hour's Reſt. The Enemy cannonaded us for three Hours without any Effect, ſo that we did not anſwer it till our heavy Artillery, and ſome Battalions and Squadrons, were poſted on both our Flanks. At 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon we entered the Plain: Our Lines were formed, and we begun the Attack with ſuch Succeſs upon the Enemy's Left, which was poſted in the Vineyards, that we broke it entirely, after they had

had rallied four Times. The Enemy's whole Camp, with their Tents, Camp-equipage, and 7 Pieces of Cannon, fell into our Hands. The Purſuit laſted above an Hour; the Enemy retreating towards Eulenbourg. The Number of Priſoners we made upon this Occaſion exceeds 400, including 11 Officers. Our Loſs in killed, does not go beyond 20, among whom is Major Kirchberg of the Regiment of Hoffman. All our Men, both Infantry and Cavalry did their Duty.

We have juſt now received Intelligence, that Lieut. General Finck has been detached with a Body of 8, or 10,000 Men to join us, in Conſequence of Advices received, that General Haddick was upon his March to reinforce the Prince of Deux Ponts.

Prince Ferdinand's Camp at Nied Weimar, Sept. 11.

Yeſterday his Majeſty's Army marched from Wetter to this Place; and this Morning the Caſtle of Marbourg ſurrendered by Capitulation. The Garriſon, which conſiſted of about 800 Men, were made Priſoners of War.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, Sept. 24.

"We have juſt now received Advice, that the King of Pruſſia has on a ſudden turned his Army from that of Marſhal Daun towards the Ruſſians, with whom, it is poſſible there may ſoon be a ſecond Battle, as the two Armies were but about 14 or 15 Engliſh Miles aſunder laſt Tueſday, his Majeſty being then at Forſt, and the Ruſſians at Guben.

"As no Courier has lately arrived from General Wunſch, we are apt to imagine, that the City of Dreſden is ſtill in the Hands of our Enemies."

From the LONDON GAZETTE. *Saturday, Oct. 6.*

Hague, Oct. 2. By the laſt Accounts received from Magdebourg, it appears, that the united Corps of Gen. Finck and Gen. Wunſch had been attacked, the 21ſt of laſt Month, near Corbitz, not far from Dreſden, by the Prince of Deux Ponts, and General Haddick, who had under their Command the greateſt Part of the Army of the Empire, as likewiſe a conſiderable Body of Auſtrians; and that the Latter had been obliged to retreat to the very Gates of Dreſden, after a very warm Cannonading on both Sides, which laſted from 10 o'Clock in the Morning till 8 at Night. The Loſs on either Side is not yet known. This Action, however, will probably be attended with the beſt Conſequences to the Affairs of the Pruſſians in Saxony. It is aſſured, that the King of Pruſſia continued to follow the Ruſſians, who ſeemed to intend the Siege of Glogau in Sileſia. The Advantages, which Prince Henry of Pruſſia was reported to have had over Marſhal Daun's Army, are confirmed; namely, that his Royal Highneſs had taken the Auſtrian Magazines at Gorlitz, Gabel, Bomiſch Friedland, &c. upon the Frontiers of Bohemia; upon which Marſhal Daun had been forced to draw from Dreſden both Forage and Proviſions, for ſubſiſting his Army. His Royal Highneſs had advanced as far as Gorlitz.

The laſt Letters from Prince Ferdinand's Army, which are of the 26th paſt, mention, that his Serene Highneſs's Army, and that of M. de Contades, continue in the ſame Poſition as before; and that Col. Luckner's Appearance with his Corps, in the Neighbourhood of Francfort and Coblentz, had given a great Alarm to the French Quarters in thoſe Parts.

Madrid, Sept. 17. The Catholic King, Charles the IIId, was proclaimed on Tueſday laſt, the 11th, in the accuſtomed Places, and with the uſual Ceremonies, by the Conde de Altimira, accompanied by all the other Grandees on Horſeback; the Cavalcade was ſplendid, and the People ſhewed the utmoſt Satisfaction by their repeated Acclamations: That Night there were Fireworks; the two ſucceeding Days there were Bull-feaſts; Mourning was laid aſide for three Days; and during thoſe Nights there were Illuminations in this Capital.

AMERICAN NEWS.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary.*
[Publiſhed on Tueſday laſt.]
Whitehall, Oct. 16.

LAST Sunday Morning arrived Lieutenant Percival, Commander of the Rodney Cutter, with the following Letter from Major-General Wolfe and Vice-Admiral Saunders, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt,

Head Quarters at Montmorenci in the River St. Laurence, Sept. 2, 1759.

SIR,

I Wiſh I could, upon this Occaſion, have the Honour of tranſmitting to you a more favourable Account of the Progreſs of his Majeſty's Arms; but the Obſtacles we have met with, in the Operations of the Campaign, are much greater than we had Reaſon to ex-

pect, or could foreſee; not ſo much from the Number of the Enemy, (though ſuperior to us) as from the natural Strength of the Country, which the Marquis de Montcalm ſeems wiſely to depend upon.

When I learned that ſuccours of all Kinds had been thrown into Quebec; that five Battalions of regular Troops, completed from the beſt of the Inhabitants of the Country, ſome of the Troops of the Colony, and every Canadian that was able to bear Arms, beſides ſeveral Nations of Savages, had taken the Field in a very advantageous Situation; I could not flatter myſelf that I ſhould be able to reduce the Place. I ſought, however, an Occaſion to attack their Army, knowing well, that with theſe Troops I was able to fight, and hoping that a Victory might diſperſe them.

We found them encamped along the Shore of Beaufort, from the River St. Charles to the Falls of Montmorenci, and intrenched in every acceſſible Part. The 27th of June we landed upon the Iſle of Orleans; but receiving a Meſſage from the Admiral, that there was Reaſon to think the Enemy had Artillery, and a Force upon the Point of Levi, I detached Brigadier Monckton with four Battalions to drive them from thence. He paſſed the River the 29th at Night, and marched the next Day to the Point; he obliged the Enemy's Irregulars to retire, and poſſeſſed himſelf of that Poſt: The advanced Parties, upon this Occaſion, had two or three ſkirmiſhes with the Canadians and Indians, with little Loſs on either Side.

Col. Carleton marched with a Detachment to the weſtermoſt Point of the Iſle of Orleans, from whence our Operations were likely to begin.

It was abſolutely neceſſary to poſſeſs theſe two Points, and fortify them; becauſe from either the one or the other, the Enemy might make it impoſſible for any Ship to lie in the Baſon of Quebec, or even within two Miles of it.

Batteries of Cannon and Mortars were erected with great Diſpatch on the Point of Levi, to bombard the Town and Magazines, and to injure the Works and Batteries: The Enemy, perceiving theſe Works in ſome Forwardneſs, paſſed the River with 1600 Men to attack and deſtroy them. Unluckily they fell into Confuſion, fired upon one another, and went back again; by which we loſt an Opportunity of defeating this large Detachment. The Effect of this Artillery has been ſo great (though across the River) that the upper Town is conſiderably damaged, and the lower Town entirely deſtroyed.

The Works, for the Security of our Hoſpitals and Stores on the Iſle of Orleans, being finiſhed, on the 9th of July, at Night, we paſſed the North Channel, and incamped near the Enemy's Left, the River Montmorenci between us. The next Morning, Capt. Danks's Company of Rangers, poſted in a Wood to cover ſome Workmen, were attacked and defeated by a Body of Indians, and had ſo many killed and wounded, as to be almoſt diſabled for the reſt of the Campaign: The Enemy alſo ſuffered in this Affair, and were in their Turn driven off by the neareſt Troops.

The Ground, to the Eaſtward of the Falls, ſeemed to be (as it really is) higher than that on the Enemy's Side, and to command it in a Manner which might be made uſeful to us. There is beſides, a Ford below the Falls, which may be paſſed for ſome Hours in the latter Part of the Ebb and beginning of the Flood-tide; and I had Hopes, that poſſibly Means might be found of paſſing the River above, ſo as to fight the Marquis de Montcalm, upon Terms of leſs Diſadvantage than directly attacking his Intrenchments. In reconnoitring the River Montmorenci, we found it fordable at a Place, about 3 Miles up; but the oppoſite Bank was intrenched, and ſo ſteep and woody, that it was to no Purpoſe to attempt a Paſſage there. The Eſcort was twice attacked by the Indians, who were as often repulſed; but in theſe Rencounters, we had 40 (Officers and Men) killed and wounded.

The 18th of July, 2 Men of War, 2 armed Sloops, and 2 Tranſports, with ſome Troops on Board, paſſed by the Town without any Loſs, and got into the upper River. This enabled me to reconnoitre the Country above, where I found the ſame Attention on the Enemy's Side, and great Difficulty on our's, ariſing from the Nature of the Ground, and the Obſtacles to our Communication with the Fleet. But what I feared moſt, that if we ſhould land between the Town and the River Cap Rouge, the Body firſt landed could not be reinforced before they were attacked by the Enemy's whole Army.

Notwithſtanding theſe Difficulties, I thought once of attempting it at St. Michel's, about 3 Miles above the Town: But perceiving that the Enemy were jealous of the Deſign, were preparing againſt it, and had actually brought Artillery and a Mortar, (which, being ſo near to Quebec, they could increaſe as they pleaſed) to play upon the Shipping: And, as it muſt have been many Hours before we could attack them, (even ſuppoſing a favourable Night for the Boats to paſs by the Town unhurt) it ſeemed ſo hazardous, that I thought it beſt to deſiſt.

However, to divide the Enemy's Force, and to draw their Attention as high up the River

River as poſſible, and to procure ſome Intelligence, I ſent a Detachment, under the Command of Col. Carleton, to land at the Point de Trempe, to attack whatever he might find there, bring off ſome Priſoners, and all the uſeful Papers he could get. I had been informed, that a Number of the Inhabitants of Québec had retired to that Place, and that probably, we ſhould find a Magazine of Proviſions there.

The Colonel was fired upon by a Body of Indians the Moment he landed, but they were ſoon diſperſed and driven into the Woods: He ſearched for Magazines, but to no Purpoſe, brought off ſome Priſoners, and returned with little Loſs.

After this Buſineſs, I came back to Montmorenci, where I found, that Brigadier Townſhend had, by a ſuperior Fire, prevented the French from erecting a Battery on the Bank of the River, from whence they intended to cannonade our Camp. I now reſolved to take the firſt Opportunity which preſented itſelf, of attacking the Enemy, tho' poſted to great Advantage, and every where prepared to receive us.

As the Men of War cannot (for want of a ſufficient Depth of Water) come near enough to the Enemy's Intrenchments, to annoy them in the leaſt, the Admiral had prepared 2 Tranſports (drawing but little Water) which upon Occaſions could be run aground, to favour a Deſcent. With the Help of theſe Veſſels, which I underſtood would be carried by the Tide cloſe in Shore, I propoſed to make myſelf Maſter of a detached Redout near to the Water's Edge, and whoſe Situation appeared to be out of Muſquet-ſhot of the Intrenchment upon the Hill: If the Enemy ſupported this detached Piece, it would neceſſarily bring on an Engagement, what we moſt wiſhed for; and if not, I ſhould have it in my Power to examine their Situation, ſo as to be able to determine where we could beſt attack them.

Preparations were accordingly made for an Engagement. The 31ſt of July, in the Forenoon, the Boats of the Fleet were filled with Grenadiers, and a Part of Brigadier Monckton's Brigade from the Point of Levi: The two Brigades under the Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray, were ordered to be in readineſs to paſs the Ford, when it ſhould be thought neceſſary. To facilitate the Paſſage of this Corps, the Admiral had placed the Centurion in the Channel, ſo that ſhe might check the Fire of the lower Battery, which commanded the Ford. This Ship was of great Uſe, as her Fire was very judiciouſly directed. A great Quantity of Artillery was placed upon the Eminence, ſo as to batter and enfilade the Left of their Intrenchments.

From the Veſſel which run a-ground, neareſt in, I obſerved that the Redout was too much commanded to be kept without very great Loſs; and the more, as the two armed Ships could not be brought near enough to cover both with their Artillery and Muſquetry, which I at firſt conceived they might. But as the Enemy ſeemed in ſome Confuſion, and we were prepared for an Action, I thought it a proper Time to make an Attempt upon their Intrenchment. Orders were ſent to the Brigadiers General, to be ready with the Corps under their Command. Brigadier Monckton to land, and the Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray to paſs the Ford.

At a proper Time of the Tide, the Signal was made, but in rowing towards the Shore, many of the Boats grounded upon a Ledge that runs off a conſiderable Diſtance. This Accident put us in ſome Diſorder, loſt a great Deal of Time, and obliged me to ſend an Officer to ſtop Brigadier Townſhend's March, whom I then obſerved to be in Motion. While the Seamen were getting the Boats off, the Enemy fired a Number of Shells and Shot, but did no conſiderable Damage. As ſoon as this Diſorder could be ſet a little to Rights, and the Boats were ranged in a proper Manner, ſome of the Officers of the Navy went in with me, to find a better Place to land. We took one flat-bottomed Boat with us to make the Experiment, and as ſoon as we had found a fit Part of the Shore, the Troops were ordered to diſembark, thinking it not yet too late for the Attempt.

The 13 Companies of Grenadiers, and 200 of the 2d Royal American Battalion, got firſt on Shore. The Grenadiers were ordered to form themſelves into four diſtinct Bodies, and to begin the Attack, ſupported by Brigadier Monckton's Corps, as ſoon as the Troops had paſſed the Ford, and were at Hand to aſſiſt. But whether from the Noiſe and Hurry at Landing, or from ſome other Cauſe, the Grenadiers, inſtead of forming themſelves, as they were directed, ran on impetuouſly towards the Enemy's Intrenchments, in the utmoſt Diſorder and Confuſion, without waiting for the Corps which were to ſuſtain them, and join in the Attack. Brigadier Monckton was not landed, and Brigadier Townſhend was ſtill at a conſiderable Diſtance, tho' upon his March to join us, in very great Order. The Grenadiers were checked by the Enemy's firſt Fire, and obliged to ſhelter themſelves in, or about the Redout, which the French abandoned upon their Approach. In this Situation they continued for ſome Time, unable to form under ſo hot a Fire, and having many gallant Officers wounded, who (careleſs

leſs of their Perſons) had been ſolely intent upon their Duty. I ſaw the abſolute Neceſſity of calling them off, that they might form themſelves behind Brigadier Monckton's Corps, which was now landed, and drawn up on the Beach, in extreme good Order.

By this new Accident, and this ſecond Delay, it was near Night: a ſudden Storm came on, and the Tide began to make; ſo that I thought it moſt adviſeable, not to perſevere in ſo difficult an Attack, leſt (in Caſe of a Repulſe) the Retreat of Brigadier Townſhend's Corps might be hazardous and uncertain.

Our Artillery had a great Effect upon the Enemy's Left, where Brigadiers Townſhend and Murray were to have attacked; and, it is probable, that if thoſe Accidents, I have ſpoken of, had not happened, we ſhould have penetrated there, whilſt our Left and Centre (more remote from our Artillery) muſt have bore all the Violence of their Muſquetry.

The French did not attempt to interrupt our March. Some of their Savages came down to murder ſuch Wounded, as could not be brought off, and to ſcalp the Dead, as their Cuſtom is.

The Place where the Attack was intended, has theſe Advantages over all others hereabout. Our Artillery could be brought into Uſe. The greateſt Part, or even the Whole of the Troops might act at once. And the Retreat (in caſe of a Repulſe) was ſecure, at leaſt, for a certain Time of the Tide. Neither one or other of theſe Advantages can any where elſe be found. The Enemy were indeed poſted upon a commanding Eminence. The Beach upon which the Troops were drawn up, was of deep Mud, with Holes, and cut by ſeveral Gullies. The Hill to be aſcended, very ſteep, and not every where practicable. The Enemy numerous in their Intrenchments, and their Fire hot. If the Attack had ſucceeded, our Loſs muſt certainly have been great, and theirs inconſiderable, from the Shelter which the neighbouring Woods afforded them. The River St. Charles ſtill remained to be paſſed, before the Town could be inveſted. All theſe Circumſtances I conſidered; but the Deſire to act in Conformity to the King's Intentions, induced me to make this Trial, perſuaded that a victorious Army finds no Difficulties.

The Enemy have been fortifying ever ſince with Care, ſo as to make a ſecond Attempt ſtill more dangerous.

Immediately after this Check, I ſent Brigadier Murray above the Town with 1200 Men, directing him to aſſiſt Rear Admiral Holmes in the Deſtruction of the French Ships, (if they could be got at) in order to open a Communication with General Amherſt. The Brigadier was to ſeek every favourable Opportunity of fighting ſome of the Enemy's Detachments, provided he could do it upon tolerable Terms, and to uſe all the Means in his Power to provoke them to attack him. He made two different Attempts to land upon the North Shore, without Succeſs; but in a Third was more fortunate. He landed, unexpectedly, at De Chambaud, and burnt a Magazine there, in which were ſome Proviſions, ſome Ammunition, and all the ſpare Stores, Clothing, Arms, and Baggage of the Army.

Finding that their Ships were not to be got at, and little Proſpect of bringing the Enemy to a Battle, he reported his Situation to me, and I ordered him to join the Army.

The Priſoners he took, informed him of the Surrender of the Fort of Niagara; and we diſcovered, by intercepted Letters, that the Enemy had abandoned Carillon and Crown Point, were retired to the Iſle Aux Noix; and that General Amherſt was making Preparations to paſs the Lake Champlain, to fall upon M. de Bourlemaque's Corps, which conſiſts of 3 Battalions of Foot, and as many Canadians, as make the Whole amount to 3000 Men.

The Admiral's Diſpatches and mine would have gone eight or ten Days ſooner, if I had not been prevented from writing by a Fever. I found myſelf ſo ill, and am ſtill ſo weak, that I begged the General Officers to conſult together for the public Utility. They are all of Opinion, that, (as more Ships and Proviſions have now got above the Town) they ſhould try, by conveying up a Corps of 4, or 5000 Men, (which is nearly the whole Strength of the Army, after the Points of Levi and Orleans are left in a proper State of Defence) to draw the Enemy from their preſent Situation, and bring them to an Action. I have acquieſced in the Propoſal, and we are preparing to put it in Execution.

The Admiral and I have examined the Town, with a View to a general Aſſault; but after conſulting with the chief Engineer, who is well acquainted with the interior Parts of it, and, after viewing it with the utmoſt Attention, we found, that tho' the Batteries of the lower Town might be eaſily ſilenced by the Men of War, yet the Buſineſs of an Aſſault would be little advanced by that, ſince the few Paſſages that lead from the lower to the upper Town, are carefully intrenched; and the upper Batteries cannot be affected by the Ships, which muſt receive conſiderable Damage from them and from the Mortars. The Admiral would readily join in this, or any other Meaſure, for the

the public Service; but I could not purpoſe to him an Undertaking of ſo dangerous a Nature, and promiſing ſo little Succeſs.

To the uncommon Strength of the Country, the Enemy have added (for the Defence of the River) a great Number of floating Batteries and Boats. By the Vigilance of theſe and the Indians round our different Poſts, it has been impoſſible to execute any Thing by Surprize. We have had almoſt daily Skirmiſhes with theſe Savages, in which they are generally defeated, but not without Loſs on our Side.

By the Liſt of diſabled Officers (many of whom are of Rank) you may perceive, Sir, that the Army is much weakened. By the Nature of the River, the moſt formidable Part of this Armament is deprived of the Power of acting, yet we have almoſt the whole Force of Canada to oppoſe. In this Situation there is ſuch a Choice of Difficulties, that I own myſelf at a Loſs how to determine. The Affairs of Great Britain, I know, require the moſt vigorous Meaſures; but then the Courage of a Handful of brave Men ſhould be exerted, only, where there are Hopes of a favourable Event. However, you may be aſſured, Sir, that the ſmall Part of the Campaign which remains, ſhall be employed (as far as I am able) for the Honour of his Majeſty and the Intereſt of the Nation, in which I am ſure of being well ſeconded by the Admiral and by the Generals. Happy if our Efforts here can contribute to the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms in any other Parts of America. I have the Honour to be, with the greateſt Reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient, and moſt humble Servant,

JAMES WOLFE.

Whitehall, October 17. Laſt Night Col. John Hale, and Capt. James Douglas, late Commander of his Majeſty's Ship the Alcide, arrived from Quebec, with the following Letter to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. General Monckton, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated River St. Lawrence Camp, at Point Levi, Sept. 15, 1759.

SIR,

'I have the Pleaſure to acquaint you, that, on the 13th Inſtant, his Majeſty's Troops gained a very ſignal Victory over the French, a little above the Town of Quebec. General Wolfe, exerting himſelf on the Right of our Line, received a Wound pretty early, of which he died ſoon after; and I had myſelf the great Misfortune of receiving one in my Right Breaſt by a Ball, that went through Part of my Lungs, (and which has been cut out under the Blade-bone of my Shoulder) juſt as the French were giving Way, which obliged me to quit the Field. I have therefore, Sir, deſired General Townſhend, who now commands the Troops before the Town, (and of which I am in Hopes he will be ſoon in Poſſeſſion) to acquaint you with the Particulars of that Day, and of the Operations carrying on. I have the Honour to be, &c.

ROBERT MONCKTON.

P. S. His Majeſty's Troops behaved with the greateſt Steadineſs and Bravery.

As the Surgeons tell me, that there is no Danger in my Wound, I am in Hopes, that I ſhall ſoon be able to join the Army before the Town.

LONDON.

Whitehall, October 9.

THE King has been pleaſed to order a Conge d'Elire to conſtitute Dr. James Johnſon, Lord Biſhop of Gloucester, to be Biſhop of Worceſter.

Kenſington, Oct. 20. This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, waited on his Majeſty, and being introduced by the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, made their Compliments in the following Addreſs, which was ſpoke by Sir William Moreton, Knt. the Recorder.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

To accept the moſt humble but warmeſt Congratulations of your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common-council aſſembled, upon the rapid and uninterrupted Series of Victories and Succeſſes, which, under the Divine Bleſſing, have attended your Majeſty's Arms by Sea and Land, within the Compaſs of this diſtinguiſhed and ever-memorable Year.

The Reduction of Fort du Queſne on the Ohio; of the Iſland of Goree in Africa; and of Gaudalupe with its Dependencies in the Weſt Indies;——the Repulſe and Defeat of the whole French Army by a handful of Infantry in the Plains of Minden;——the taking of Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point; the naval Victory off Cape Lagos;——the Advantages gained over the French Nation,

Nation in the East-Indies;—and above all the Conqueſt of Quebec (the Capital of the French Empire in North America) in a Manner ſo glorious to your Majeſty's Arms, againſt every Advantage of Situation and ſuperior Numbers, are ſuch Events, as will for ever render your Majeſty's auſpicious Reign the favourite Æra in the Hiſtory of Great Britain.

But whilſt we reflect with Surprize and Gratitude upon this laſt and moſt important Conqueſt, permit us, Gracious Sovereign, to expreſs our great Regret for the immenſe (tho' almoſt only) Loſs which has attended it, in the Death of that gallant General, whoſe Abilities formed, whoſe Courage attempted, and whoſe Conduct happily effected, the glorious Enterprize in which he fell, leaving to future Times an heroic Example of military Skill, Diſcipline, and Fortitude.

Meaſures of ſuch national Concern, ſo invariably purſued, and Acquiſitions of ſo much Conſequence to the Power and Trade of Great Britain, are the nobleſt Proofs of your Majeſty's paternal Affections and Regard for the true Intereſt of your Kingdoms, and reflect Honour upon thoſe whom your Majeſty has been pleaſed to admit into your Council, or to intruſt with the Conduct of your Fleets and Armies.

Theſe will ever command the Lives and Fortunes of a free and grateful People, in Defence of your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Royal Family, againſt the Attempts of all your Enemies. And we humbly truſt, that Almighty God will bleſs your Majeſty's ſalutary Intentions with a Continuance of Succeſs, and thereby in Time lead us to a ſafe and honourable Peace.

Signed by Order of Court, James Hodges.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer:

I receive, with particular Satisfaction, this moſt dutiful and loyal Addreſs, as an additional Mark of your Affection to my Perſon, and of your ſignal Zeal for the Honour of my Government, in this juſt and neceſſary War. Our Succeſſes are, under the Bleſſing of God, the natural and happy Fruit of Union among my People, and of Ability and Valour in my Fleets and Armies. I have an entire Confidence in this truly national Spirit; and the City of London may depend on my tender Care for the Rights, Trade, Colonies, and Navigation of my faithful Subjects.

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

A Proclamation is iſſued, for a general Thankſgiving throughout England and Wales, on Thurſday the 29th Day of November, for our late plentiful Harveſt, and the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms both by Sea and Land.

B——KR——S.

Sept. 29. Robert Maſon, of Northallerton, Yorkſhire, linendraper.

John Ayliffe, of Blandford, Dorſetſhire, dealer and chapman.

William Coombe, of Chewſtoke, Somerſetſhire, grazier.

Oct. 2. Harry Gibbs, of the City of Bath, woolendraper.

6. Roger Pinckney, of Great Wild-ſtreet, St. Giles's in the Fields, brewer.

Bartholomew Gray, late of Mark-lane, London, apothecary.

John Redhead, now, or late of St. Paul, Covent-garden, mercer.

9. Samuel Butler, of Snow-hill, London, ſadlers ironmonger.

13. Samuel Parkes, late of Worceſter, mercer.

Thomas Day, of Briſtol, merchant.

David Richards, of Chancery-lane, peruke-maker.

Charles Wace, of Norwich, grocer.

20. Thomas Ballard, of St. Martin in the Fields, butcher.

Samuel Tough, of Leadenhall-ſtreet, whip-maker.

William Newton, of Mancheſter, Lancaſhire, chapman.

Edward Fox, of Hollywell, Flintſhire, haberdaſher.

Berry Oſgood, late of Henly upon Thames, Oxfordſhire, maltſter.

23. Thomas Smith, of St. Paul, Covent-garden, mercer.

BILL *of Mortality from Sept.* 18. *to Oct.* 23.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	987	1956	Males	726	1458
Females	969		Females	732	
Under 2 years old		797	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		248	Within the walls		149
5 and 10 —		86	Without		414
10 and 20 —		75	*Mid.* and *Surry*		1009
20 and 30 —		140	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		384
30 and 40 —		141			1956
40 and 50 —		134			
50 and 60 —		131			
60 and 70 —		92	Weekly *Sept.* 25.		414
70 and 80 —		72	*Oct.* 2.		382
80 and 90 —		30	9.		396
90 and 100 —		10	16.		381
100 and 109 —		0	23.		383
		1956			1956

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *publiſhed from the Fourteenth Day of* September, *to the Fourteenth Day of* October.

I.

THE *Modern Part of an Univerſal Hiſtory, from the earlieſt Account of Time.*

Vol. X, XI, XII, XIII, each Vol. 5s. in Boards. (*See our laſt* No. *p.* 217. *Account of* Vol. IX.)

Vol. X. conſiſts of 585 Pages, it begins with Chap. 6. of the XIVth Book, of the Hiſtory of the *Engliſh Eaſt India* Company, their Trade, Settlements, *&c.* in ſeveral Sections, to Page 272, brought down to the preſent Time,——and from thence to the End of the *Dutch Eaſt India* Company; their Conqueſts, Diſcoveries, Settlements, *&c.* —— the only Extract we propoſe to give of theſe Volumes, will be from the Appendix, Page 270, wherein we have Mr. *Poſtlethwayte's* Sentiments with reſpect to the Improvement of the *African* Trade, and our Author's Obſervations thereon.

His Words are, "That whereas it is allowed, on all Hands, that the inland Trade to *Africa* hath hitherto been very negligently cultivated by any, or all the *European* Powers intereſted therein; and whereas the principal Obſtruction hereunto ſeems to be the great Attention theſe Powers have choſe to give to that unnatural, unjuſt, cruel, and barbarous Commerce, commonly called the Slave-trade, and the little Regard that has been given to a juſt, humane, and civilized Commerce with thoſe People; and whereas the Trade to *Africa*, with reſpect to theſe Kingdoms, ſeems even yet to remain unſettled; it is humbly propoſed, 1. That every Branch of the Trade to *Africa*, excepting that which is commonly called the Slave-trade, ſhall be given to the *Eaſt India* Company by Act of Parliament, with an excluſive Privilege for —— Years; with ſuch other Immunities and Encouragements, as to the Wiſdom of the Legiſlature ſhall ſeem meet. 2. That the Forts and Caſtles in *Africa*, and every Thing appertaining, which belong to the Public, be veſted in the *Eaſt India* Company; and the 10,000*l. per Ann.* which is now allowed by Parliament to the preſent *African* Company, ſhall be granted to the *Eaſt India* Company, in order the better to enable them to ſupport and maintain theſe Forts and caſtles, already erected in *Africa*. 3. That any one or more of theſe Forts upon the Coaſt of *Africa*, except *Cape Coaſt Caſtle*, upon the *Gold Coaſt*, or *James Fort*, on the River *Gambia*, be veſted in the private and ſeparate *Britiſh* Traders, in order the better to accommodate them in their carrying on the Slave-trade; which Forts ſhall be duly maintained and ſupported by the *Eaſt India* Company, at the ſtated Sum of 10,000*l.* 4. That the whole Slave-trade be left in the Hands of the ſeparate *Britiſh* Traders; and that the *Eaſt India* Company ſhall have no Toleration whatſoever to interfere therein, with the Intereſt of the ſeparate *Britiſh* Traders. 5. That every other Branch of the *African* Trade ſhall be ſolely under the Controul, Direction, and Management of the ſaid *Eaſt India* Company. 6. That the *Eaſt India* Company, when poſſeſſed of theſe additional Powers and Privileges, ſhall be diſtinguiſhed by the Name of the Royal *Eaſt India and African* Company, or by whatever other Appellation the Wiſdom of Parliament may judge the more eligible. 7. That one Half of the Commodities, *ad valorem*, to be vended in *Africa*, by the ſaid Royal *Eaſt India* Company, ſhall conſiſt of *Britiſh* Produce and Manufacture; and the other Half of the Produce and Manufactures of the *Eaſt Indies*. 8. That the ſaid Royal *Eaſt India and African* Company ſhall be obliged to erect - - inland Forts and Factories at their own Expence, in order to facilitate Trade between the interior Countries and the Sea coaſts."

To this Scheme of Mr. *Poſtlethwate's*, there can poſſibly be no other Objections, than the Injury the preſent Proprietors in the *African* Trade might receive from ſuch a Deprivation of their Rights; the Scruples

which the *India* Company might have to launch out into a new Branch of Commerce, at preſent incapable of ſupporting itſelf, without the Aid of Parliament, although aſſiſted by the Slave-trade, from which it is propoſed they ſhall be excluded: and the Clamours of the private Traders, who might think themſelves aggrieved, by being confined to the Slave trade alone. It would, however, be no difficult Matter to remove all theſe Objections, and prove the Utility of the Scheme, in a Method both conſiſtent with Speculation and Practice, were we at Liberty to change the Character of Hiſtorians for that of Projectors. At preſent we ſhall hint, that the preſent *African* Company might be redreſſed, either by an Equivalent, or by incorporating them with the *Eaſt India* Stocks, each Proprietor holding a Share proportioned to what he now enjoys, and receiving proportionable Dividends, as we ſee has been done in the Union of the two *Engliſh Eaſt India* Companies, and as we ſhall have Occaſion to mention the *French Eaſt* and *Weſt India* Companies. As to the Scruples the *Eaſt India* Company might have to accept of a Coalition, or engage in a new Branch of Commerce, we imagine they might eaſily be ſurmounted, by ſhewing them, that it muſt neceſſarily open new Markets for the Reception of imported Commodities from *India*, and likewiſe in a ſhort Time ſave the Nation and them a great Sum, now laid out in Spices and ſome other Commodities purchaſed from the *Dutch*, and by them only imported. The Negroes are no leſs vain, fickle, and addicted to Dreſs and Faſhion, than the *Europeans*. They are particularly fond of Callicoes, Chintſes, and other *Indian* Cloths, which are indeed admirably adapted to the Climate, and might ſoon be brought univerſally to wear them, at leaſt the Women of Kings, Nobles, and other Perſons of Diſtinction, which alone would occaſion a prodigious Conſumption. Beſides, it is obvious, from the Relations of Voyagers, that Pepper, Nutmegs, and other Spices, will grow in many Latitudes of *Africa*; and, if ſuch Teſtimonies were wanting, Reaſon dictates the Probability of it, from the Analogy between the Soil and Climate of theſe Parts, and the Countries where they are now produced. As to the Cultivation of the Sugar-cane, it may admit of ſome Debate, how far it might be purſued here, without Injury to our *Weſt India* Colonies. Could the Uſe of Sugar and Tea be introduced among the Negroes, it is not poſſible to ſay how great the Demand might be for both Commodities, or what Returns of Gold, Ivory, Gums, &c. they might produce. Nay, it is even probable, that the Key to thoſe Gold Mines, of which Voyagers ſpeak ſo much, and which the Natives conceal ſo carefully, is the Palate, for the Sake of which a Negro will ſell his Father, Wife, or Son. In a Word, the greateſt Succeſs might be expected from the Influence of a wealthy Body, ſtrenuous in the Purſuit of enlarging their Sphere of Commerce, capable of ſupporting their Authority with Dignity, of cajoling, ſoothing, and wheedling, the Appetites of theſe Barbarians, or, where Neceſſity required it, of conſtraining them to Obedience and Submiſſion. Laſtly, to the Grievances of the private Merchant, confined ſolely to the Slave-trade, it may be a ſufficient Anſwer, that they gain more by the Company's being excluded from this Trade, than they loſe by the Reſtriction laid upon them. If this were inſufficient, we might urge the old Proverb, *That of two Evils, the leaſt is to be choſen*; better the Profits of the private Trader ſhould be diminiſhed, than that the whole Trade be loſt, the Government ſaddled with an unneceſſary Burden, and the *India* Company deprived of a Branch of Commerce, which would ſoon render them the moſt powerful, wealthy, and reſpectable Body of Merchants in the Univerſe. Theſe Arguments, which we have ſubjoined to Mr. *Poſtlethwayte*'s Project for enlarging the *Eaſt India* Commerce, the Reader is at Liberty to admit or reject: Our Endeavour is to improve his Underſtanding, without laying any Conſtraint on his Judgment; but no one ought to entertain a Prejudice againſt them, merely becauſe they are new. If they are falſe, they will ſoon follow the ideal Schemes of all the other Projectors of the Age.

In vjcum vendentem thus & odores.

Vol. XI. contains 553 Pages.

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Chap. 9. The Hiſtory of the *French* Commerce in the *Indies*, of their *Eaſt India* Company, *&c.* to Page 197.

Chap. 10. The Hiſtory of the Eſtabliſhment of a Company trading to the *Eaſt Indies*, under the Charter of his Imperial Majeſty to *Oſtend*, to Page 247.

Chap. 11. Hiſtory of the Company eſtabliſhed for carrying on a Commerce to the *Eaſt Indies*, from *Sweden*, to 272.

Chap. 12. A Hiſtory of the Southern Con-

Continent, continued to the End of this Volume, and down to the preſent Time.

Vol. XII. contains 604 Pages.

Book XV. begins with the Hiſtory of the *Otbman* Empire, in 20 Chapters, from the Year 1214, to 1687.

Vol. XIII. containing 520 Pages, is a Continuation of the Hiſtory of the *Otbman* Empire, of Book XV. Chap. 21, 22. concludes the ſame, Page 122.

Book XVI. Chap. 1. The Hiſtory of the Diſperſion of the *Jews*, or an Account of their diſtreſs'd State, from Page 123, to the End of this Volume.

II.

Obſervations on the Air and Epidemic Diſeaſes, from the Year 1728, *to* 1738, *inclusive*; *made by Dr.* Huxham, *at* Plymouth: *Together with a ſhort Diſſertation on the* Devonſhire *Cholic. Tranſlated from the* Latin *Original, and now publiſhed with the Doctor's Approbation.*

London: Printed for *J. Hinton*, 1759, Price 4s. 6d.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 198 Pages, beſides the laſt mentioned Treatiſe of 51 Pages.

To this Work is prefixed a Dedication to the highly celebrated Sir *Hans Sloane*, Bart. Preſident, and to the illuſtrious Members of the Royal Society of *London*, *viz.*

Moſt learned Gentlemen,

You have already kindly received ſome ſmall Pieces of mine, amongſt which were my Meteorological Obſervations from 1724 to 1727.——The Continuance of ſuch Obſervations, from 1728 to 1737, I have now publiſhed, in compoſing which, I have uſed the utmoſt Care and no ſmall Degree of Labour; and added to them, in the Courſe of the Work, a great many Remarks on the epidemical Diſeaſes then occurring.

Here is alſo a Preface to the Reader, containing 27 Pages, in which the Doctor conſiders the certain and manifeſt Effects of the Air on our Bodies, and which we have given ſome Extracts from, as a proper Specimen of the Work.

Firſt then, Reſpiration (in which as it were even our very Life conſiſts) cannot be performed but by Means of the Air, which dilates the Veſicules of the Lungs, and makes Way for the whole Maſs of Blood to circulate through them, and which here receives a very great Change; for being rendered too thick and viſcous by its very ſlow Motion through the large Veins, and being alſo ſupplied with crude Chyle, it is thrown out of the right Ventricle of the Heart not properly qualified for the Circulation, and Nutrition of the Body, but after having been diſtributed through the innumerable capillary Arteries, which ſurround the Veſicules of the Lungs in a Kind of Net-work, it there undergoes a Compreſſion on all Sides, partly from the inſpired Air, partly from the re-acting Blood, and partly from the Contraction of the Veſſels themſelves, and theſe acting every Moment in a Variety of Ways, ſo that the Blood in the Lungs is every Way agitated and mixed, and hence its larger Moleculæ are very greatly divided.——Here it is alſo more eſpecially, that the red Globules of Blood ſeem to be formed out of ſix ſerous ones, (as appears by the Microſcope) juſt as we form a large Globule of Quickſilver from ſmaller ones, which likewiſe requires ſome ſmall Degree of Force and Compreſſion.—— In the Lungs alſo the Particles of the freſh Chyle are worked into a proper globoſe Figure, fit for the Uſes of animal Life.——All theſe Things are furthermore effectually performed in the Action of Reſpiration, by the Contraction of the Lungs, and the Collapſe of the Ribs preſſing them.

The Lungs therefore ought to be eſteemed the chief Organ of Sanguification; hence it is no Wonder that they, who have weak Lungs, become cachectic and hydropic, nor that thoſe who live in a bad Air are diſeaſed.

The Comminution, Attrition, and Sanguification of the Chyle (if I may ſo term it) in the Lungs is altogether neceſſary both to the Nutrition and the Motion of the Muſcles; for we ſee neither of them performed by any Blood, that hath not paſſed through the Lungs; for this is obſervable from the coronary Arteries to the ultimate Ramifications of the Aorta.——Some Animalcules therefore have a Kind of Air-veſſels, or Vent-holes, from Head to Tail.

Secondly,—— The Air ought not only to be free from noxious Vapours, but of a juſt Degree of Gravity and Elaſticity, that it may diſtend the Lungs ſufficiently, and yet not oppreſs them by an Over-load;—— for though robuſt Perſons eaſily enough bear either a very heavy, or light Atmoſphere, and are healthy on the Top of a Hill, or Depth of a Valley, the Infirm cannot well bear the Change, and therefore ought to be more careful as to theſe Matters.——You ſee, in the Practice of Phyſic, that the N.E. Wind, that raiſes the Mercury in the Barometer, greatly prejudices ſome; on the other Hand, ſome by a ſoutherly Wind ſink with the Baroſcope.——But more of this hereafter; only by the Way taking Notice, that a high Situation is beſt for the Former,

and a low One for the Latter, other Things not forbidding; for according to the Situation the Column of the incumbent Air is more or less produced, and its Pressure accordingly greater, or less; hence some find themselves better near the Sea; others in mountainous Places.

Thirdly,—Air, fit for Respiration, ought neither to be too hot, or very cold; for the Use of the inspired Air is to temperate the Blood, which would otherwise grow too hot, and putrify, as is evident from the Experiment of the excellent *Boerhaave* made in a Hot house; for if the Air is more hot, or even equally hot as the Blood of any Animal, it certainly soon dies.——Nor doth the Air only refrigerate the Blood, but by preventing its too great Ebullition, and condensing it, hinders it from bursting the Vessels.

III.

A Voyage to the Coast of Africa, *in* 1758. *Containing a succinct Account of the Expedition to, and the taking of the Island of* Goree, *by a Squadron commanded by the Honourable* Augustus Keppel. *Illustrated with Copper-Plates. By the Rev. Mr.* John Lindsay, *Chaplain of his Majesty's Ship* Fougueux, *in that Expedition.*

London; printed for *S. Paterson*, at *Essex-House*, in *Essex-street*, in the *Strand*; *W. Bristow*, in *Cheapside*; and *C. Etherington*, at *York*, 1759. Price 5s.

This Book is printed in 4to. and contains 210 Pages, which according to the Table of Contents prefixed, are divided into fourteen Chapters, the Particulars of which include every Thing the Author thought necessary and entertaining, from the Equipment of the Fleet, when it sailed from *Spithead*, 'till its Return again to *England*. The Whole illustrated with Charts, Views, Plans, Representations, Figures of Plants, in nine Folio Plates.

As a Specimen of the Work, we shall give the following Extract from p. 70.

Chap. 11. *Of the Arrival of* Trefor Mughtard, *King of* Leghiboli.——*Of his Reception by the Negroes.*——*Of his being received in State at Fort St.* Louis.——*With a Description of his Court held there, on the Arrival of the new Governor, Colonel* Worge.

The Morning following presented me with a Scene of a very extraordinary Nature; the Arrival of *Trefor Mughtard*, King of *Leghiboli*,——a considerable Prince in those Parts, who came to congratulate the new Governor on his Arrival at *Senegal*.

His first Appearance was on the *Barbary* Side of the River, attended by his Nobles and Retinue, mounted on Horses and Camels, to a considerable Number. A Cavalcade of this Nature being to me a Novelty, I went down to the River's Edge opposite to the *Moorish*, where the King soon after halted, until he could inform the Governor of his Visit. A Canoe immediately push'd from the Continent, bringing over a Messenger from the King, with an Interpreter; the Latter of whom accosting me in a very barbarous Sort of *English*, asked to be carried to the Governor: And whom having led to the Officer of the Guard, they were immediately conducted to the Colonel Hereupon a Barge was ordered round with Captains *Allen* and *Hamilton*, of the Marine, to wait on his Majesty, and to conduct him over the River, while Major *Mason* waited at the River side to receive him on the Island: All which his Majesty, however, thought a Parade too little.

Upon his being set on Shore, the Major received him with a Salute of seven Guns, acquainting him, that if they had diminished some of the Honours which a Merchant-company thought their Interest to comply with, they made it up in military Honour, by an Addition of five Guns:—— For it seems the *French* gave, on these Occasions, two Guns only. From the River-side, as the King was conducted across the Parade to the Fort, he was met by a Company of Negroes, attached to the *Leghiboli* Moors, who danced before him in a Manner the most uncommon imaginable, until he was received in the Fort by a Captain's Guard. The principal Dancers were Women, nine in Number, and placed three and three a-breast. The middle Person of the Row nearest the King, while she danced, stooping, she spread out her Garments, like Wings, as a Token of Submission; and the two outermost Women, dancing, sung also a Song, in the Chorus of which they were joined by the other six Dancers, with certain Notes, or rather Screams, some Treble, some Tenor, some Counter, some Base; and all of them at the same Time clapping their Hands, and throwing their Bodies into many extraordinary, extravagant, and some into indecent Postures.

In this Manner arriving at the Fort, he was led up to the Governor's Apartment, where was placed a great Chair, with a shewey Covering or Carpet thrown over it, in some Degree, to imitate a Throne, in which Governor *Worge*, with much Civility, seated the King; and, during the Audience, sat himself uncovered in his Presence.

The Appearance of this Court was the most ridiculous imaginable, and the Representation must, I dare say, please you.

In

In the firſt Place, you muſt know, that the great Room, or Hall, into which the King was uſhered, was no other than that which the Governor uſes as a Dining-room for the numerous Company he is often pleaſed to entertain; and this Accident happening at a very unfortunate Time of the Day, the Table was already covered for his Gueſts.——However, unprovided in great Convenience, in the Midſt of that Diſorder, the honeſt, well-meaning Governor admitted his Royal Viſitors.——Suppoſe now to yourſelf, a Man of ſix Feet, well-made, of a grave Aſpect, his Beard decent, abating his Colour, comely; dreſſed in a looſe Robe of coarſe worſted Gauze, broad ſtriped in blue and white, his Robe Sleeves of fine white Linen, looſe and flowing in the Manner of a Surplice; his Crown made of Scarlet Cloth ſtuffed, I imagine with Griſs-griſs,——or rather a Sort of antient Diadem than Crown, encircling his Temples; from the Back of which did hang ſome ornamental Part of his Dreſs, and made of the before-mentioned Gauze; with ſome Part of his Arms and Hands, as well as the lower Part of his Thighs and Legs bare, and Sandals on his Feet.——This is the Figure of the Prince. Suppoſe to yourſelf next, the above Figure lolling on the Arm of the Chair ſet for a Throne; one Leg laid on the other Knee, and all the Time of the Audience, (as a farther Mark of Indifference and Superiority) diverting himſelf by picking, or rather cleaning his Teeth, with a ſhort Twig from a Tree which he had picked up in his Way hither; now and then diverſifying the Scene a little, by whiffing from a ſhort Tobacco-pipe, which one of his Nobles preſented him with, and which his Majeſty, after wiping the End he had in his Mouth, was graciouſly pleaſed to honour his principal Counſellor with a Whiff of the ſame Tobacco. Suppoſe too this Favourite ſometimes ſitting, ſometimes ſtanding on the King's Left-hand, while his Guiriot, or chief Muſician, upon a Seat at his Right-hand, during the Audience, thrummed moſt wretchedly upon a Lute or Inſtrument of the Guitar-kind, made of a Calabaſh, and ſtrung with Horſe-hair: Beſides theſe, the Interpreter ſat betwixt his Majeſty and the Governor, and the Reſt of the Nobles took their Seats as they could; ſome of whom were armed with Swords, ſome with Muſquets, and others with Lances, or Bows and Arrows, made up this ſtrange Court.

Being thus ſeated, after about five Minutes Silence, Governor *Worge*, ſpeaking to the King, he hoped he ſaw his Majeſty in good Health. Which being made known, the King gave a Nod with his Head, and the Interpreter anſwered, he was well: Soon after this, his Majeſty enquired, if King *George* was well when the Governor left *England*? To which the Colonel replied, his Majeſty was then in good Health; and in Return, enquired after the Health of the Queen of *Leghiboli*, which was anſwered as before.——All which Queſtions, with ſeveral others of the ſame Nature, ſimple and common, were eaſily underſtood, and eaſily anſwered on either Side; but when they came to talk of Buſineſs, they bobbled terribly. The Arabs, or Moors, came to an old favourite Scheme of theirs, *viz.* the deſtroying of *Poydore*, and erecting a Fort at *Port en Derrique*, or *Portendique*; and the *Engliſh* as ſoon got to their more ſubſtantial Topic,——*Roaſt-beef to their Plumb-pudding*.——But, alas! each gave the other ſo little Satisfaction, that I began very heartily to pity the poor Colonel in his Government. After a long and much-meaning Silence, he looked up, and with a Sigh, which he endeavoured to prevent, wiſhed he had ſome one could underſtand them. Major *Maſon* talked a great deal; and not only as if he underſtood them, but as if they alſo underſtood him:——Though, for my own Part, I looked upon all we ſaid to them, not being underſtood, as tending to little Purpoſe; while it appeared to me, the Governor, at leaſt on his Side, if not the Major himſelf, underſtood ſtill leſs of what the Mooriſh Interpreter ſaid to them; ſo that after a long Conference, they ſpoiled their Dinners to very little Purpoſe, and it will be well for them if this proves the only one:——It ſeems this was to be the conſtant Amuſement for ſeveral Days to come.——The Governor muſt maintain the King and his Retinue, who will ſometimes condeſcend to ſtay for a Week or two before his Departure,——at which Time he will be graciouſly pleaſed, to ſuffer himſelf to be loaded with Preſents, and in Return, will, perhaps, be obliging enough to promiſe what he will never afterwards think of.

But before I leave this Mock-court, I muſt not forget to deſcribe to you the favourite Miſtreſs of one of theſe great Men, who alſo made her Appearance on this Occaſion. She was ſmall in Stature, differing nothing from the Colour of the Males; had her Forehead concealed with one Part of her Head-dreſs, while another covered the lower Part of her Face, even to her Eyes, and was ſuſtained in that Poſition by her Noſe only; for at Times ſhe would let it fall under her Chin, to regale herſelf with a Pipe of Tobacco, the Smoak of which ſhe took in at her Mouth, but threw it out in a ſur-

prizing

prizing Manner from her Noſtrils. Her Dreſs was looſe;——but what was extreamly ſingular, her Ancles were encircled with two large, clumſey Rings, and as I imagined, of Pewter, about an Inch and an Half in Breadth, and rounding off on both Edges, like the Rim of a Pewter Jordan, deſigned, doubtleſs, to preſerve them from galling her Ancles, but nevertheleſs, ſeemed vaſtly inconvenient, and made her ſtraddle in her Gait moſt ſhockingly, putting me in mind of a Horſe Fet-lock, and ſeemingly deſigned for that Purpoſe.

IV.

Inſtitutes of Experimental Chemiſtry: Being an Eſſay towards reducing that Branch of natural Philoſophy to a regular Syſtem. By the Author of the Elaboratory laid open, &c.

London; printed for *J. Nourſe*, 1759. Price 10s.

This Work is publiſhed in 2 Vols. 8vo. The Firſt contains 491 Pages, the Second 437. In the Firſt Volume there is a Preface conſiſting of 20 Pages; in which the Author gives a large Account of the Plan and Method of this Work, and the Authorities on which many of the Obſervations are founded. With an Introduction of 224 Pages.

There is likewiſe prefixed a Table of the Contents, *viz.* firſt the Introduction, explaining the Nature of experimental Chemiſtry, and thoſe Principles of natural Philoſophy, reſpecting the Properties of Bodies, which are neceſſary to be previouſly known, in order to the underſtanding the ſeveral Proceſſes and Experiments, as alſo the general Operations, and the Structure and Uſe of the Inſtruments, or Utenſils ſubſervient to them. In 5 Chapters.

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With a general Index to the Whole.

As a Specimen of the Author's Stile, &c. in this Work, we ſhall give the following Extract from the Introduction, p. 1.

Chap. 1. *Of the general Nature of experimental Chemiſtry.*

In order to render the following Syſtem of Experiments more extenſively intelligible and uſeful, it is proper, ſubſerviently, to enquire into the Nature of experimental Chemiſtry with reſpect to its general *Object*, *End*, and *Means*: And, in that Enquiry, to ſtate and explain ſuch of the Principles of natural Philoſophy, relating to the Qualities and Properties of Bodies, as are neceſſary to be preconceived, as well for the underſtanding the Cauſes of the Phænomena which occur in the Experiments, as the Reaſons of the Manner of conducting the Proceſſes. The previouſly examining into theſe Principles, and pointing out the general Intentions of the ſeveral Parts of the Operations, are indeed abſolutely requiſite: As the rendering many Particulars comprehenſible, without being under the Neceſſity of touching upon them more diffuſely on each reiterated Occaſion, than would be conſiſtent with the due Conciſeneſs and Brevity of the Work, depends wholly upon it. But for the Accommodation of thoſe, nevertheleſs, who do not chuſe the Trouble, or have not perhaps the requiſite Turn of Mind for learning Matters of this Kind in a more theoretic Way, detail Obſervations will be for the moſt Part made on each of the Experiments; and every Thing, that can be explained in relation to them, without recurring to deeper Principles, will be given there, independently of any other Part of the Work.

The Compoſition of the ſimple and elementary Subſtances, in order to the forming different Species,——the Analyſis, or Reſolution of ſuch as are compound into their conſtituent Elements,——or, the Alteration of the ſenſible

ſible Qualities of Bodies by Art, make the immediate OBJECT of experimental Chemiſtry; as theſe three general Intentions comprehend within them all the Views, for which any particular Operation can be inſtituted. The FINAL END of it is, *the Inveſtigation, and Diſcovery, of the Conſtituence of compound Bodies, with the Means of their Formation and Analyzation;*——*and of the peculiar, or ſpecific Properties, as well of elementary as compound Subſtances.* The MEANS may be conſidered as of two Kinds, *Primary* and *Secondary*: The PRIMARY Means are, *the natural Properties and Qualities of Bodies, which by a right Application of ſuch Bodies to each other, are made to work the Effects deſired*: The SECONDARY are, *the artificial Conſtructions of Inſtruments for the more commodious Application of Bodies, under thoſe Circumſtances that are moſt conducive to their due Action on each other.*

V.

A ſhort View of the Families of the preſent Iriſh *Nobility, their Marriages, Iſſue, Deſcents, and immediate Anceſtors, the Poſts of Honour and Profit they hold in the Government, their Arms, Mottos, and chief Seats, with an Index, ſpecifying the Time of their reſpective Creations and Summons to Parliament, the Titles of their eldeſt Sons, their Rank, Precedence,* &c. *By Mr.* Salmon.

London; printed for *W. Owen*, 1759. Price 3s.

This Work is printed in 12mo, and contains 272 Pages, with a proper Index to the Whole. The Author informs us, it contains a conciſe and authentic Account of the *Iriſh* Nobility, which is all we think neceſſary to ſay of it, without giving an Extract.

VI.

Female Baniſhment; or the Woman-Hater; originally wrote by the Chevalier de Mouhy, *Author of the* Fortunate Country Maid.

London: Printed for *T. Lownds*, 1759.

This Work is printed in 2 Vols. 12mo. Price 6s.

The 1ſt Vol. contains 312 Pages, the 2d conſiſts of 292, in Letters, Characters, *&c.* without either Preface, Table of Contents, or Index.

BOOKS *omitted.*

A Tour through Spain *and* Portugal, *&c. Giving an Account of the moſt remarkable Places and Curioſities in thoſe Kingdoms. Particularly a Deſcription of the Bull-Feaſt. The remarkable Relics in* Oviedo. *The miraculous Cock and Hen at* Santa Domingo; *likewiſe the Palace of the* Eſcurial. *An Account of the Lovers Rock. The Miracles at* Puche de Santa Maria. *The Fountain of Health at Trayguera.* A moveable Rock near *Monteſa. The Convent and Mountain of* Montſerrate; *and a Deſcription of the grand Aquaduct at* Liſbon. *Alſo the Names of all the Cities, Towns, Villages,* &c. *as they ſtand on the Roads, with their exact Diſtances, after a new and accurate Method. Together with two alphabetical Tables to the Whole. By* Udal ap Rhys.

London; printed for *T. Lownds*, in *Fleet-ſtreet*, 1759. Price 4s.

Hymen; an accurate Deſcription of the Ceremonies uſed in Marriage, by every Nation in the known World. Price 3s. *Pottinger.*

PAMPHLETS.

A Diſſertation on the Properties and Effects of the Liſbon Diet-drink, by J. Leake, Surgeon, for *J. Clarke*, 1s. 6d.

A Letter from John Pately, in the Engliſh Cavalry in Hanover, to John Stubbs, his old Companion in England; giving a true and faithful Account of the bloody Battle fought by Prince Ferdinand againſt the French. *D. Taylor*, 6d.

A Letter from J. Bland to the Friends; in which the Conduct of G. S. is defended on the Principles of Religion. *W. Reeve*, 6d.

Colonel Fitzroy's Letter conſidered. *Towers*, 6d.

An Anſwer to a Letter to a noble Commander of the Britiſh Forces, in which the Candour is proved to be affected, the Facts untrue, the Arguments deluſive, and the Deſign iniquitous. *W. Owen*, 6d.

A Diſſertation on the Scrofula, or King's Evil, by Willam Scott, M. D. *M. Cooper.*

A ſhort Account of the Expedition to the Weſt Indies, againſt Martinico, Guadaloupe, and other Leeward Iſlands, ſubject to the French King. *Stuart*, 1s.

Much ado about Nothing: To which is added, All is well that ends well. By the Ghoſt of Shakeſpear. By *Stephen Hall*, 1s.

Truth, the whole Truth, and nothing but the Truth. So help me God. *S. Hall*, 1s.

Secret Reaſons why the intended Invaſion of England was projected but not accompliſhed; tranſlated from the original French. *A. Simpſon*, 1s.

A Parallel, in the Manner of Plutarch, between the Caſe of the late Honourable Admiral

Admiral Byng, and that of the Right Hon. Lord George Sackville, 1s.

The Lamentations of the People of France, found under the King's Cover at Verſailles. *Rivington* and *Fletcher*, 6d.

The Black Book; or a compleat Key to the late Battle at Minden, 1s.

Important Conſiderations on the preſent Situation of Affairs. *Medley*, 4d.

A Reply to a Poem, entitled, An Anſwer to a Letter to a late noble Commander of the Britiſh Forces.

An accurate and authentic Journal of the Siege of Quebec, *Robinſon*, 1s.

A paraphraſtical Expoſition of the 15th Chapter of the Firſt Epiſtle to the Corinthians, by W. Greenwood, D. D.

Conſiderations on the Importance of Canada, and the Bay and River of St. Lawrence, and of the American Fiſheries dependent on the iſland of Cape Breton, addreſſed to the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, *W. Owen*, 6d.

The Double Diſappointment; a Farce, as it is acted at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, by the late Moſes Mendez, *J. Noble*, 1s.

The Proceedings of a Court Martial appointed to enquire into the Conduct of a certain Officer, together with their remarkable Sentence, inſcribed to the Preſident of the ſaid Court. *Seymour*, 1s.

Single Sermons.

The Miniſtry of Reconciliation; in a Sermon preached at All-Saints in Northampton, by James Hervey, A. M. *Rivington* and *Fletcher*, 6d.

Ditto, for promoting Proteſtant Workingſchools in Ireland. By Philip Fletcher, Dean of Kildare. *Dod*, 6d.

The quiet and eaſy Paſſage of Chriſt's purchaſed People, through Death to Glory. By J. Gill, D. D. *Keith*, 6d.

Methodiſm examined and expoſed; or the Clergies Duty of guarding their Flock. By the Reverend Mr. Downs. *Rivington*, 1s. 6d.

On the glorious Victory of Auguſt 1, 1759. By the Rev. Mr. Radcliff, of Boſton, Lincolnſhire. Dedicated (by the Editor) to L—— G—— S——, 8vo. 6d. *Griffiths.*

Poetry.

The Roaſt Beef of Old England. A Cantata. *Withy*, 6d.

Account of Foreign Books.

Fabularum Æſopiarum Libri quinque. Auctore Franciſco Joſepho Deſbillons, é Soc. Jeſu.

Ejuſdem Fabularum Libri quinque alteri nunc primum editi. 12mo. *Paris.*

Hiſtoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences & Belles Lettres, 4to. *Berlin.*

Bigarrures Philoſophiques. 2 tom. 12mo. *Amſterdam.*

Memorias das principaes Providencias, que ſe derao no Terremoto que padeceo Liſboa, no Anno 1755. Fol. *Liſbon.*

La Science des Poſtes Militaires, ou traité des Fortifications de Campagne, á l'uſage des Officiers particuliers d'Infanterie, qui ſont détaché á la Guerre. Dans lequel on a compris la Maniere de les Defendre & de les Aattequer. Par M. *Le Cointe*, 12mo. *Paris.*

Le Partiſan; ou l'Art de faire la Petite-Guerre avec ſuccés, ſelon le Génie de nos Jours. Detaillé ſur des Plans propres á faciliter l'Intelligence des Diſpoſitions & de tous les Mouvemens neceſſaires aux Troupes Legéres. Pour réuſſir dans leurs Marches, leurs Embuſcades leurs Attaques, & leurs Retraites, &c. Par M. *De Jeney. A la Haye*, 1759. 12mo.

De recondita Febrium intermittentium tum remittentium Natura, & de earum Curationis variis Experimentis & Obſervationibus illuſtrata, 8vo. *Paris.*

Oratio de origine Lucis fiſtens novam theoriam Colorum, in publico conventu Academiæ Scientiarum imperialis Petropolitanæ habita, 8vo. *Peterſburg.*

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *NOVEMBER*, 1759.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 242, *anſwered by Mr.* Thomas Walker, *of* Bank Top Caſtle.

$$\begin{array}{rl} \overline{27 \times 11} - \overline{27 - 23} = & 293 \\ 27 \times 23 = & 621 \\ 621 \times 17 = & 10557 \\ 10557 \times \frac{13 + 11}{4} = & 63342 \end{array}$$

Then $293 + 621 + 10557 + 63342 = 74813$, the Number required.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. G. Redaway, *Mr.* J. Orrell, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Metcalfe, *Mr.* Jonathan Teal, *Mr.* J. Wooſe, *Mr.* J. Scott, *Mr.* J. Mountfort, *Mr.* T. B. *at Mr.* Allen's *School*, *Mr.* R. Parr, *of* Harpſwell *School*, *Mr.* G. Brown, *Mr.* W. Chapman, *and by* F. J. B. *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 243, *anſwered by Mr.* C. Green.

PUT $x =$ Breadth of the Walk, and $3x =$ Diameter of the Fountain, $a = 50$, $b = 30$, $c = ,7854$. Then will $9cxx =$ Area of the Fountain; $2ac x + 2bcx - 4cxx =$ Area of the Walk, $abc =$ Area of the whole Garden; and (*per* Queſt.) we have $gcxx - 2acx - 2bcx - 4cxx = \frac{abc}{3}$, from which $x = 2,8679 =$ Breadth of the Walk, and $3x = 8,6037 =$ Diameter of the Fountain.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Boſworth, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *Mr.* R. Parr, *Mr* J. Scot, *Mr.* W. Chapman, *Mr.* Jon. Teal, *and Mr.* J. Wooſe.

The above Gentlemen gave Anſwers agreeable to the Propoſer Mr. Reeves; *ſeveral others we have received, but as they are very different, have not inſerted them.*

Queſtion 244, *anſwered by Mr.* Roſe, *at* Pluckley *in* Kent.

LET $x =$ the greater Diameter.
$y =$ the leſſer ditto.
$a = ,7854$.

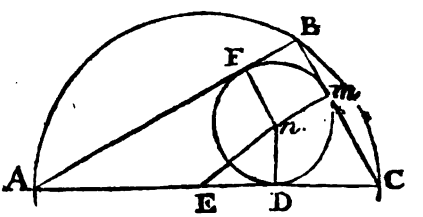
Then put $z = x^2 + y^2 + xy$, and we have $a2 =$ the Triple of a mean Diameter. But $d = 3948$ Inches the Content, and $b = \frac{12}{3} = 4$, and it is $z \, a \, b = d$. Therefore $z. a. = \frac{d}{b}$. Hence we have $z = 12656,82447$. Let $m = 5$ $n = 3$ and put $p = m^2 + n^2 + m. n.$ and we have $p : m^2 :: z : \frac{m^2 z}{p} = x^2$. Therefore $x = \sqrt{\frac{m^2 z}{p}} = 25,3212$

the greater Diameter. Moreover, $p : a^2 :: a : \frac{a^2 a}{p} = y^2$. Therefore $y = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 a}{p}}$ = 15,1924 the leſſer Diameter. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Boſworth, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *Mr.* J. Mountfort, *Mr.* W. Chapman, *Mr.* T. Walker, *Mr.* J. Teal, *Mr.* J. Woofe, *Mr.* J. Storer, *Mr.* T. Hanſon, *Mr.* J. Storer, *Mr.* C. Green, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Love, *Mr.* J. Metcalf, *Mr.* G. Redaway, *Mr.* R. Parr, *Mr.* G. Brown, *and Mr.* J. Hammond, *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 245, *anſwer'd by Mr.* Robert Parr, *of* Harpſwell *School.*

PUT $x = AF = AD$, $a = ED = 40$, $c = Fa = 30$, $x - a = AE$, $2x - 2a = AC$, $x - 2a = DC = c$, $x - 2a + c = BC = x - p$, $x + c = AB$, then *per* 47 *Euclid* I. $\overline{x+c}^2 + \overline{x-p}^2 = 4 \times \overline{x-a}^2$. Hence $x = 128,3$, and the Side $AB = 158,3$, $BC = 78,3$, $CA = 176,6$, as required.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Teal, *Mr.* J. Woofe, *Mr.* T. Hanſon, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *Mr.* W. Chapman, *Mr.* J. Storer, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Metcalfe, *Mr.* G. Brown, *Mr.* T. B. *at* Spalding *School, and by Mr.* T. Boſworth, *the Propoſer.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 256.

By Mr. R. Etherington.

A Gentleman by Will bequeathed 420*l.* Sterling, to be divided amongſt the Poor of the Pariſh; and when the Poor was numbered, there was juſt as many as the Number of Pounds was capable of Diviſions in whole Numbers without Fractions. I demand the Number of Poor, and each Perſon's Part of the Money?

Queſtion 257.

By Mr. J. Woofe.

GIVEN the Abſciſs of a Parabola = 40, and Semiordinate = 50; it is required to determine the greateſt Cylinder that can be inſcribed in the Solid formed by the Revolution of the ſaid Curve about a Tangent to its Vertex?

Queſtion 258.

By Mr. John Storer.

IN a right-angled Triangle, the Centers of whoſe circumſcribing, and inſcribed Circles, fall both on a right Line drawn from the right Angle, diſtant from each other 10 Feet. *Query* the Area of the Triangle, without the Application of Algebra.

Queſtion 259.

By Mr. T. Smith.

THERE is a Ciſtern, whoſe Dimenſions are as follows; its Top and Bottom are both elliptical; the Tranſverſe at Top is 77 Inches, and the Conjugate 37.5 Inches; the Tranſverſe at the Bottom is 74.25, and the Conjugate 34.5 Inches, and the Length of the Stave 27 Inches. The true Contents of this Ciſtern in Ale Gallons is required?

Errata. *By Advice from Mr.* John Maſon, *in the Occultation of* Venus *by the Moon, inſtead of* December 13, *read* December 15, *Magazine for* September, p. 204; *and* p. 202, *inſtead of* Brett's *Tables, read* Brent's *Tables.*

Alſo

As Question 235 *is of principal Concernment, and Mr.* Metcalfe *inſiſts upon his Numbers for the Longitude being right, and having had no Obſervations from* Hindoniensis *concerning ſo material a Difference in their Numbers, we thought it proper to ſubjoin what Mr.* Metcalfe *has to ſay on that Subject.*

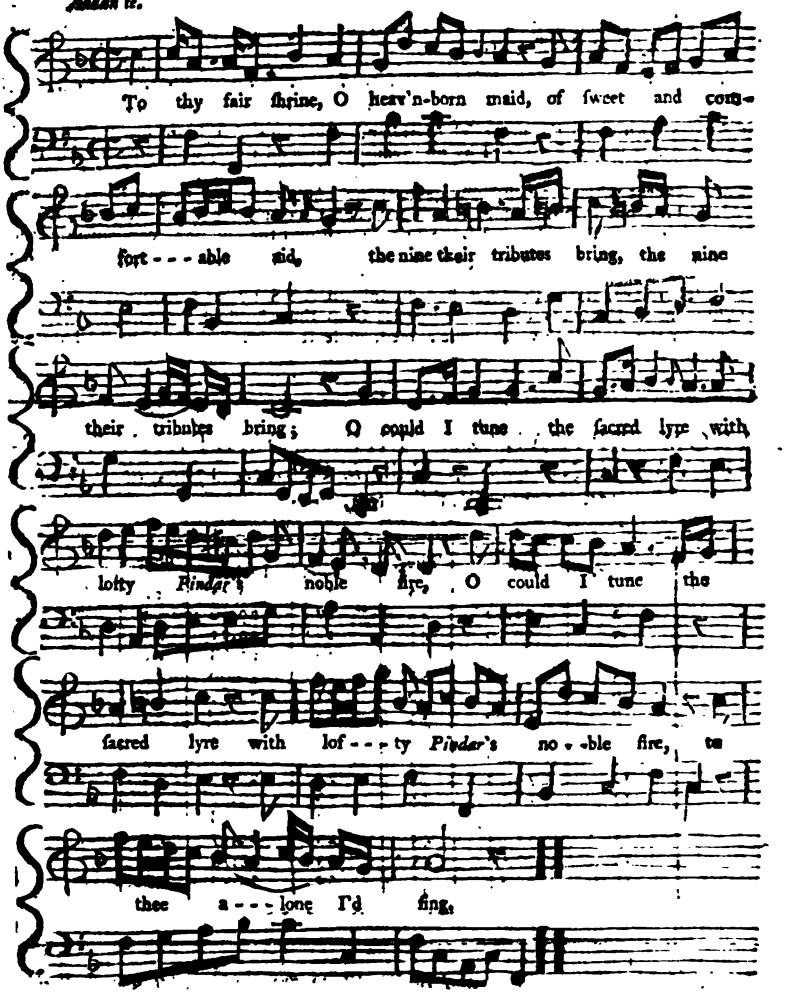
"Mr. *Hindoniensis* ſays, that, the central Shade makes its neareſt Approach to the North Pole when the Meridian (A P) paſſing through the Penumbra's Center, falls at right Angles with (S P) the univerſal Meridian. But, how A P S in his Scheme can be a right Angle in this Eclipſe, I by no Means underſtand; for, according to my Idea of the geometrical Conſtruction of ſolar Eclipſes, this Angle is mutable, and never a right one, except when the Eclipſe happens at the Equinoxes, and in the Nodes of the Moon's Orbit; but in this Eclipſe, the Moon is 7° : 20′ : 4″ paſt the aſcending Node, and the Sun 4° : 49′ : 20″ D. and L. 12° : 10′ : 44″ paſt the Equinox, conſequently the Angle A P S is acute, and contains only 81° : 17′ : —″, to which adding the Angle for the Diſtance of Time from Noon, it gives 85° : 48′ : 15″ for the Longitude, the ſame as before. Therefore, if the Propoſer had diminiſhed A P S by an Angle proportional to the compounded Diſtances of the Luminaries from the aforeſaid Points, I ſuppoſe our Numbers for the Longitude would have agreed, at leaſt as near, as thoſe for the Latitude and Time.

BAROMETRICAL *and* THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS *made at* Hull, *in* October, 1759, *at* 7 *o'Clock in the Mornings, by Mr.* Waddington.

1759 *October.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.	1759 *October.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.
1	29,95	49	16	29,53	51
2	30,00	44	17	29,40	50
3	30,00	44	18	28,51	47
4	29,90	50	19	29,68	43
5	29,98	50	20	30,00	37
6	29,95	50	21	29,80	41
7	30,00	54	22	29,80	47
8	29,98	55	23	30,02	49
9	29,86	55	24	29,88	50
10	29,75	55	25	29,50	47
11	28,90	54	26	29,56	48
12	28,95	45	27	29,58	48
13	28,95	45	28	29,57	43
14	29,00	43	29	29,75	44
15	29,54	41	30	30,00	47
			31	30,20	43

N. B. *As* Huntingdonſhire *and* Bedfordſhire *are the Counties we ſhall next enter upon the Natural Hiſtory of, we ſhall be obliged to any of our Correſpondents for any Anecdotes relating to them.*

A SONG. Set by Mr. Moze.

Andante.

To thy fair ſhrine, O heav'n-born maid, of ſweet and com-
fort - - - able aid, the nine their tributes bring, the nine
their tributes bring; O could I tune the ſacred lyre with
lofty *Pindar's* noble fire, O could I tune the
ſacred lyre with lof - - - ty *Pindar's* no - ble fire, to
thee a - - - lone I'd ſing.

All hail, thou great, ſupreme eſſence,
From climes aetherial, ſurely thence
Thy firſt origin ſprung;
And now thy ſpotleſs beauty reigns,
In lowly vales, 'midſt humble ſwains,
And nature's rural throng.

What's all the pomp, the wealth of kings,
Or all the riches *India* brings,
If they remain oppreſs'd?
The courtier will his ſtate deplore,
The peaſant too can do no more,
Without thy balmy reſt.

While ſtealing time, with envious pace,
Revolving keeps his conſtant race,
We taſte of joys, or grief;
Amidſt diſſenſions, noiſe, and ſtrife,
That oft attend this fading life,
Thee, feeling, brings relief.

Bewilder'd man, unthinking fool!
To ſwerve from virtue's charming rule,
To heap the glitt'ring pelf:
The miſer views his mouldy ſtore,
But diſcontented tells it o'er,
And, dying, leaves his wealth.

All-gracious maid, attend my bed,
And thy ſoft pinions nightly ſpread,
Thy bleſſings may I have;
O guide me with thy golden beams,
No great affluence, wide extreams,
Will I luxuriant crave.

W. G—gg.

ODE *for His* MAJESTY'S *Birth-day*, Nov. 10, 1759.

Written by *William Whitehead*, Eſq; Poet Laureat, and ſet to Muſic by Dr. *Boyce*, Maſter of the King's Band of Muſicians.

The Vocal Parts by Meſſ. *Beard*, *Savage*, *Baildon*, *Cox*, *Waſs*, *Barrow*, *Vandernan*, *Coſter*, *Hudſon*, *Warren*, and the Children belonging to the Chapel Royal.

The Inſtrumental by Dr. *Nares*, his Majeſty's Band, *&c.*

Strophe.

BEgin the ſong.—Ye ſubject quires,
The bard whom liberty inſpires,
Wakes into willing voice th' accordant lays;—
Say, ſhall we trace the hero's flame
From the firſt ſoft'ring gale of fame
Which bade the expanding boſom pant for praiſe?
Or hail the ſtar whoſe orient beam
Shed influence on his natal hour,
What time the nymphs of *Leyna*'s ſtream,
Emerging from their wat'ry bower,
Sung their ſoft carols thro' each oſier ſhade,
And for the pregnant fair invok'd *Lucina*'s aid?

Antiſtrophe.

No. Haſte to *Scheld*'s admiring wave,
Diſtinguiſh'd amidſt thouſands brave,
Where the young warrior flaſh'd his eager ſword:
While *Albion*'s troops with rapture view'd
The ranks confus'd, the *Gaul* ſubdu'd,
And hail'd, prophetic hail'd, their future lord.
Waiting the chief's maturer nod
On his plum'd helmet victory ſate,
While ſuppliant nations round him bow'd,
And *Auſtria* trembled for her fate,
'Till, at his bidding, ſlaughter ſwell'd the *Mayne*,
And half her blooming ſons proud *Gallia* wept in vain.

Epode.

But what are wreaths in battle won?
And what the tribute of amaze
Which man too oft, miſtaking, pays
To the vain idol ſhrine of falſe renown?
The nobleſt wreaths a monarch wears
Are thoſe his virtuous rule demands,
Unſtain'd by widows' or by orphans' tears,
And woven by his ſubjects' hands.
Comets may riſe, and wonder mark their way
Above the bonds of nature's ſober laws,
But 'tis th' all-chearing lamp of day,
The permanent, th' unerring cauſe,
By whom th' enliv'n'd world its Courſe maintains,
By whom all nature ſmiles, and beauteous order reigns.

An ODE *on his Majeſty's* Birth-Day.

I.

EACH *Britiſh* muſe with tuneful lay,
Thrice welcome that auſpicious day
Which to great GEORGE gave birth;
Let *Britons* all reſound his fame
With ſongs in honour of his name,
And crown the day with mirth.

II.

Britons all now rejoice,
Sing with one heart and voice,
While muſic ſweetly ſound,
To celebrate great GEORGE's name,
Let all the world reſound his fame,
And echos fly around.

III.

Let *Gallic* foes their *bears* compile,
And threaten to invade our iſle,
Which is with Bleſſings crown'd;
Let GEORGE's name for ever ſhine
Thro' his auguſt illuſtrious line,
And all his foes confound.

IV.

Smile, *Britannia*, ſmile,
Thro' all thy *Britiſh* iſle,
Where plenty flows around;
Let it for e'er remain,
While we our laws maintain,
Where warlike trumpets ſound.

Thorney Abbey,
Nov. 10, 1759. *Anonymus.*

On ARCHITECTURE.

——— *Domus antra fuerat.*
OVID.

SAY, muſe, whence yon exalted ſtructures riſe
With tow'ring pride, and emulate the ſkies?

Whence could such strength with elegance combine,
And graceful order crown the vast design?
When from primæval *chaos* rose the earth,
And antient *Saturn* gave mankind a birth:
Man dwelt contented in the sylvan shade,
And on the earth his weary limbs were laid.
As yet no winter froze the dreary plain;
No clouds yet pour'd their deluges of rain:
But driving *Saturn* from his empire, *Jove*,
Affum'd his throne, and rul'd the realms above.
Then rattling thunders taught mankind to fear,
And snows, and hail deform'd the wintry year.
Then first mankind the friendly shelter sought,
Chance to the rocky cave their footsteps brought.
Soon, form'd of turf, the rustic hut they raise,
Where dwelt illustrious chiefs in antient days.
Then unadorn'd their humble dwelling stood,
Of stone unpolish'd, or of knotty wood.
Rude was the work: no skillful artist's hand
The rising structure's just dimensions plann'd,
Nor yet, by sculpture's graceful art, 'twas known
To shape the clay, or form the rugged stone.
Skill, by degrees did constant toil produce,
And arts grew perfect by continued use.
More pleasing structures now began to rise,
And charm the amaz'd spectator's wond'ring eyes.
Now the fair front did polish'd marble grace,
And columns rear'd their yet imperfect base.
Where once did clay the sordid hut compose;
At length the well-constructed palace rose.

Lydias.

An EPITHALAMIUM *on the Marriage of* Philander *and* Daphne.

NOW had *Aurora* fair, with ruddy arms,
Usher'd the splendid bridegroom of the day;
Nature, refresh'd, expanded all her charms,
Enliv'ned by the warmth his beams display.
Now the long western shadow short'ning fast,
And mounting larks their warbling matins sing,
When *Phillis* and her faithful *Damon* haste
To tend the flock, or breathe the genial spring.
The harmless flock are told, in bleating health,
No gems are priz'd equal to fleecy wealth.

There stands an oak, whose aged limbs sustain'd,
Thro' circling years the tribute of the *May*,
Nor light'nings blast, nor *Boreas'* bluft'ring wind,
Wither'd the boughs, or tore the root away.
It's trunk surrounded by the rustic seat
That former shepherds voluntary raise,
When all retir'd to shun meridian heat
Of *Sol*, and lavish notes to beauty's praises
The *willing couple* came, and resting there,
Damon his *Phillis'* mighty thought would hear.

Phillis.

—Yes, *Damon*, scarce your constant kiss
Had left the trembling lip, and both reclin'd,
Reason relax'd the empire of the mind,
And *fancy* dealt her varied bliss.

My eyes receiv'd a brighter day
Of golden fields, high hills, and blossom'd groves,
To clearer font the lowing cattle move,
And sweeter notes surround the spray.

A comely youth, whose snowy wings
Came mantling down his soft and whiter breast,
With bow and arrow all around he trac'd,
Or frolic in the air he springs.

Another form attracts the sight,
Sweet marjoram, and sweeter roses join'd,
His polish'd, thro' maturer temples bind,
With blushing veil, and torch alight.

Him *Hymen* poesy declares,
And that the name of eyeless *Cupid* takes,
In pleasing words to each the other speaks,
The sounds harmonious struck my ears.

Hymen.

Why, fairest brother, thus you fly
My friendship still beneath the sky,
That scarce my vot'ries pleasure feel,
Or drawn in nuptials worldly ill?
Why, when the choral sonnet's o'er
Your smiles deceive and are no more?

Cupid.

Hymen, you wisely ask indeed!
Celestial pow'rs at first decreed,
We mutually should wear the crown,
That brings eternal transport down;
But riches soon your justice turn'd,
And I for fickle vengeance burn'd,
You marry them, neglecting love,
While I unlicens'd passions prove.

Hymen.

Since then, by sad experience found,
Thro' discord we each other wound,
Peaceful from hence, let ev'ry pair
Alike our greatest blessings share.

Cupid.

Your terms I willingly approve,
And marriage hence shall mingle love.

Thus

Thus ſaid, a god-like form was inſtant ſeen,
Whom ſolemn majeſty and order grace;
This hand led on a youth, with brow ſerene,
And that ſuſtains a maid, with beauteous face,
Hymen and *Cupid* ſoon obeiſance yield,
And liſt'ned to the mandates ſhe reveal'd.

Britannia.

Ye gods, from your agreement concord ſpring;
While I the firſt example hither bring.
This bluſhing daughter of my ſouthern ſeat
Implores your favour for the bliſs complete.
Whether ſoft infancy collected flow'rs,
Or needle's riper taſk employ'd her hours,
In rural innocence the houſewife's art
Seiz'd all the emulation of her heart:
No courtly, vicious faſhion kills the time,
But virtue's dictates regulate her prime.
This youth, when tender years his pow'rs confind,
To great *Matheſis* bent the pliant mind,
Or from idea mark'd on ev'ry coaſt,
The pencill'd ſhip, in paper tempeſt toſt,
But in maturity now realis'd;
Experience gives the pleaſure *fancy* priz'd,
Him late I ſaw, when doubtful battle rag'd,
When my brave offspring *Gallia*'s pride engag'd,
Dauntleſs of death the glorious laurel won,
And beauty, ſee, rewards my fav'rite ſon.

Phillis.

Britannia thus ending, the *youth* and the *maid*
By *Cupid* and *Hymen* united are bleſt;
The ſcene ſo delightful with tranſport ſurvey'd,
And in extaſy ſtarting, I wak'd from my reſt.
But ſee! from the village *Alcendar* appear,
Delight in his countenance ſmiles;
A meſſage of pleaſure but liſten to hear,
His language no art e'er beguiles.

Alcendar.

Yon *ſhepherd* and *ſhepherdeſs*, quickly advance,
To ring the loud bells and to lead up the dance.
Philander this morning his *Daphne* demands,
As *love* join'd their hearts, ſo the *prieſt* join'd their hands.
The youths of both ſexes aſſembled, but wait,
Your arrival to deem their gay pleaſure complete.

An ÆNIGMA.

ÆNigmatiſt, my wondrous name declare,
I'm neither fire nor water, earth nor air;
Soon after man's creation I'd my birth,
And ſhall exiſt as long as man's on earth;
Within a moment's ſpace (ſo great's my pow'r)
I build a city! citadel, or tow'r!
I cauſe the fiſh to quit the wat'ry main,
And graze with herds upon the verdant plain!
Can make the lucid moon neglect her race,
And nimbly friſk about from place to place!
I promontories raiſe, and they appear
High above head, like caſtles in the air!
Sometimes with muſic gratify your ear,
At other times I terrify or ſcare;
Perhaps with hidious peals of thunder make
The ſpacious round of the creation ſhake!
Sometimes I'm mild, and then what ſcenes ariſe,
Preſs on the ſoul, and charm the wond'ring eyes?
Such gay moment'ry landſkips greet the ſight,
As overwhelm the ſpirits with delight!
When that immenſe, amazing orb of day
Declines i'th' *Weſt*, and gently falls away,
Then comes grim night, when I my feats perform,
Which are deſtroy'd before th' approach of morn.
Peruſe the *Riddle*, and I make no doubt,
By what I've ſaid, you'll eaſ'ly find me out.

Wrangle,
Oct. 16, 1759. *Geo. Langley.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *NOVEMBER*, 1759.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Abſtract of a Letter from the Hon. Brigadier General Townſhend to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated, Camp before Quebec, Sept. 20, 1759.

SIR,

I Have the Honour to acquaint you with the Succeſs of his Majeſty's Arms, on the 13th Inſt. in an Action with the French, on the Heights to the Weſtward of this Town.

"It being determined to carry the Operations above the Town, the Poſts at Point Levi, and l'Iſle d'Orleans being ſecured, the General marched, with the Remainder of

of the Force, from Point Levi, the 5th and 6th, and embarked them in Tranſports, which had paſſed the Town for that Purpoſe. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th, a Movement of the Ships was made up, by Admiral Holmes, in order to amuſe the Enemy now poſted along the North Shore; but the Tranſports being extremely crowded, and the Weather very bad, the General thought proper to canton Half his Troops on the South Shore; where they were refreſhed, and reimbarked upon the 12th at One in the Morning. The Light Infantry, commanded by Colonel Howe, the Regiments of Bragg, Kennedy, Laſcelles, and Anſtruther, with a Detachment of Highlanders, and the American Grenadiers, the whole being under the Command of Brigadiers Monckton and Murray, were put into the flat-bottomed Boats, and after ſome Movement of the Ships, made by Admiral Holmes, to draw the Attention of the Enemy above, the Boats fell down with the Tide, and landed on the North Shore, within a League of Cape Diamond, an Hour before Day-break: The Rapidity of the Tide of Ebb carried them a little below the intended Place of Attack, which obliged the Light Infantry to ſcramble up a woody Precipice, in order to ſecure the landing the Troops by diſlodging a Captain's Poſt, which defended the ſmall intrenched Path the Troops were to aſcend. After a little firing the Light Infantry gained the Top of the Precipice, and diſperſed the Captain's Poſt; by which means, the Troops, with a very little Loſs from a few Canadians and Indians in the Wood, got up, and were immediately formed. The Boats, as they emptied, were ſent back for the ſecond Embarkation, which was immediately made. Brigadier Murray, who had been detached with Anſtruther's Battalion to attack the four-gun Battery upon the Left, was recalled by the General, who now ſaw the French Army croſſing the River St. Charles. General Wolfe thereupon begun to form his Line, having his Right covered by the Louisbourg Grenadiers; on the Right of theſe again he afterwards brought Otway's; to the left of the Grenadiers were Bragg's, Kennedy's, Laſcelles's, Highlanders, and Anſtruther's; the Right of this Body was commanded by Brigadier Monckton, and the Left by Brigadier Murray; his Rear and Left were protected by Col. Howe's Light Infantry, who was returned from the four-gun Battery before-mentioned, which was ſoon abandoned to him. General Montcalm having collected the whole of his Force from the Beauport Side, and advancing, ſhewed his Intention to flank our Left, where I was immediately ordered with General Amherſt's Battalions, which I formed *en Potence*. My Numbers were ſoon after increaſed by the Arrival of the two Battalions of Royal Americans; and Webb's was drawn up by the General, as a Reſerve, in eight Subdiviſions with large Intervals. The Enemy lined the Buſhes in their Front with 1500 Indians and Canadians, and I dare ſay had placed moſt of their beſt Markſmen there, who kept up a very galling, though irregular Fire upon our whole Line, who bore it with the greateſt Patience, and good Order, reſerving their Fire for the main Body, now advancing. This Fire of the Enemy was however checked by our Poſts in our Front, which protected the forming our own Line. The Right of the Enemy was compoſed of half of the Troops of the Colony, the Battalions of La Sarre, Languedoc, and the Remainder of their Canadians and Indians. Their Center was a Column, and formed by the Battalions of Bearn and Guienne. Their Left was compoſed of the Remainder of the Troops of the Colony, and the Battalion of Royal Rouſſillon. This was, as near as I can gueſs, their Line of Battle. They brought up two Pieces of ſmall Artillery againſt us, and we had been able to bring up but one Gun, which being admirably well ſerved, galled their Column exceedingly. My Attention to the Left will not permit me to be very exact with regard to every Circumſtance which paſſed in the Center, much leſs to the Right; but it is moſt certain, that the Enemy formed in good Order, and that their Attack was very briſk and animated on that Side. Our Troops reſerved their Fire, till within forty Yards, which was for well continued, that the Enemy every where gave Way. It was then our General fell at the Head of Bragg's, and the Louiſbourg Grenadiers, advancing with their Bayonets: About the ſame Time Brig. Gen. Monckton received his Wound at the Head of Laſcelles's. In the front of the oppoſite Battalions fell alſo M. Montcalm; and his ſecond in Command is ſince dead of his Wounds on board our Fleet. Part of the Enemy made a ſecond faint Attack: Part took to ſome thick copſe Wood, and ſeemed to make a Stand. It was at this Moment, that each Corps ſeemed in a Manner to exert itſelf, with a View to its own peculiar Character. The Grenadiers, Bragg's, and Laſcelles's, preſſed on with their Bayonets. Brigadier Murray, advancing with the Troops under his Command briſkly, completed the Route on this Side; when the Highlanders, ſupported by Anſtruther's, took

took to their broad Swords, and drove Part into the Town, Part to the Works at their Bridge on the River St. Charles, and completed the Victory. * * * * * *

G. TOWNSHEND.

See our laſt, Page 235.

* * *The Articles of Capitulation, &c. we are obliged to omit for want of Room.*

Liſbon, Oct. 2. One hundred and eighty ſeven Jeſuits have been ſhipped from hence, in order to be confined for Life in the Fortreſs of Marzagam in the Iſland of Tercera; the reſt of thoſe Fathers, except three, who it is thought will be publickly executed, are to be ſhut up in the Priſon of Azeytada. In ſhort, there are but eight old ſuperannuated Jeſuits, with the Lay Brethren and Novices left in the whole City, who are either to quit the Habit, or remain Priſoners the reſt of their Days.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Hague, Oct. 30. By Letters from Prince Ferdinand's Head-quarters, it appears, that the Army, under his ſerene Highneſs's Command, was, on the 25th Inſtant, ſtill encamped at Kroſdorff, was well ſupplied with Proviſions, and for the Seaſon of the Year, remarkably healthy. The French ſtill keep their Poſition about Suſſen, Dorſenhoſen, and Wetzlar. On Sunday the 21ſt paſt, M. de Contades detached from his Army ſix Battalions and two Regiments of Cavalry, to reinforce the Corps of M. d' Armentieres. On the 23d Col. Luckner attacked a ſtrong Poſt which the French had at Niederbrechen, to cover their Convoys of Forage, and entirely defeated them, killing a Lieutenant-Coloneſ, Major, two Captains, and between 40 and 50 inferior Officers and private Men, and taking an Officer and 71 Men Priſoners, together with 99 Horſes, and 112 Waggons loaded with Forage.

Letters of the 23d paſt, from Prince Henry's Head Quarters at Torgau, mention, that his Royal Highneſs had marched to that Place on the 16th paſt, finding it neceſſary to quit his ſtrong Camp at Strehla, on Account of General Rebentiſh's retiring from Schuldau, by which means the Auſtrians had gained his Flank, and might attempt to cut off his Communication with Torgau: General Rebentiſh could not be ſupported in his Poſt, without weakening too much the main Body. His Royal Highneſs's preſent Camp is ſtrong and well placed, the Left extending itſelf to the aforeſaid Town, with a large Moraſs before Part of it, the Flank covered by the River Elbe, as the Right is by a Wood, at two Engliſh Miles diſtance from the Town. Marſhal Daun's Camp is at Belgern, and he has puſhed a conſiderable Body by his Left in order to get between Prince Henry and Leipſick.

By the laſt Accounts from the King of Pruſſia, he was on the 20th at Sophienthal: And the Ruſſians and Auſtrians remained in their ſtrong Camp on the Heighths between Mechau and Gros Oſten, with the Bartſch, a ſmall River, in their Front. His Pruſſian Majeſty had detached General Venner towards Coſel; upon whoſe Approach, the Auſtrians raiſed the Blockade, and retired to Ratibor, being followed cloſely by General Venner.

Camp at Corſdorff, Oct. 17. The King of Great Britain having conſtituted the Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby, and Stephen Martin Leak, Eſq; Garter Principal King of Arms, Plenipotentiaries for inveſting his Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, with the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Mr. Leake arrived at the Camp, with the Habit and Enſigns, on Monday the 15th. The next Day the Plenipotentiaries had their firſt Audience of his Serene Highneſs, at the Head-Quarters, and preſented their Credentials and the Book of Statutes, and his Serene Highneſs having agreed to accept the Election with the uſual Reſervations, the Plenipotentiaries immediately inveſted him with the Garter, Riband, and George, Garter pronouncing the uſual Admonitions in Latin. The next Day was appointed for the public Inveſtiture, and, for that purpoſe, a large Tent was prepared on a Hill, in full View of the French Camp, and another leſſer Tent at a little Diſtance from the great one, for his Highneſs to receive the firſt Part of the Inveſtiture: To this Tent the Prince came about Twelve o'Clock, eſcorted by a large Detachment of the Horſe-Guards Blue, who were afterwards drawn up on either Side upon the Slope of the Hill before the Tent, others doing Duty on Foot. His Serene Highneſs was received by the Plenipotentiaries in the leſſer Tent, where the Habit and Enſigns had been previouſly laid on a Table, and he was immediately inveſted with the Surcoat and Sword.

Prince Henry of Pruſſia's Head Quarters at Torgau, Nov. 4. On the 24th paſt, General Rebentiſh was detached by Prince Henry to Duben, a ſmall Town upon the Mulda, as well in order to obſerve the Motions of the Enemy from Eulenburg towards Leipſick, as to watch the Rear of our Camp in caſe the Enemy ſhould attempt to get behind, and cut off our Communication with Wittenberg. Intelligence was received in the Afternoon of the 25th, that the Auſtrians had puſhed a ſtrong Par-

ty through the Woods behind our Right, and got Poſſeſſion of Vogleſang, ſome other Villages, and the ſmall Town of Dommitſch, by which means our Camp was entirely ſurrounded, having the Elbe on the Left, and the Auſtrians Poſts on the other three Sides at Belgern, Schuldau, Rochwitz, and Dommitſch, at which laſt Place Duc D'Aremberg commanded a Body of about 16000 Men. His Royal Highneſs thereupon ordered General Fincke's Corps, which was in the Rear of our Camp, to march towards Vogleſang, from whence the Auſtrians were drove after a ſmart Cannonade of ſeveral Hours, and ſome firing of Small Arms; and General Finck was left in that Poſt. On the 26th, his Royal Highneſs (who found it impracticable to diſlodge the Enemy from Dommitſch without great Loſs of Men) detached, in the Evening, General Wunſch with ſix Battalions and ſome Cavalry a-croſs the Elbe to Wittenberg, where he was to be joined by General Rebentiſh's Corps, which had retired to that Place from Duben upon the Approach of the Auſtrians.

Naples, Oct. 16. "When his Catholic Majeſty declared Prince Ferdinand King of the Two Sicilies, on putting on the Sword, ſaid, Lewis King of France made a Preſent of this Sword to Philip V. your Grandfather and my Father. He gave it to me, and I now preſent it to you, that you may employ it in Defence of your Subjects and Religion." The Monarch afterwards embraced the young King, and exhorted him to love God, Juſtice, and the People, &c.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Torbay, Nov. 9.

THIS Day Sir Edward Hawke, Sir Charles Hardy, and Admiral Geary, came to an Anchor at Torbay, having been driven off their Station off Breſt, by Streſs of Weather.

Portſmouth, Nov. 14. Rear Admiral Rodney ſailed for St. Helens, going to his Station off Havre-de-grace.

Arrived, Admirals Durell and Holmes, with nine Ships, beſides Bombs, Fireſhips, &c. from Quebec.

Plymouth, Nov. 16. Yeſterday Morning paſſed by Admiral Hawke with his Squadron for the Bay.

Nov. 20. General George Townſend landed here from Quebec.

LONDON.

October 24.

WE have received certain Advice, that Monſieur Thurot with his Squadron is ſailed from Dunkirk Northward, his Squadron conſiſts of one Ship of 36, two of 32, and two of 18 Guns, with two Cutters.

Nov. 1. The Committee met at Guildhall to receive Plans for building the Bridge at Blackfriars.

Addreſſes on the taking of Quebec have been preſented to his Majeſty from the Cities of Briſtol, Exeter, Lincoln, and Liverpool, Cambridge Univerſity, Norwich, Bath, the Presbytery of Edinburgh, &c. &c. and were moſt graciouſly received.

3. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to ſend Orders to the Board of Works to prepare the Plan and Eſtimate of a Monument to be erected in Weſtminſter-Abbey, to the Memory of General Wolfe, at his Majeſty's own private Expence.

10. This Day his Majeſty came in good Health (God be praiſed) from Kenſington to St. James's Palace, amidſt the Acclamations of great Numbers of People.

Weſtminſter, Nov. 13. This Day, the Lords being met, a Meſſage was ſent to the Hon. Houſe of Commons by Sir Henry Bellenden, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, deſiring their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers; the Commons being come thither accordingly, the following Speech of the Lords Commiſſioners, appointed by his Majeſty, for holding this Parliament, was delivered by the Lord Keeper to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In purſuance to the Authority given to us, by his Majeſty's Commiſſion, under the Great Seal, amongſt other Things, to declare the Cauſe of his holding this Parliament, his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct us to aſſure you, that he eſteems

esteems himself particularly happy, in being able to call you together, in a Situation of Affairs, so glorious and advantageous to his Crown and Kingdoms.

His Majesty sees, and devoutly adores, the Hand of Providence, in the many signal Successes, both by Sea and Land, with which his Arms have been blessed, in the Course of the last Summer; and, at the same Time, his Majesty reflects, with much Satisfaction, on the Confidence, which you placed in him, by making such ample Provisions, and intrusting him with such extensive Powers for carrying on a War, which the Defence of our valuable Rights, and Possessions, and the Preservation of the Navigation and Commerce of his Majesty's People, had made both just and necessary.

We have it also in Command from his Majesty to acquaint you, that the happy Progress of our Successes, from the taking of Goree, on the Coast of Africa, to the Conquest of so many important Places in America, with the Defeat of the French Army in Canada, and the Reduction of their Capital City of Quebec, effected with so much Honour to the Courage and Conduct of his Majesty's Officers both at Sea and Land; and with so great Lustre to his intrepid Forces; together with the important Success obtained by his Majesty's Fleet off Cape Lagos; and the effectual blocking up, for so many Months, the principal Part of the Navy of France, in their own Ports; are Events, which must have filled the Hearts of all his Majesty's faithful Subjects, as well as his own, with the sincerest Joy; and, his Majesty trusts, will convince you, that there has been no Want of Vigilance, or Vigour, on his Part, in exerting those Means, which you, with so much Prudence, and public-spirited Zeal, put into his Majesty's Hands.

That our Advantages have extended farther; and the Divine Blessing has favoured us in the East-Indies, where the dangerous Designs of his Majesty's Enemies have miscarried; and that valuable Branch of our Trade has received great Benefit and Protection.

That the memorable Victory gained over the French, near Minden, has long made a deep Impression on the Minds of his Majesty's People. And that if the Crisis, in which that Battle was fought: the superior Numbers of the Enemy, and the great and able Conduct of his Majesty's General, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, are considered; that Action must be the Subject of lasting Admiration and Thankfulness. That, if any Thing could fill the Breasts of his Majesty's good Subjects with still farther Degrees of Exultation, it is the distinguished and unbroken Valour of his Majesty's Troops; owned and applauded by those whom they overcame. The Glory they have gained is not merely their own; but, in a National View, is one of the most important Circumstances of our Success, as it must be a striking Admonition to our Enemies, with whom they have to contend.

That his Majesty's good Brother and Ally the King of Prussia, attacked and surrounded by so many considerable Powers, has, by his Magnanimity, and Abilities, and the Bravery of his Troops, been able, in a surprizing Manner, to prevent the Mischiefs concerted, with such united Force, against him.

His Majesty has farther commanded us to observe to you, that as his Majesty entered into this War, not from Views of Ambition, so he does not wish to continue it, from Motives of Resentment. The Desire of his Majesty's Heart is, to see a Stop put to the Effusion of Christian Blood; whenever such Terms of Peace can be established, as shall be just and honourable for his Majesty, and his Allies; and, by procuring such Advantages, as, from the Successes of his Majesty's Arms, may, in Reason and Equity, be expected, shall bring along with them full Security for the future; his Majesty will rejoice to see the Repose of Europe restored, on such solid and durable Foundations; and his faithful Subjects, to whose liberal Support and unshaken Firmness his Majesty owes so much, happy in the Enjoyment of the Blessings of Peace and Tranquility: But, in order to this great and desireable End, his Majesty is confident you will agree with him, that it is necessary to make ample Provision for carrying on the War, in all Parts, with the utmost Vigour.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by his Majesty to assure you, that the great Supplies, which were given the last Session, have been faithfully employed for the Purposes, for which they were granted; but the uncommon Extent of this War, and the various Services necessary to be provided for, in order to secure Success to his Majesty's Measures, have unavoidably occasioned extraordinary Expences; an Account of which will be laid before you.

His Majesty has also ordered the proper Estimates for the Service of the ensuing Year to be prepared and laid before you; and his Majesty desires you to grant him such Supplies, as shall be necessary to sustain, and press, with Effect, all our extensive Operations

tions againſt the Enemy; and, at the ſame Time, by the Bleſſing of God, to repel and fruſtrate their daring Deſigns againſt his Majeſty's Kingdoms.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majeſty has, in the laſt Place, been graciouſly pleaſed to command us to repeat to you, the Aſſurance of the high Satisfaction his Majeſty takes in that Union, and good Harmony, which is ſo conſpicuous among his faithful Subjects; happy in ſeeing it continued and confirmed. And to obſerve to you, that Experience has ſhewn, how much we all owe to it; and that nothing elſe can effectually ſecure the true Happineſs of his People.

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords ſpiritual and temporal in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords ſpiritual and temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to approach your Majeſty with the warmeſt Sentiments of Duty, and with Hearts full of the moſt ſincere Joy, to congratulate your Majeſty upon the great and ſignal Succeſſes, with which it hath pleaſed Almighty God to proſper your Majeſty's unwearied Endeavours for the Safety, Welfare, and Honour of Your People.

We acknowledge, with all Thankfulneſs and Humility, the Goodneſs of the Divine Providence, in the many glorious Events, which will for ever diſtinguiſh this memorable Year.

We entirely rely upon Your Majeſty's conſtant Regard and Attention to the true Intereſts of Your Subjects, from the full Experience which we have had of the wiſe and effectual Uſe, which Your Majeſty has made of all the extenſive Powers, with which the Confidence of Parliament has, from Time to Time, ſtrengthened Your Majeſty's Hands. But we muſt, in a particular Manner, gratefully acknowledge the extraordinary Vigilance, Vigour, and Wiſdom of Your Majeſty's Meaſures, in the ſteady and ſucceſsful Direction of ſo many various Operations in different Parts of the World.

The happy Progreſs of Your Majeſty's Arms, from the taking of Goree on the Coaſt of Africa, and ſome of the French Sugar Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, to the Acquiſition of many important Places in America, and the Defeat of the Enemy's Army in Canada, with the Reduction of the capital City of Quebec, againſt the greateſt Diſadvantage of Situation and Numbers, has exceeded the moſt ſanguine Hopes of Your Majeſty's faithful Subjects: Nor has the good Effect of Your Majeſty's prudent Meaſures been leſs conſpicuous, in the Diſappointment of the dangerous Deſigns of Your Enemies in the Eaſt-Indies; in the effectual blocking up the principal Part of the French Fleet in their own Ports; and the important Advantage gained off Cape Lagos; while Your Majeſty's Care has preſerved Your own Kingdoms from any hoſtile Attempt, and has protected the Navigation and Commerce of Your own Subjects, in almoſt as full a Security as during the Time of profound Peace.

The memorable Victory gained over the French near Minden, cannot but make a deep and laſting Impreſſion upon every Britiſh Mind.

Whether we conſider the great and able Conduct of Your Majeſty's General Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, the Valour of Your Majeſty's Troops, the Inequality of Force, or the imminent Peril of that important Criſis; the happy Deliverance wrought by that Action, and the glorious Conſequences of it, muſt ever be the Subject of our Praiſe and Thankfulneſs.

It is Matter of juſt Exultation to us, that the Britiſh Officers and private Men, both by Sea and Land, have given ſo many ſhining Inſtances of Perſonal Bravery and Military Conduct. Their Example will animate others; their Reputation is National Strength, and will convince the Enemy what they have to apprehend from a brave and gallant People, fired with Zeal in Defence of their King and Country.

We beg Leave to expreſs the high Senſe we have of the Magnanimity and tranſcendent Abilities of the King of Pruſſia; which have, in a ſurprizing Manner, prevented the miſchievous Effects of the united Force of ſo many conſiderable Powers, by which he has been attacked and ſurrounded on all Sides; againſt whom he has bore up and ſupported himſelf by the Fortitude and inexhauſtible Reſources of his own Mind, and the Courage and Diſcipline of his Troops.

Permit us to declare, how highly we applaud Your Majeſty's Moderation and true Greatneſs of Mind, in reſtraining every Impulſe of Reſentment, and deſiring to prevent the farther Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood, by putting an End to the War (into which Your Majeſty entered, not from Views of Ambition, but ſolely for the Defence of the valuable Rights, Poſſeſſions, and Commercial Intereſts of Your Kingdoms) as ſoon as ſuch Terms of Peace can be eſtabliſhed, as ſhall be juſt and honourable for Your Majeſty.

jeſty and Your Allies; and by procuring ſuch Advantages, as, from the Succeſſes of Your Majeſty's Arms, may, in Reaſon and Equity, be expected, ſhall bring with them full Security for the future.

In order to the Attainment of this great and deſirable End, we beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, of our utmoſt Readineſs to concur in the effectual Support of ſuch farther Meaſures, as Your Majeſty, in Your great Wiſdom, ſhall judge neceſſary or expedient, for carrying on the War with Vigour in all Parts, and for diſappointing and repelling any deſperate Attempts which may be made upon theſe Kingdoms.

Our Prayers are ſincere and fervent for the Prolongation of Your Majeſty's moſt precious Life; our Endeavours ſhall never be wanting to continue and confirm that Affection to Your Majeſty's Sacred Perſon, that Confidence in Your Government, that Zeal for the Proteſtant Succeſſion in Your Royal Family, and that Union and Harmony ſo conſpicuous among all Your Subjects, which is ſo eſſential to their own Security and Happineſs, and to the fruſtrating the Deſigns of Your Majeſty's Enemies.

His MAJESTY's moſt Gracious Anſwer.

My LORDS,

"I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate Addreſs. The Satisfaction you ſo unanimouſly expreſs in the Succeſſes with which it has pleaſed God to bleſs My Arms by Sea and Land, and the Aſſurances you give Me of your further Support, are extremely agreeable to Me; and cannot fail to produce the beſt Effects in the preſent Conjuncture."

This Day his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, took his Seat in the Houſe of Peers.

His Majeſty hath been pleaſed to return the following Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons in Ireland.

"His Majeſty heartily thanks the Houſe of Commons for their unanimous and affectionate Addreſs, and for their Aſſurances of granting chearfully the neceſſary Supplies: His Majeſty has a thorough Reliance on their firm Attachment to his royal Perſon and Family, and makes no Doubt, but they will exert the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Efforts for putting the Kingdom into a State of Defence, and for fruſtrating all Attempts of the Enemy; and they may always depend upon his Majeſty's Protection and Favour."

14. Sir Richard Lloyd, Knight, lately appointed a Baron of his Majeſty's Exchequer, was called to the Degree of Serjeant at Law in the Court of Common Pleas, in Weſtminſter.

18. Advice was received that the Breſt Squadron had ſailed from thence, conſiſting of 18 Ships of the Line, beſides Frigates, the 15th Inſtant.

19. No. 58,368, was drawn a Prize of 20,000*l.* which we hear is the Property of Mr. ——, a Stock-Broker, at Hackney.

The ſame Day a Man was ſtopped in the Guard Chamber at St. James's, attempting to go into the Drawing-Room in coloured Cloaths; whereupon he drew his Sword, but was ſecured and carried to the Hole, and the next Day was committed to New Priſon. It is ſaid he was diſordered in his Senſes.

'Tis ſaid the Marquis of Granby has ordered ſome thouſand Barrels of Porter to be ſent to the Army in Germany, for the Uſe of the common Soldiers, and at his own Expence.

The Number of Men for his Majeſty's Sea-ſervice, for the enſuing Year will be 70,000.

By a new Treaty with the King of Pruſſia, ſigned at Whitehall on the 29th ult. a Subſidy of a Million Sterling is to be paid to that Prince for the Year 1760.

On the Uniform of Col. Hale's Regiment of Light Horſe now raiſing, on the Front of the Cap, and on the Left Breaſt, is a Death's Head with two croſs Bones over it, and under, this Motto, *Or Glory*.

22. Was privately interred in the Family Vault, at Deptford, the Remains of the late General Wolfe, univerſally regretted.

A Subſcription is carrying on for the erecting a Monument to perpetuate the Memory of General James Wolfe, at Weſtram in Kent, the Place of his Nativity.

Letters from Vienna, of the 3d Inſt. import, that a Perſon of Character arrived that Day from Paris, and held ſeveral Conferences with the Miniſtry jointly with the Ambaſſador of Ruſſia, after which he ſet out for Peterſbourgh; theſe Diſpatches are conjectured to be for an Accommodation, and preliminary Articles for a general Peace between the contending Powers. It is added, that they had a certain Account that the Ruſſians were actually going into Winter Quarters in Poland.

We are aſſured that the French have taken two Dutch Merchantmen with Engliſh Property, which have been condemn'd, and the Effects ſold.

Between Crown Point and Quebec there are about 11,000 French Forces, who may probably give General Amherſt ſome Trouble. They threaten to attack Quebec as ſoon as the Ice is ſtrong enough to march their Cannon on.

Sunday

Sunday the 25th an Expreſs arrived that the City of Munſter had ſurrendered, and the Garriſon made Priſoners of War.

The Importance of Munſter to either Party is no leſs than the Winter Poſſeſſion of all Weſtphalia; which the Army that hath loſt it muſt quit, and retire to Places of Security beyond the Rhine.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 215.

A Portugueſe Veſſel from Oporto, taken by the Drake Privateer, and ſent into Briſtol.

Two Dutch Ships from Carelſcroon, by the Port Mahon Man of War, having 111 Pieces of Cannon, and 50 Rounds of Shot.

A ſmall Schooner bound for Breſt, by the Coventry Frigate.

The Prince of Terveer, Capt. Giles Van Ree, by the St. John, a Mahon Privateer, and carried in there.

The Noſtra Senora de Bergena, from St. Sebaſtians to Oſtend, laden with Oars, ſent into Falmouth, by his Majeſty's Frigate Venus.

The Anne, Haſlop, from Rochfort for Rotterdam, ſent into Dover by the Hornet Privateer.

The Barrington, M'Laughlin, from Falmouth, is retaken by the Arundel Man of War.

The Monſ. Palanque, taken by his Majeſty's Ship Lively, and ſent into Jamaica.

The Ann, Halton, from Madeira to Jamaica, is retaken by the Dreadnought Man of War.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued, from Page 215.

The Genoa Galley, Sherwell, by the Querrier Man of War, and ranſomed for 3000l.

The Adventure from London, taken and carried into Cadiz.

The Gibraltar,——the Mary, Young, for Leigh, and one other Ship, by being becalmed, as they were going into Nice, by French Row-gallies, who carried them into Antilas.

The Lively, Dibden, from Briſtol to Jamaica, was taken and ranſomed for 1500l. was afterwards taken by another French Privateer and carried into Martinico.

The Fountain, Cowley, from Carolina, taken and ranſomed for 1250l.

The Harriot, Peers, from London for Gibraltar, taken and ranſomed.

Capt. Alexander Dotter, from Glaſgow, and Tariffa, is taken by the French.

The Elizabeth, Morris, from London to Africa and Jamaica, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Peggy, Duncan, from Dundee, carried into Tariffa.

The Tyrawley, Walſh, from Waterford, by two Privateers in the Gut, and carried into Tariffa.

The Nancy, Hobſon, from Figuera to Newfoundland, by a French Frigate and burnt.

The Judith, Webber, from Briſtol to Guadaloupe, by a French Privateer, and carried into Martinico.

The Sirena, from London, for St. Sebaſtians, by a French Privateer, and carried into Cherburg.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 2. Mrs. Sinclair of White-horſe-yard, Drury-lane, a Boy and two Girls, who are all well.

5. The Lady of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. and Alderman, a Son.

7. The Counteſs of Egremont, a Son.

14. The Lady of —— St. John, Eſq; a Son.

17. The Lady of —— Barnard, Eſq; a Son and Heir.

Nov. 7. The Right Honourable the Counteſs of Aſhburnham, a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 20. Thomas Gradwell, Eſq; of the Bank of England, to Miſs Moore of Shacklewell.

21. Charles Selwin, Eſq; of Millbrook in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Kitty Milner of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

27. Mr. Torin, Jeweller, to Miſs Storr, of Lombard-ſtreet.

John Eyles, Eſq; to Miſs Alexander.

Sir William Stanhope, Knt. of the Bath, to Miſs Delaval.

The Honourable Richard Mountney, Eſq; ſecond

ſecond Baron of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, to the Right Honourable Lady Dowager, Counteſs of Mount Alexander.

Wm. John Andrews, Eſq; of Budge-Row, to Miſs Roberts, of Southampton Buildings.

Oct. 1. Robert Scot, Eſq; to Miſs Styart of St. Martin's-lane.

12. Tomkins Dew, of Lincoln's-inn, Eſq; to Miſs Thornborrow of Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

15. Granada Piggot, Barriſter at Law, to Miſs Symes, of Bexley in Kent.

16. —— Jarvis, Eſq; of Spitalfields, many Years in the Commiſſion of the Peace.

17. Edward Young, Eſq; to Miſs Thomas of Saliſbury, the Day before ſworn Mayor of Wilton.

Nov. 7. Sir John Hall, Bart. of Dunglaſs, to Miſs Pringle of Stitchill.

John Cooper of Cumberwell, Wilts, to Miſs Baynton of Chippenham.

11. Dr. Charleton at Bath, an eminent Phyſician, to Miſs Wright, Niece to Sir Robert Henley, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal.

11. Dr. Taylor, Phyſician in Ordinary to his Majeſty, to Miſs Mainwaring of Lincolnſhire.

15. Dr. Fordyce, to Miſs Lawford of Leadenhall-ſtreet.

Deaths.

Sept. 22. Tho. Pearſall, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace for the County of Salop.

Younge Willes, Eſq; at Goring.

23. Nath. Wilkes, Eſq; of Holbourn.

John Blachford, Eſq; Alderman of Cripplegate Ward.

25. Sir Edward Alleyn, Bart.

The Lady of Sir Walter Blacket.

John Sheave, Eſq; at Lambeth, a conſiderable Dutch Merchant.

27. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Iſaac Maddox, Ld. Bp. of Worceſter.

John Baker, Eſq; late Director of the Royal Exchange Inſurance.

Oct. 4. Gideon Wells, M. D. at Cotneſs, Yorkſhire.

6. Edmund Clarke, by a Fall out of a Poſt-chaiſe.

The Hon. the Marchioneſs of Lothian, at Newbattle in Scotland.

Mr. John Eames, Author of the Hiſtory of Printing.

Samuel Kent, Eſq; at Cleiſea, in the 76 Year of his Age, Member of Parliament for Ipſwich in Suffolk.

9. His Grace the Duke of Bolton, at Hackwood, in Southampton.

12. Mary Smith in Pancras Workhouſe, aged 102, and retained her Sight and Senſes to the laſt Day.

28. The Lady of Sir Sydney Meadows.

Nov. 4. Dr. Hody, Phyſician, of an Apoplectic Fit.

Philip Pinckley, Eſq; at his Seat at Parſon's-green, in the 71ſt Year of his Age.

6. Alderman Lockit of Exeter, in an Apoplectic Fit.

Sir Charles Hanbury Williams.

12. Sir George Stewart of Grand Tully, Bart. in the 73d Year of his Age.

14. Lady Willys, at Fenn Ditton, Cambridgeſhire.

John Hunt, Eſq; who was High Sheriff for Warwickſhire in 1746.

21. Mr. Moſes Lamego, an eminent Merchant, ſaid to be worth 100,000l.

Civil and military Preferments.

Whitehall, Nov. 6. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint, Studholm Hodgſon, Eſq; to be Colonel of the 5th Regiment of Foot, lately commanded by Geo. Bentinck, Eſq; commonly called Ld. Geo. Bentinck, deceaſed.

John Barrington, Eſq; Major-general of his Majeſty's Forces, to be Colonel of the 8th of the King's Regiment of Foot, lately commanded by Lieut. General Wolfe, deceaſed.

Robert Monckton, Eſq; to be Col. of the 17th Regiment of Foot, lately commanded by Col. John Forbes, deceaſed.

George Townſhend, Eſq; to be Colonel of the 28th Regiment of Foot, lately commanded by Lieut. General Philip Bragg, deceaſed.

John Griffin Griffin, Eſq; to be Colonel of the 50th Regiment of Foot, lately commanded by Studholm Hodgſon, Eſq; Major General of his Majeſty's Forces.

Thomas Burges, Eſq; to be Firſt Major to the third Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. John Earl of Rothes, Lieut. Gen. of his Majeſty's Forces, and to take Rank as Colonel of Foot.

John Gore, Eſq; to be Second Major to the ſaid Regiment, and to take Rank as Colonel of Foot.

James Murray, Eſq; to be Colonel Commandant to the Royal American Regiment of Foot, commanded by Jeffery Amherſt, Eſq; Major-general of his Majeſty's Forces, and to take Rank as Colonel of Foot in the Army.

James Moleſworth, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-governor of the City of Cork, and the Forts adjacent thereunto, in the Kingdom of Ireland.

John

John Calcraft, Esq; to be Agent and Solicitor to the three Regiments of Invalids; and also to all the independent Companies of Invalids, already raised, or that shall be raised, in the Room of Peregrine Furye, Esq; deceased.

John Luke Nicoll, Esq; to be Secretary and Register to the Commissioners for the Government of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, in the Room of Peregrine Furye, Esq; deceased.

James Royer, Esq; to be one of the Clerks of the Securities in the Stamp-Office.

13. The King was pleased to grant unto Sir Samuel Fludyer, Knt. Alderman of London, and to his Heirs the Dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain.

His Majesty has promoted Col. Hall, who brought the News of the taking Quebec, to be Colonel of a Regiment of Light Horse to be forthwith raised.

Peter Daval, Esq; is appointed a Master in Chancery, and Accomptant-General to the Court of Chancery.

John Miles, Esq; Secretary of Greenwich Hospital.

Philip Stephens, Esq; Deputy Secretary to the Admiralty.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The King has been pleased to order Letters Patent, to promote Robert Johnson, Dean of Tuam, to the Bishopric of Cloyne.

The Rev. John Warren, A. M. to the Rectory of West Halling in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. William Crew, to the Rectory of Eyethorpe, in Leicestershire.

The Rev. Mr. Musgrave, to the Rectory of Knapwell, in Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. Richard Lewis, M. A. to the Rectory of Harpford, &c. in the County of Devon.

The Rev. Samuel Freke, B. D. to the Rectory of Admonbury, together with the Rectory of Hadfield, both in the County of Yorkshire.

The Rev. Richard Pritchett, A. M. to the Rectory of Richards Castle in Herefordshire.

B——KR——S.

Oct. 27. William Brown, of Kettering, Northamptonshire, wool-merchant.

30. Samuel Jepson, of London, merchant, copartner with Thomas Jepson, late of London, but now of the island of Jamaica, merchant.

William Tichbourne and James Doughty, of the Poultry, London, woolendrapers and partners.

William Taylor, of Staining-lane, London, merchant.

Thomas Lamb, of Mugwell-street, London, carpenter.

Nov. 3. Tho. Ridgate, of Gosport, Hampshire, merchant, copartner with Charles Child, of the same place, merchant.

6. John Baldrey, of Norwich, innholder.

Michael Wills, of Bristol, linendraper.

James Aldridge, of Westborne, Sussex, dealer and chapman.

William Kenrick, formerly of Amsterdam, but now or late of East Greenwich in Kent, merchant.

George Strong, of St. John, Southwark, cooper.

10. Nathan Huddard, of St. Martin's le Grand, London, distiller.

Richard Cobb Collett, late of St. Andrew, Holbourn, scrivener.

Thomas Dawson, late of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, but since of St. Clement Danes, Middlesex, merchant.

Tho. Marshall and John Winterbottom, of Nottingham, hosiers and partners.

James Pincott, of Dursley, Gloucestershire, innholder.

Theophilus Bent, of Warrington, Lancashire, corn-factor.

Edward Batchelor, of the parish of Tellisford, Somersetshire, dealer in sheep.

Marcus Levy the younger, of London, merchant.

13. Robert Kay, of Manchester, dealer and chapman.

17. Joseph Coxhead, late of Leverton, Berkshire, victualler, dealer and chapman.

20. William Spence, late of Rippon, Yorkshire, common brewer.

Elizabeth Hyndes, late of St. Martin in the Fields, widow and victualler.

BILL *of Mortality from Oct.* 23. *to Nov.* 20.

Buried			Christened		
Males	779	1529	Males	510	1008
Females	750		Females	498	
Under 2 years old		528			
Between 2 and 5		219	Buried,		
5 and 10 —		65	Within the walls		118
10 and 20 —		50	Without		405
20 and 30 —		140	*Mid.* and *Surry*		768
30 and 40 —		129	City & Sub. *West.*		244
40 and 50 —		113			
50 and 60 —		100			1529
60 and 70 —		86			
70 and 80 —		64	Weekly *Oct.* 30.		404
80 and 90 —		29	*Nov.* 6.		367
90 and 100 —		6	13.		379
100 and 109 —		0	20.		379
		1529			1529

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *publiſhed from the Fourteenth Day of* October, *to the Fourteenth Day of* November.

I.

THE *Chemical Works of* Caſpar Neumann, *M. D. Profeſſor of Chemiſtry at* Berlin, *F. R. S. &c. abridged and methodized. With large Additions, containing the later Diſcoveries and Improvements made in Chemiſtry and the Arts depending thereon, by* William Lewis, *M. B. and Fellow of the Royal Society.*

London; printed for *W. Johnſton* in *Ludgate-ſtreet*; *G. Keith* in *Gracechurch-ſtreet*; *A. Linde* in *Catherine-ſtreet*; *P. Davey* and *B. Law* in *Ave-maria-lane*; *T. Field* in *Cheapſide*; *T. Caſlon* near *Stationers-Hall*, and *E. Dilly* in the *Poultry*, 1759. Price 3l. 12s.

This Work is printed in Quarto, and contains 586 Pages. In the Preface the following Account is given of the Author and his Works.

The Editor of *Neumann*'s Chemical Lectures publiſhed at *Zullichau*, has prefixed to them a minute Detail of the Author's Life, in which we are informed, of his being early received into the Favour of the King of *Pruſſia*; of his travelling at his Majeſty's Expence, to get acquainted with the chemical Arts, and Buſineſſes carried on in different Parts of *Europe*; of his being entertained in this Progreſs by Men of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Abilities in the ſeveral Branches of natural Knowledge; of his Advancement to the public Profeſſorſhip, the Direction of the Royal Elaboratory and Apotheca at *Berlin*. How much he availed himſelf from theſe uncommon Advantages is evident from his Writings, which were printed and publiſhed in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions* of the Royal Society of *London*. ——In the *Ephemerides*, or *Acta Phyſico-medica, Academiæ Cæſareæ naturæ curioſorum*.——In the *Miſcellanea Berolinenſia*; and ſeparately in *Germany*;——of which he has given a Catalogue.

Neumann's Lectures, ſays the Editor, are a valuable Magazine of chemical Knowledge. The Author, biaſſed by no Theory, and attached to no Opinion, has enquired, by Experiment, into the Properties and Uſes of the moſt conſiderable, natural and artificial Productions, and the Preparations of the principal Commodities which depend on Chemiſtry, and ſeems to have candidly and without Reſerve, communicated all he diſcovered, which the Editor ſays, has been reviſed, abridged and improved, with Notes.

There is a Table of the Contents of this Work prefixed, and a large Index annexed to the Whole.

As a Specimen of the Language and Manner in which the Subjects are treated of we ſhall give an Extract from p. 378.

Of COFFEE.

Coffee is originally the Produce of *Arabia*, and was not known in *Europe* till the Year 1650: It is now cultivated alſo in *Perſia*, in the *Eaſt-Indies*, particularly the Iſland *Java*, and in *America*. It is raiſed likewiſe in Botanic Gardens in different Parts of *Europe*, but not without Shelter and artificial Heat: Prince *Eugene*'s noble Garden at *Vienna* produced Coffee more than ſufficient for his own Conſumption.

The Tree is uſually ſmall, though ſometimes it riſes to the Height of twenty, thirty, and even forty Feet: It is an Evergreen, and at all Seaſons of the Year is found loaded with Flowers and Fruit. The Flower is highly odoriferous, and reſembles that of the Jaſmine, of which the Coffee-tree is held a Species: *Juſſieu* calls it *Jaſminum Arabicum lauri folio, cujus ſemen apud nos Caffe dicitur*. The *Arabians* name the Tree *Bun*, or *Bon*, whence, perhaps, the common Expreſſion of Coffee *Beans*: The dietetic Infuſion prepared from the Seeds, they call *Cahoueh*, or *Coave*, whence *Coffee*, or *Caffee*. The entire Fruit ſomewhat reſembles a Cherry: It contains, under a pulpy Skin, an oval Kernel, which ſeparates longitudinally into two Parts, each covered with a thin Shell, and marked with a Furrow on the flat Side where they were joined. The ripe Fruit is thoroughly dried

in the Sun, and heavy Wooden or Stone-Rollers paſſed over it; by which the Seeds are parted, and the Skins, or Shells broken, ſo as to be ſeparated by Winnowing.

Three Sorts of Coffee are diſtinguiſhed in Trade; *Arabian* or *Levant*, *Eaſt-Indian* or *Java*, and *Weſt-Indian* or *Surinam* Coffee: The Firſt is the ſmalleſt, and of a ſomewhat darker yellow Colour than the other Sorts; the Second is the largeſt and of the paleſt yellow; the Third, of a middling Size, and in Colour greeniſh. The green Colour of this laſt may probably proceed from its coming over freſher than the others, or perhaps, from its not attaining to ſuch a Degree of Maturity. All the Sorts are green in their unripe State; and even thoſe, which by Maturity, or Age, have acquired the darkeſt yellow or browniſh Colour, give a green Tincture to Water.

Two Ounces of theſe Seeds yielded with Water five Drams, and afterwards with Spirit twenty-ſix Grains of Extract: On treating the ſame Quantity firſt with Spirit and then with Water, the ſpirituous Extract amounted to three Drams and a Half, and the watery to two Drams: The indiſſoluble Reſiduum weighed in both Caſes ſomewhat more than ten Drams and a Half: In Diſtillation, rectified Spirit brings over nothing, and Water nothing conſiderable. The ſpirituous Extract is in Taſte the ſtrongeſt, and not a little nauſeous: The watery is ſweetiſh and agreeable.

The peculiar Flavour, for which Coffee is admired, is communicated by roaſting: Common Beans, Peas, and other farinaceous Subſtances, receive from that Proceſs a ſimilar Flavour, and have been uſed as Succedanea to Coffee, and fraudulently mixed, by the Venders of that Commodity, with ſuch as is ſold in Powder. *Dillenius* has given an expreſs Diſſertation (in the *Ephem. Nat. Curioſo.*) on the Subſtances which in Smell and Taſte reſemble Coffee; and finds that roaſted Rye and roaſted Almonds, come the neareſt to it.

Sixteen Ounces of Coffee were reduced, by roaſting, to twelve Ounces: The exhaling Vapour, caught in proper Veſſels, condenſed into a Liquor weighing four Ounces, chiefly aqueous, ſlightly impregnated with Acid, and with a ſubtile Oil of an Empyreumatic but agreeable Smell, like that of the roaſted Coffee itſelf.

The Flavour of the roaſted Seeds depends on a ſimilar oily Matter, ſo volatile as to be diſſipated on keeping, but in too ſmall Quantity to be collected in its proper Form by Diſtillation, either with Water or Spirit: The diſtilled Water taſtes and ſmells conſiderably of the Coffee, the diſtilled Spirit much leſs.

Sixteen Ounces of roaſted Coffee yielded ſeven Ounces, two Drams, two Scruples of watery, and afterwards five Drams, one Scruple of ſpirituous Extract: On inverting the Proceſs, I obtained from the ſame Quantity, four Ounces, four Scruples of ſpirituous, and four Ounces of watery Extract: The Reſiduum in both Caſes was nearly in the ſame Quantity, namely, eight Ounces, or one Half of the Coffee.

The ſpirituous Extracts in Coffee are in Taſte nauſeous: The Watery, particularly that made by applying Water at firſt, are ſufficiently agreeable, ſomewhat like that of Walnuts, with a pleaſant Bitteriſhneſs.

With regard to the medical Qualities of Coffee, the common Infuſions, or rather Decoctions of it appear to be in general innocent; to be little diſpoſed to produce the ill Effects aſcribed to them by ſome; and to have little Claim to the extraordinary Virtues, for which they are recommended by others. *Simon Paulli* was the firſt who condemned the Uſe of Coffee as well as Tea: But his Prejudices againſt it are built on no better Foundation than a ridiculous Hiſtory, related in *Olearius*'s Travels.

II.

An Account of the Expedition to the Weſt-Indies, againſt Martinico, Guadelupe, *and other Leeward Iſlands; ſubject to the* French *King*, 1759. *By* Richard Gardiner, *Eſq; Captain of Marines, on board his Majeſty's Ship* Rippon, *on the Expedition.*

Verſas ad littora puppes
Reſpiciunt, totumque alibi claſſibus æquor.
VIRG.

Imperii
Porrecta majeſtas *ab Ortu*
Solis *ad Heſperium cubile*
Cuſtode rerum CÆSARE. ——— HOR.

London; printed for *Zech. Stuart*, at the *Lamb*, in *Pater-noſter-Row*, 1759. Price 2s. 6d.

Inſcribed to the Right Honourable the Earl *Temple*.

This Work is printed in Quarto, and contains 75 Pages.

In the Preface the Author informs his Readers, "The Deſign of ſubmitting to the Public the following Sheets is principally owing to a Variety of Aſperſions thrown out upon the *Britiſh* Officers employed on this Expedition, by the Inhabitants of our Leeward Colonies, partly ariſing from Miſrepreſentations of their Conduct, and partly from

from interested Views of particular People, which the Success of his Majesty's Arms defeated, blasting the Hopes of many, and disappointing the private Ends of all.

This Work contains a Journal of the Expedition, from the latter End of *October*, 1758, under the Command of Capt. *Hughes* of the *Norfolk*, to the 5th of *October*, 1759, in which are interspersed several Descriptions of Places, Accounts of Proceedings, &c.

As a Specimen of the Work, we shall give an Extract from Page 17, of St. *Pierre's*.

St. *Pierre's* is a Place of great Trade, and notwithstanding that the *English* Armament was long expected in these Parts, and had been now already four Days at *Port-Royal*, to our great Surprize, we found on our Arrival above forty Sail of Merchant-men lying in the Bay. The chief Strength of the Town is the Citadel, built at the North End of it, which is regularly fortified and well defended, but was very accessible to the Squadron at this Juncture, on Account of a westerly Wind, a Circumstance not common in this Latitude, which sprung up and blew right into the Bay till the Evening; the Shore was likewise bold, and a Depth of Water sufficient to carry in the largest of our Men of War. Several small Batteries were erected for the Security of Shipping in the Bay, but were such as would, in all Probability, have been silenc'd very soon upon an Attack. In the Citadel we discovered with our Glasses a Battery of four large Mortars, intended to play upon the Squadron as it approached the Town.

Our Author adds at the Close of his Account as follows, Page 73.

Thus ended an Expedition of great Importance to the Public, and in which the *English* Arms acquired a Reputation even from the Enemy: The Intrepidity of the Officers who commanded, and the Resolution of the Men who obeyed, were very uncommon and remarkable, and such only as a true Sense of Honour, and a true Zeal for their Sovereign, and their Country could inspire; exposed to Dangers they had never known, to Disorders they had never felt, to a Climate more fatal than the Enemy, and to a Method of Fighting they had never seen: Harrassed with perpetual Alarms, and fatigued with constant Duty, they still advanced, alert in all Hours of Caution, invincible in all Hours of Attack; frequently they suffered from concealed Fires out of the Woods, from lurking Parties of armed Negroes that could not be discovered, and where the Officer who commanded was in the Situation of *Virgil's Rutulian* Captain,

Sævit atrox Volscens, *nec teli conspicit usquam*
Auctorem, nec quo se Ardens immittere possit. Æn. 9.

III.

The Law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes, and Insurances: Containing all the Statutes, Cases at large, Arguments, Resolutions, Judgments, Decrees, and Customs of Merchants concerning them, methodically digested. Together with Rules and Examples for computing the Exchange between England *and the principal Places of Trade in* Europe. *Also the Arbitrations of Exchange set in a clear and rational Light, and illustrated with Variety of Examples. By a Gentleman of the* Middle Temple.

Misera est Servitus, ubi Jus est vagum aut incertum. 4 *Inst.* 246.

London: Printed for *W. Owen*, near *Temple-Bar*, 1759. Price 6s.

This Book is printed in 8vo. and contains 451 Pages, with a Preface, giving an Account of the Design, Method, and Utility of this Work, as follows.

Though we have several Collections of judicial Determinations on particular Subjects, as the Law of Arrests, Awards, Corporations, Covenants, Distresses, &c. yet there is none concerning Bills of Exchange; which are undoubtedly Objects of some Attention, whether we consider their great Utility, as the principal Medium of foreign and inland Commerce, or the very particular Nature of the Contract created between the Parties concerned in them. For "the Covenant which passes "between the Person who gives the Mo"ney, and him who undertakes to remit "it to another Place, hath in it some par"ticular Characters which distinguish it "from other Kinds of Covenants that "seem to have some Resemblance with "it."

To explain this Covenant, therefore, and render the Law concerning these Instruments of Trade better known and more universally understood, is the Design of the following Sheets; which contain, not only all the Cases in the *Reporters*, the *Dictionary of Trade and Commerce*, *Lex Mercatoria Rediviva*, and other Books on this Subject, but also such as concern Promissory Notes, Bank Notes and Insurances: And this the Editor

has attempted to do, not by obtruding his own Thoughts upon the Reader, in relation to any Point of Law, but by connecting together the Cases that have been determined, in their natural Order.

The Cases, except such as have been taken from the Abridgments, are here inserted at large; for though more than one Point of Law be sometimes determined in the Report of one Case; yet the Editor hath chosen rather to insert the whole Case under the principal Point, and afterwards to refer to it, as Occasion requires, than to mangle it, by taking only that Part, which more immediately relates to the Matter treated of, and by that Means render it necessary for the Gentlemen of the Law and others to consult the original Reporters. But though most of the Cases are inserted at full Length, yet the Editor hath not scrupled now and then to take some Propositions from such Cases, to throw greater Light upon what hath been said by others; and therefore, in the Table of the Names of the Cases, the Reader is referred to the several Pages where the same Case is cited.

There is likewise prefixed the Names of the Cases.

As also, a very large Table of the Contents, including 36 Pages.

Chap. 1. Of Bills of Exchange, divided into 12 Sections.

Chap. 2. Of Promissory and Cash Notes, divided into 6 Sections.

Chap. 3. Of Polices of Assurance, in 29 Sections.

Chap. 4. Of foreign Exchanges, in 15 Sections.

The Contents likewise of the several Sections are enumerated. And as these are expressive in general of what is, or is not agreeable to Law, from the Issue of parallel Cases tried, we shall give an Extract of the Contents, Page 14, under the Head of the Acceptance of Bills of Exchange. What shall be deemed a good Acceptance. What Acceptance shall bind, *&c.*

What is an Acceptance.

A small Matter will amount to an Acceptance.

Writing the Day of the Month on a Bill is sufficient Acceptance.

Leave your Bill with me, and call Tomorrow, and it shall be accepted, is a sufficient Acceptance.

Leave your Bill with me, I will look over my Book of Accounts between the Drawer and me, and call Tomorrow, accordingly the Bill shall be accepted, is not a sufficient Acceptance.

When the Bill was returned for Non-acceptance, and the Drawer said, that if it came back again he would pay it, ruled a good Acceptance.

Parol Acceptance is sufficient; and an Action lies against the Acceptor thereon, as to the Principal; but not for Interest and Costs.

A like Case.

The Words, "The two Bills of Exchange, which you sent me, I will pay, in Case the Owners of the *Queen Anne* do not," are a sufficient Acceptance.

Acceptance to pay when the Goods are sold, good.

Acceptance to pay Half in Money, Half in Bills, is good.

A like Case.

A like Case.

A Bill may be accepted after the Day of Payment is elapsed; and the Drawer is chargeable, though the Bill was not presented within the Time.

Acceptance to pay at a longer Time than is mentioned in the Bill, is good.

A Bill may be accepted for Part.

Acceptance to pay less than is mentioned in the Bill is good for so much against the Acceptor.

An Acceptance to pay at a Goldsmith's.—Bill must be tendered in the same Time that a Note must.

Acceptance of a Bill upon two Partners by one, binds both, if it concerns the Joint Trade.

Acceptance of a Servant, usually transacting Business for his Master, is good.

And for a more particular Idea of the Work, we must refer our Readers to the Book itself.

IV.

Sermons on various important Subjects. By the late Rev. Mr. Thomas Newman. *In 2 Vols. 8vo. Published from the Author's Manuscript, and by his particular Direction.* Price 10s.

London: Printed by *R. Hett*, Junior, and sold by *J. Noon*, in the *Poultry*; *J. Buckland*, in *Pater-noster-Row*; *T. Field*, in *Cheapside*; and *C. Henderson*, under the *Royal-Exchange*, 1759.

Vol. I. contains 18 Sermons on Happiness, *viz.*

Sermon 1. The Happiness of Man, the Design of his Maker, *Gen.* ii. 8, 9.

Sermon 2, 3, 4. Enquiry after Happiness, *Psal.* iv. 6.

——— 5, 6, 7. Happiness, not in a Life of Pleasure, *Eccles* ii. 1.

——— 8. Happiness, not worldly Abundance, *Luke* xii. 15.

Sermon

Sermon 9. God the Fountain of Happineſs, *Pſalm* xxxvi. 9.

——— 10. Happineſs from the State of the Mind, *Prov.* xiv. 12.

——— 11, 12. Happineſs from good Affections, *John* iv. 16.

——— 13, 14, 15, 16, 17. Happineſs from agreeable Reflections, 2 *Cor.* i. 12.

——— 18. Happineſs from pleaſing Proſpects, *Rom.* xii. 14.

Vol. II. contains

Sermon 1, 2. Rejoicing in Hope, *Rom.* xii. 14.

——— 3. Chriſt's dying Prayer, *Luke* xxiii. 24.

——— 4 and 5. The Chriſtian Security, *John* xiv. 19.

——— 6, 7, 8. Chriſt's ſecond Coming, *Heb.* ix. 28.

——— 9, 10. The Duty and Wiſdom of ſetting the Lord before us, *Pſal.* xvi. 8.

——— 11, 12. Againſt Conformity to this World, *Rom.* xii. 2.

——— 13, 14. The Vanity of Security under Proſperity, *Pſal.* xxx. 67.

——— 15. Religious Converſation, *Prov.* x. 21.

——— 16. Improvement of Life, *Pſal.* xc. 12.

The Preface, by the Rev. Mr. *Pickard*, Succeſſor to the Rev. Mr. *Newman*, gives us the following Account.

It would be an unpardonable Preſumption and Vanity in me, to attempt a particular Recommendation of the following Diſcourſes. The Reverend Author was too well known, and too much eſteemed, to need any Thing of that Kind. All that I ſhall ſay upon this Head is, to aſſure the Reader, that they are the genuine Productions of him whoſe Name they bear: Printed exactly from his Manuſcript: Deſigned by him for the Preſs; and left with particular Directions for their Publication. This Aſſurance is due to the Reader, as well as to the worthy Author. In this Reſpect, they differ from ſome other poſthumous Works. And by this, the uſual, and oft juſt Objections to the Publication of ſuch Works, are entirely obviated.

Theſe Diſcourſes are but a Part of what the Author has left, in like Manner. The Publication of which, in ſome Meaſure, depends upon the Reception which theſe ſhall meet with. The Glory of God, the Advancement of Piety and Virtue, the promoting the Kingdom of the Redeemer, and the Happineſs of Mankind, were always his governing Deſign. For theſe he lived and laboured. And for theſe being dead, he yet ſpeaketh.

That theſe noble and important Ends may be ſucceſsfully carried on, is the ardent Prayer of him, whoſe Honour it is to ſerve the ſame worthy Society that Mr. *Newman* did; and whoſe ſincere Aim and higheſt Pleaſure it is, to further and promote their preſent Comfort, and their everlaſting Intereſts. *Edward Pickard.*

And as a Specimen of the Author's Stile, Sentiment, &c. we ſhall borrow an Extract from Vol. II. Sermon 16. On the Improvement of Life.

Wiſdom requires a proportionable Degree of our Time for the furniſhing and enlarging of our Underſtandings, in which all the Excellency and Glory of Man is founded.

I am perſuaded, that the very great Difference between one and another, in Point of Wiſdom, as it reſpects the Underſtanding, is not ſo much owing to an *original* Difference in the Capacity, as to the different *Application* of it. Truth is the proper Object of the Underſtanding: How muſt *theirs* be furniſhed then, who can be entertained by nothing but with romantic Scenes, viſionary Images, Sports of the Imagination? At the very beſt this is but *Lumber*; and muſt, as ſuch, be thrown away, before we can have any *Reliſh* for the Knowledge that can make us wiſe. Hereby we live in the midſt of waking Dreams; and ſubject ourſelves to the Impreſſions and Powers of Deluſions, till no Truth that is worth a Thought can find Admiſſion. How muſt *their* Underſtanding be contracted who, for a long Succeſſion of Years, are converſant with low or little Things, mean or ſordid Ideas, to thoſe that are limited to their five Senſes? Is not this an Abuſe of Time? And doing great Injury to the Faculty? Since hereby we become *Strangers*, yea *averſe* to every Object, which for Worth and Importance is *equal* to our own Dignity. On the other Hand, when the Mind is inured to Subjects which *fill*, and even are *too big* for it, the Faculty itſelf is *enlarged*, as well as enriched; and becomes more capable of admitting, as well as of improving them; from whence Wiſdom and Happineſs reſult.

Which in ſome following Pages he illuſtrates, and concludes thus, by Way of Soliloquy.

"Sacred to Thee, from whom I have my Being, I will employ that Life, thou haſt beſtowed. Deſigned as I am for Immortality, my own Perfection I will purſue. What

What is chief in my Nature, and in my Intereſt, ſhall be principally in my View: Guarding againſt the worſt I have to fear; preparing myſelf for the Bliſs I expect; and through the divine Help, what is the grand Help of my Life, in my Maker's Deſign, ſhall be *chief* in my own Regards."

V.

The Hiſtories of ſome of the Penitents in the Magdalen-Houſe, as ſuppoſed to be related by themſelves.

In the corrupted Currents of this World,
Offence's gilded Hand may ſhove by Juſtice:
And oft 'tis ſeen, the wicked Prize itſelf
Buys out the Law: But 'tis not ſo above;
THERE *is no ſhuffling;* THERE *the Action lies*
In its true Nature; and we ourſelves compell'd,
Even to the Teeth and Forehead of our Faults,
To give in Evidence: What then? What reſt?
Try what REPENTANCE *can: What can't it not?* SHAKESP.

London; printed for *John Rivington* in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, and *J. Dodſley*, in *Pall-Mall*, 1759.

This Work is printed in 2 Vols. 12mo. Price 6s. The 1ſt contains 252 Pages, divided into 22 Chapters.

To each of which is prefixed a Motto, taken from ſome celebrated Poet.

The 2d Vol. contains 268 Pages, divided into 19 Chapters.

To the 1ſt Volume is a Preface of 24 Pages, giving a general Account of the Work; of which we ſhall give the following Paragraphs.

"My firſt Aim, in the following Work, was to plead the Cauſe of the Penitents in *Magdalen-Houſe*, who by many are repreſented as Perſons too entirely abandoned to guilt and Infamy, to deſerve Relief, to which ſurely Diſtreſs alone is a ſufficient Title. ——— Virtue alone can merit our Eſteem; but Miſery deſerves our Pity, and Indigence may claim our Bounty.

Though the Profeſſion of a Proſtitute is the moſt hateful that Imagination can form; yet the Individuals are frequently worthy Objects of Compaſſion; and I am willing to believe, that if People did but reflect on the various Stratagems, uſed at firſt to corrupt them, while Poverty often, and ſtill oftener Vanity, is on the Side of the Corruptor, they would ſhrink the ſtern Brow of rigid Virtue, and turn the contemptuous Frown into Tears of Pity.

We ſhall alſo give the following Extracts from Vol. I. Chap. v. p. 48, 49, repreſenting the affectionate Concern of one Siſter to another, who had been deluded at an inciſental Meeting.

"Oh! my dear Child, ſaid ſhe, what can I ſay to you? How can I bear to ſee you in the Condition you appear in? And yet, how dare I ſay what I would, when I fear that even the Sight of me may have done your Conſtitution irreparable Miſchief? I would not increaſe the Shock I have given you; and yet can I, with any Degree of Propriety, ſee you again? The Account I received at Lady *Markland*'s Door, when I went with the moſt tender and anxious Impatience to enquire after you, is but too well confirmed. O thou fallen Angel! how can my fond Heart ſupport the Sight of thee, thus involved both in preſent and future Miſery?

I could anſwer only with Tears. I threw myſelf on my Knees, and catching hold of here, my ſtreaming Eyes begged for Pardon, but my Words could find no Utterance, till at laſt I got Power enough juſt to ſay, "Forgive me, my deareſt Siſter! my Parent, beſt of Friends, forgive me!"

"My deareſt Siſter, ſaid ſhe, aſk not Forgiveneſs of me: Aſk it of Him whom you have moſt offended, and who not only can pardon the paſt, but preſerve you from all future Crimes."

My Siſter thus continued her Exhortations for ſome Time, till ſhe aſked me, "If I would quit the Way of Life wherein I was engaged, and never ſee the Man who led me into a State of Ruin and Deſtruction; promiſing, that if I conſented to this, ſhe would take all poſſible Care of me, and provide me with every Convenience: For though ſhe was then going to be married to a young Man, who was a very advantageous Match for her, and whom ſhe ſincerely loved; yet if he, diſapproving of her conduct in this Particular, ſhould attempt to reſtrain it, ſhe would for ever forego all her Expectations, and ſhould think herſelf greatly rewarded by ſaving me from eternal Ruin."

What could I ſay, when I could not reſolve on ſo kind, ſo generous an Offer? "I begged her not to oppreſs me with her Goodneſs: That I was not deſerving of her Care; and would never ſuffer her Affection for me to prevent her happy Eſtabliſhment: Wiſhed Heaven might ſhower down all its Bleſſings on her; but that as for myſelf, the Die was caſt; I was too far engaged to re-

ment." She again preſſed her Offer: I told her, "I could not deprive the Child I went with of a Parent; or was it poſſible for me to forſake a Man, whoſe whole Happineſs was centered in me, and who deſerved every Thing from me, having no Aim but to promote my Felicity."

When my Siſter found me unalterable in this Reſpect, "Then, ſaid ſhe, my dear *Emily*, I will not urge what I might properly ſay, becauſe I fear to hurt your Health: I will not now endeavour at what I ſee your Paſſions would render ineffectual to any Purpoſe, but that of making you uneaſy, when Eaſe of Mind will be moſt neceſſary to your Recovery: I can only pray, that your Life may be ſpared till you are fitter for another World; and that He who alone can turn the Heart, will take Compaſſion on yours: But it is impoſſible for me to ſee you any more; it would only be increaſing my Wretchedneſs and creating yours. The Thought of the Situation you are in will embitter my moſt proſperous Days; but it is my Duty not to diſgrace them."

I cried out, in an Agony, which no Words can expreſs, "My deareſt Siſter, do not deſpiſe me, do not hate me: Your Hatred, or your Contempt would break my Heart."

"No, my deareſt *Emily*, replied my Siſter; be aſſured I can never hate or deſpiſe you: I ſhall pity, grieve, and pray for you; but, with all your Faults, muſt love you with a Tenderneſs none but a Parent can know; for ſuch I have always felt myſelf for you: And whenever you will love yourſelf as truly as I love you, ſhall with Joy receive you, forget the paſt, hope for the future, endeavour to relieve your Griefs, and confirm your Happineſs.

VI.

The Mirrour: Or, a Chain of Reflections, founded on true moral Principles; wherein are Rules laid down for the Conduct and Oeconomy of Life, for promoting true Happineſs by the Regulation of the Paſſions, and the Practice of every ſocial Virtue. Extracted partly from the moſt celebrated Authors, joined to a Series of Obſervations on Mankind. Being a compleat Syſtem of Ethicks; wherein the many Exceptions, ſo juſtly cenſured in the Maxims of that celebrated French *Moraliſt the Duke of* Rochefoucault, *are carefully avoided.*

London; printed for *W. Owen*, at *Homer's Head*, near *Temple-Bar*, 1759. Price 2s.

This Book is printed in 12mo. and contains 148 Pages, with a Preface of 22 Pages. The former Part of which we ſhall give as a Specimen of the Author's Stile and Deſign.

Reflections of this Nature, founded on the true Principles of *Religion* and *Morality*, are of ſuch univerſal Benefit to Mankind, that they have been greatly favoured and encouraged by Men of the moſt ſolid Underſtandings and refined Education, and often preferred before Works of a more elaborate Kind; and for this Reaſon, that their Excellence conſiſts in a Tritneſs of Expreſſion peculiarly adapted to this Kind of Writing; and have employed the Pens of many eminent Men, as greatly tending to improve the Morals, and reform the looſe and vicious Habits in young and tender Minds, and ſet Vice and Virtue in their proper Colours. For as the Mirrour reflects the Body, and renders all our perſonal Deformities evidently conſpicuous; ſo theſe equally expoſe the inmoſt Receſſes of the Mind, the Seat of all our darling Vices and Paſſions; and convinces us we have thoſe Errors and Foibles in our Compoſition, which we were Strangers to before, from too fond a Partiality, and the Want of a thorough Knowledge of ourſelves.

As a Specimen of the Work itſelf, the following moral Reflections from Page 1, and 2, may ſuffice.

I.

It is of the laſt Importance, to ſeaſon the Paſſions of a Child with Devotion, which ſeldom dies in a Mind that has received an early Tincture of it; though it may ſeem extinguiſhed for a while, by the Cares of the World, the Heat of Youth, or the Allurements of Vice, it generally breaks out and diſcovers itſelf again, as ſoon as Diſcretion, Conſideration, Age, or Misfortunes, have brought the Man to himſelf. The Fire may be covered and overlaid, but cannot entirely be quenched and ſmothered.

II.

It is an unſpeakable Advantage to poſſeſs our Minds, with an habitual good Intention, and to aim all our Thoughts, Words, and Actions, at ſome laudable End, whether it be the Glory of our Maker, the Good of Mankind, or the Benefit of our own Souls.

III.

There cannot be a greater Slavery in this World, than to doat upon what we ought to condemn; yet this muſt be our Condition in all Parts of Life, if we ſuffer ourſelves to approve any Thing but what tends to the Promotion of what is good and honourable.

IV.

IV.

Wiſdom, Virtue, and Valour, have a natural Right to govern; he alone ought to command others, who has moſt Wiſdom to diſcover what is juſt; moſt Virtue to adhere to it; and moſt Courage to put it in Execution.

V.

The truly virtuous Man enjoys a Mind perfectly compoſed; he has a ſecret Spring of Happineſs in his Heart; his Converſation is pleaſant: and his Countenance ſerene: He taſtes all the innocent Satisfactions of Life pure and ſincere; he has no Share in Pleaſures that leave a Sting behind them, nor is he cheated with that Kind of Mirth in the Midſt of which there is Heavineſs.

VII.

The true Mentor; or, an Eſſay on the Education of young People of Faſhion. Tranſlated from the French *of the Marquis* Caraccioli.

London; printed for *J. Coote*, at the *King's-Arms*, in *Pater-noſter-row*, 1759.

This Book is printed in 12mo. containing 190 Pages, Price 2s. 6d. bound.

There is a Preface of 21 Pages, giving ſome Account of the Work, but neither Table of Contents nor Index.

The following may ſuffice as a Specimen of the Work:

Happy that Philoſophy which ariſes from the Soul itſelf, and not from the Tumult of our Paſſions; that has Reaſon for its Support, and can bid Defiance to Error and Prejudice! It increaſes with our Years, preſerves us in Peace, cheriſhes ſolid Pleaſure, and riſes ſuperior to every Perplexity that the Caprices of Fortune can poſſibly expoſe us to. Our Days no longer lie heavy on our Hands, when once we come to a ſolid Way of thinking. Melancholy, ſo common a Complaint with the moſt Voluptuous, has no Effect on the Man who poſſeſſes Reflection; he is at Eaſe wherever he goes, for wherever he goes he enjoys the Company of a Soul that no one can deprive him of. Such are the Reſources with which the *True Mentor* furniſhes Youth. Such are the Objects he ſets before its Eyes, with Charms that embelliſh the moſt abſtracted Things, and render them lovely and deſireable.

The following Books were omitted in the preceding Account.

Agenor and Iſmena; or the War of the tender Paſſions. A Novel. Tranſlated from the French. In 2 Pocket Volumes, Price 5s. ſew'd, or 6s. bound. *J. Cooke.*

PAMPHLETS.

Introduction to the Art of Fortification, 1s. *Lewis.*

The Merry Andrew, 1s. *Pottinger.*

An Eſſay towards a Method for preſerving the Seeds of Plants, 6d. *Milan.*

Lettres de M. le Mareſchal Duc de Belleiſle à M. le Mareſchal de Contades, *&c.* 1s. 6d. *Webb.*

The Duke de Belleiſle's Letters to Mareſchal de Contades. Tranſlated from the French. *Payne*, 1s. 6d.

High-life below Stairs. A Farce of two Acts, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane, 1s. *Newberry.*

Thoughts on the pernicious Conſequences of borrowing, 1s. *Payne.*

A Diſcourſe concerning Plays and playing, 6d. *Cooper.*

Impartiality to the Public in general, in Defence of Lord George Sackville. *Robinſon*, 6d.

Single Sermons.

The Signs of the Times. Illuſtrated in a Sermon, preached at the Old Jewry, Oct. 21, 1759, by Charles Bulkley, 6d. *Noon.*

A Diſcourſe upon the intermediate State of the Soul, 6d. *Dodd.*

Triumph in Death; or Death triumphant. Exemplified in the Death of the late glorious Commander General Wolfe, 6d. *Thruſh.*

POETRY.

An Ode to the Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Granby, 1s. *Newberry.*

A Monody on the Death of Major-General Wolfe. To which is added, his Life, 1s. *Thruſh.*

An Ode, ſacred to the Memory of General Wolfe, 6d. *Milan.*

Daphnis and Menalcas; a Paſtoral, ſacred to the Memory of the late General Wolfe, 1s. *Payne.*

Death, a poetical Eſſay, 1s. *Merril, Cambridge. Dodd, London.*

West Longitude from London
A MAP of
BRITANNY,
Part of POITOU,
Giving the COAST of
FRANCE, with the
Adjacent Islands from
St Malo to Rochfort.
Tregnier
Ile Brehat
Pontrieux
Guildo
Greenville
St Malo
Dol
Combourg
Dinant
Tintiniac
Montauban
Medrignac
Ploermel
Morfort
RENNES
Chateau Giron
Lomine
Hennebon
Blavet ou
Port Louis
Rochefort
Vannes
Auray
Redon
Derval
Nozay
Belesin
Sizefve
Chateau Lavaux
NANTES
Bourgneuf
Retz D.
Ile Noirmoutier
Beauvoir
Roche Servieres
la Garnache
Le Lue
Agremont
Ile Dieu
St Gilles
Olone
Fishmont
St Benoist
Ile de Re
la Rochelle
Rochfort
Sarzau
Susinio
St Gildas
Vilaine R.
Pierre B.
I. Dumet
les Bayonelles
Vieux
Hedic I.
the Cardinals
le Crozic
the Four
Basse Fourre
Palais
Loire R.
Pierre B.
Vilaine R.
Arts & Sciences for W. Owen at Temple Bar 1749.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *DECEMBER*, 1759.

AS we judge it will be expected by our Readers to have every Scene of Action, in the Theatre of the preſent War, laid open to their View, we have added a Map to illuſtrate the late Engagement and Victory of Sir *Edward Hawke*, by exhibiting all that Part of the *French* Coaſt and Bay, of which Mention is made in the public Accounts, and particularly, that we have inſerted in this Magazine.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Mr. Robinſon's *Anſwer to his Queſtion* 246, *being miſlaid; and the others not agreeing, we poſtpone the Anſwers till another Time.*

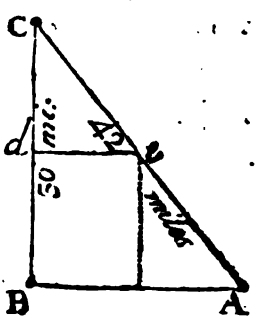
Queſtion 247, *anſwered by Mr.* Tho. Boſworth, *of* Doſthorpe, *near* Peterborough.

BY Trigonometry, I find the Area of the Fiſh-pond = 1238.379 Yards; then *per* known Properties of ſimilar Figures, as 1238.379 : 760 :: 1238.379 : : the Square of any Side of the Fiſh-pond : the Square of its like Side of the external Boundary of the Walk; whence the Sides of the external Boundary are 37.533, 43.7884, 50.044, and 47.5418 Yards;——Divide the Area of the Walk by Half the Sum of the two Perimeters, the Quotient is 4.376 Yards, the Breadth of the Walk very nearly.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Metcalfe, *Mr.* W. Chapman, *Mr.* R. Parſ, *and by Mr.* J. Scott, *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 248, *anſwered by Mr.* Tho. Batty, *at* Bath.

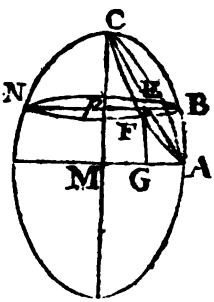
LET A in the annexed Diagram, repreſent the Privateer; B the Merchantman, and C the Point where the South Courſe of B is overtaken by the Courſe of A, which makes a Right-angled Triangle. Then by *Eu. lib.* 1. Prob. 47. the Square of the Baſe and Perpendicular is equal to the Hypothenuſe; conſequently, by ſubtracting the Square of the Perpendicular from that of the Hypothenuſe, the Square Root of the Remainder is the Diſtance of the two Ships at the Beginning of the Chace A B, *viz.* 29,3938 Miles; and Half that their Diſtance at the Middle of the Chace *d e*, *viz.* 14,69 Miles.



This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. R. Etherington, *Mr.* W. Chapman, *Mr.* T. Barker, *and by the Propoſer Mr.* W. Reeves. *We received other Anſwers, but not agreeing with the above, are not inſerted.*

Question 249, *answered only by Mr.* Samuel Cole, *of* Portsmouth, *the Proposer.*

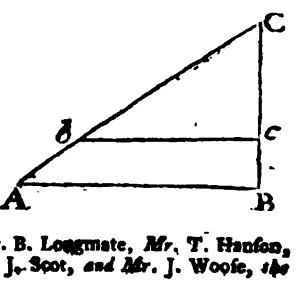
PUT $x = AE$, $b = AC = 116.75$ (by 47. 1. *e.*) $m = AM$, $n = MC$; then $b : n :: x : \frac{nx}{b} = GE = M\rho$, and (by Conic Sections,) $n^2 : m^2 :: n^2 - \frac{n^2x^2}{bb} : m^2 - \frac{m^2x^2}{bb} = \overline{\rho E}^2$, also $b : x :: m : \frac{mx}{b} = GA$, $\therefore m - \frac{mx}{b} = MG$; by Property of the Circle $\overline{\rho E}^2 - \overline{\rho E}^2 = \overline{EF}^2$, that is, $m^2 - \frac{m^2x^2}{bb} - m^2 + \frac{2m^2x}{b} - \frac{m^2x^2}{bb} = \frac{2m^2x}{b} - \frac{2m^2x^2}{bb} = \overline{EF}^2$, which is an Ordinate to the Axis AC of the proposed Curve, which let be y; then $y^2 = \frac{2m^2x}{b} - \frac{2m^2x^2}{bb}$, the Equation of the Curve, y is $= \sqrt{\frac{2m^2x}{b} - \frac{2m^2x^2}{bb}}$, which multiplied by $\dot{x}$, we have $y\dot{x} = \dot{x}\sqrt{\frac{2m^2bx - 2m^2x^2}{bb}} = \frac{m\sqrt{2}}{b} \times \dot{x}\sqrt{bx - xx}$, the Fluent of which is, when $x = b$, *the Area of a Semicircle, whose Diameter is* $b \times \frac{m\sqrt{2}}{b}$, its Double *the Area of a Circle, whose Diameter is* $b \times \frac{m\sqrt{2}}{b} = 8425.17805 =$ the Area of the Curve. *Q. E. F.*



Question 250, *answer'd by Mr.* Joseph Mountfort, *of* Burbage, *in* Leicestershire.

PUT $x = AB$, $y = BC$, $z = AC$, $a =$ the Perimeter 36,0024, $c = 8487 = bc$.

Now A B C and b c C being similar Triangles, and in Proportion, as 1 : 2. Therefore $1 : 2 :: c^2 : 2c^2 = x^2$, and $x = 12.00243$ Chains. Also $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$, and $z + y = a - x$, put $s = a - x$. Then $z^2 = s^2 - 2sy$, and $y = \frac{s^2 - x^2}{2s} = 8.99812$ Chains. Then $z = s - y = 15.00085$ Chains.



This Question was also answered by Mr. C. Green, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *Mr.* T. Hanson, *Mr.* E Griffiths, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* W. Barnes, *Mr.* J. Scot, *and Mr.* J. Woofe, *the Proposer.*

N. B. *In our Magazine of* August, *a Mistake was made, in giving the Solution of Question* 223, *to Question* 233, *and as the Proposer, Mr.* Scot's *Answer is not at Hand, if he please to favour us with it, it shall be inserted.*

The Ænigma, *a* DRAM, *was answered by several of our Correspondents.*

New

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 260.

By Mr. T. Barker,

GIVEN $\begin{cases} x^3y + y^3x = 304392. \\ x^2y - y^2x = 6600. \end{cases}$

Query the Value of x and y by a Quadratic, and without any Manner of Substitution whatever?

Question 261.

By Mr. J. Cole.

IN what Latitude, on the 18th of *May*, 1760, will the Shadows of Objects describe Parabolas on the Plane of the Horizon?

Question 262.

By Mr. J. Scot.

GIVEN in a right-angled Triangle, the Diameter of the inscribed Circle $= 4$, and the Side of the inscribed Square $= 3{,}529412$, to find the Sides by a simple Equation?

Question 263.

By Mr. W. Barnes.

IN any Ellipsis, if a Line be drawn every where parallel to the Periphery thereof; the Area of the curvelineal Space is obtained by multiplying, the Excess of the Sum of the transverse and conjugate Diameters multiplied by its Breadth, above the Square of its Breadth, by .7854. A Demonstration of this is required?

HORACE, Lib. II. Ode XVI. *Translated.*

HE prays to heav'n for peace, in wild affright;
Whom the vast ocean's stormy waves surround;
When black'ning clouds obscure the lunar light,
And to direct his course no star is found.
For peace stern *Thrace* in martial tumults bold;
For peace the *Medes*, whom painted quivers please:
Nor glitt'ring gems, nor heaps of purest gold;
Nor purple's gaudy dye, can purchase ease.
For neither wealth's vain pageantry can blind,
Nor yet the consuls lictors can o'ercome
The wretched tumults of the human mind,
And cares which flutter round the vaulted dome.
Whose board can boast the plenty of his fire,
In humbler fortunes peaceful state is blest;
Nor sordid fear, or impotent desire,
With fierce commotions drive away his rest.
Why do we soar with flatt'ring hope so high,
While of our lives so short the fleeting time?
For 'tis impossible ourselves to fly:
Tho' from our country far in foreign climes,
In vain we climb the ship, or mount the steed;
Care still pursues, and follows close behind:
Far swifter than the stags of fleetest breed;
And swifter than the cloud-compelling wind.
The man contented in his present state,
Calmly regardless leaves to heav'n the rest:
He with a smile allays the frowns of fate;
For nought on earth compleatly can be blest;
Slain was *Achilles* in his glorious prime;
Worn out with age was *Tithon*, doom'd to live:
To me, perhaps, the bounteous hand of time,
What it to thee denies, may kindly give.
A hundred flocks around thy verdant meads,
And kine *Sicilian* graze th' extensive plain:
For thee, how proudly neighs the high-bred steed!
For thee the wool imbibes the purple stain.
In humbler rural solitude to live,
In pleasing strains to tune the *Grecian* lyre;
To me did fate not unpropitious give,
To scorn the crowd, nor vulgar praise desire.

Oxford,
Nov. 2, 1759. *Lycidas.*

Et nos cedamus amori.

LO! I, who erst defy'd the pow'r of love,
Whom smiles, nor arts, nor woman e'er cou'd move,
At length have ventur'd on the dang'rous road,
And bow subservient to th' all-conqu'ring god.

O thou, to whom the muſe this tribute brings,
Whoſe charms ſhe praiſes, and whoſe praiſe ſhe ſings,
Attend, and this my humble lay receive,
Nor think, while I commend, I wou'd deceive;
Truth is my aim, ſincerity my guard,
And, O let love be deem'd my juſt reward.
Long had I wanton'd with each beauteous maid,
And with falſe vows their tender ſighs repaid;
To conquer hearts perfidiouſly I ſtrove,
And laugh'd at conſtancy, and play'd with love;
A dupe to pleaſure thus I knew not care,
Nor dread anxiety, nor black deſpair.
But, ſee! the various turns of human fate;
How mix'd our joys, how tranſient their date!
Whilſt thus ſecure I ſeem'd from future harm,
Lo! quick as light'ning comes the dire alarm;
From *Delia*'s Eyes proceeds the fatal dart,
It fires within, and hiſſes at my heart:
Not force *Herculean* can the ſhaft remove;
Love conquers all, and we muſt yield to love.
Now, robb'd of reſt, I ſeek ſome lonely vale,
The neighb'ring woods rebound my hapleſs tale;
To whiſtling winds I make my fruitleſs moan,
The whiſtling winds re-echo groan for groan;
There I deſcribe her more than *Venus*' face,
And ſum up quickly each peculiar grace;
What bluſhing lillies her fair cheeks adorn;
Her lips more blooming than the roſy morn:
Tell, when in ſummer-eves ſhe deigns to tread
The flow'ry mazes of ſome verdant mead,
How gay's each flow'r, how lively ev'ry green,
How various beauties deck each varied ſcene;
On ev'ry ſpray how thrills each warbling note;
Each bird in concert ſwells his liquid throat;
Soft zephyrs on their wings ſweet fragrance bear,
And *Dryads* haſte to meet my lovely fair;
Around her head how blooming graces play,
While thouſand little cupids guard her way;
How ſwains, who truſt the light'ning of her eye,
Like me its virtue feel, deſpair, and die.
But ſay, my *Delia*, in that gentle breaſt,
Where love, where joy, where peace delight to reſt;
Where ever-blooming innocency dwells,
More prevalent than e'en in hermit's cells,
Can gen'rous pity no reception find?
Can pity plead, and not my *Delia* kind?
Muſt I, alas! my artleſs vows complain,
Nor *Delia* ſmile, nor mitigate my pain?
When the fierce wolf herds with the tender flocks;
When the kind tear drops from the flinty rocks;
When birds forſake the air, and fiſh the main;
When all the world to chaos turns again:
Then; then will *Delia* act a tyrant's part,
Then look with pleaſure on a bleeding heart.
But ſee ſhe ſmiles! avaunt all hopeleſs fears;
Echo reſound; my beauteous *Delia* hears.

The CHOICE.

GIVE me a maid (if e'er I take a wife,)
Prudent in all domeſtic cares of life;
Whoſe mind's unſtain'd by vanity or art,
Bleſt with good-nature from a virtuous heart:
Modeſt, yet free;—true love her aim, her end,
To true religion, and to me a friend;
Her tender boſom ſhall my heart retain,
From all the world counts great, or I call vain;
May grace be in her ſoul, heav'n in her eye,
This, this be her, with whom I'd live and die.

H—— *S*——

A MORNING HYMN.

I.

LORD of my Life, O may thy Praiſe
Employ my nobleſt Pow'rs,
Whoſe Goodneſs lengthens out my Days,
And fills the circling Hours.

II.

Preſerv'd by thy almighty Arm,
I paſs'd the Shades of Night,
Serene, and ſafe from ev'ry Harm,
And ſee returning Light.

III.

While many ſpent the Night in Sighs,
And reſtleſs Pains, and Woes;
In gentle Sleep I clos'd my Eyes,
And undiſturb'd Repoſe.

IV.

When Sleep, Death's Semblance o'er me ſpread,
And I inconſcious lay,
Thy watchful Care was round my Bed,
To guard my feeble Clay.

V.

O let the ſame almighty Care
My waking Hours attend;
From ev'ry Danger, ev'ry Snare,
My heedleſs Steps defend!

VI.

Smile on my Minutes as they roll,
And guide my future Days;
And let thy Goodneſs fill my Soul
With Gratitude and Praiſe.

On HUMAN LIFE.

I.

SINCE all mankind to happineſs
Lay ſome fantaſtic claim;
'Tis ſtrange, among ſo great a crowd,
That all ſhould miſs their aim.

II.

II.

How were I bleſt, the peaſant cries,
Had empire been my ſhare!
Curſt be this grandeur, ſays the prince,
The ſource of all my care!

III.

As when ſome craggy cliff from far
With pleaſure we ſurvey;
And, with the diſtant proſpect fir'd,
Streight thither make our way:

IV.

But find at length, with pains arriv'd,
Its tempting glory ceas'd;
By deſart barrenneſs convinc'd
The diſtance only pleas'd.

V.

Thus our o'er-heated fancies rove
In all affairs of life;
Her, whom a miſtreſs we adore,
We naufeate when a wife.

VI.

I'll, to be happy, be content,
Nor break with care my ſleep;
Bliſs, like a ſhadow, run or ſtand,
Will the ſame diſtance keep.

A SONG. *Addreſſed to Miſs* Mary Willeter, Epſom.

O quoties, & quæ nobis Willeteri lucuta eſt!
Partem aliquam, venti divûm referatis ad aures.
VIRGIL.

RESolv'd, as her pate, of *Will'ter* to ſing,
For ideas of beauty I ſearch'd thro' the ſpring:
To flow'rs ſoft blooming compar'd the ſweet maid,
But flow'rs, tho' blooming, at ev'ning may fade.

Of ſun-ſhine and breezes next I thought to write,
Of the breezes ſo ſoft, and the ſun-ſhine ſo bright,
But theſe with my fair no reſemblance will hold,
For the ſun ſets at night, and the breezes grow cold.

The clouds of mild ev'ning array'd in pale blue,
While the ſun-beams behind them peep'd glitt'ring thro';
Tho' to rival her charms they can never ariſe,
Yet, methought, they look'd ſomething like *Will'ter*'s ſweet eyes.

Theſe beauties are tranſient, but *Will'ter*'s will laſt,
When ſpring, and when ſummer, and autumn are paſt:
For ſenſe and good humour no ſeaſon diſarms,
And the ſoul of my *Will'ter* enlivens her charms.

At length, on a fruit tree a bloſſom I found,
Which beauty diſplay'd, and ſhed fragrance around;
I then thought the *Muſes* had ſmil'd on my pray'r,
This bloſſom, I cry'd, will reſemble my fair!

Theſe colours ſo gay, and united ſo well,
This delicate texture and raviſhing ſmell,
Is her perſon's ſweet emblem!——But where ſhall I find
In nature a beauty that equals her mind?

This bloſſom ſo pleaſing, at ſummer's gay call,
Muſt languiſh at firſt, and muſt afterwards fall;
But behind it the fruit, its ſucceſſor, ſhall riſe,
By nature diſrob'd of its beauteous diſguiſe.

But *Will'ter*, when youth, that gay bloſſom, is o'er,
By her virtues improv'd ſhe'll engage me the more;
I'll reveal ev'ry beauty that brighten'd her prime,
When her merit is ripened by love and by time.

Epſom, *Geo. Hayden.*
Auguſtus 5, 1759.

An Eſſay to an Epitaph on the truly Great and juſtly lamented Major General WOLFE, *who fell victoriouſly before* Quebec, Sept. 13, 1759.

HERE reſts from toil, in narrow bounds confin'd,
The human ſhell of a celeſtial mind;
Who once, with ſplendor, fill'd a ſcene ſo large;
And took the fate of empires in his charge;
A Hero, with a Patriot's zeal inſpir'd;
By public virtue, not by paſſion, fir'd.
A Hero, diſciplin'd in wiſdom's ſchool;
In action ardent, in reflection cool:
In bloom of years, who gain'd a glorious name,
And reap'd bottimes, the harveſt of his fame.
Before *Quebec* he charg'd the daring foe,
And, quick as lightning, ſtruck the fatal blow;
By active valour made the day his own,
And liv'd to ſee the num'rous foe o'erthrown.

Cubon'd

Crown'd by just victory, drew his latest breath;
As wont to smile on danger, smil'd on death:
And, having bravely for his country fought,
Dy'd nobly as he wish'd, and calmly as he ought.

The troops around him shar'd a glorious grief,
And while they gather'd laurels, wept their Chief:
Their Chief! to whom, the Great *Montcalm* gave Way;
And fell to crown the honours of the day!

V. N.

A MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION, *to perpetuate the Memory of General* WOLFE.

Stop, Paſſenger!
And here view whatever is Grand or Noble,
Summed up in the Character
of
JAMES WOLFE.

His Mind being adorned with all heroic Virtues,
Both by the Precept and Example of his illuſtrious Father,
Colonel EDWARD WOLFE,
He, early in Life, as the Choice of his natural Diſpoſition,
Embraced the Profeſſion of Arms.

With indefatigable Induſtry forming the Military Man,
He ſhewed himſelf
Gallant in Action, intrepid in Danger, circumſpect in Difficulties;
And being ſoon ſingled out as a true Genius for the Art of War,
With the Approbation and Applauſe
Of the great Officers he ſerved under,
Was honoured, in a conſtant Succeſſion,
With the moſt diſtinguiſhed Poſts in the Army.

His innate Courage, his Regularity and Exactneſs of Diſcipline,
Shone conſpicuous in the Corps he had himſelf trained up,
When animating five others by its Example in the Plains of MINDEN,
The *French* Cavalry, by the Impetuoſity of their Efforts,
Were broken, routed, and diſcomfited,
Poſterity! believe it:
The Annals of all *Europe* atteſt the Fact.

His martial Ardour and Capacity,
Reſtrained by ſuperior Command at ROCHFORT;
Were ſignal in the Overthrow of LOUISBURG.
You may ſtile him, with AMHERST, the CONQUEROR of CAPE BRETON;
The Brave do not envy the Brave;
He let him act according to the generous Purpoſe of his Soul.

Now thought worthy of a Command in Chief;
QUEBEC,
The Capital of the *French* Empire in *North America*,
Is made the Object of the important Conqueſt,
Expected from his great Abilities.

Art had conſpired with Nature
To render the Place impregnable:
But he, undaunted amidſt ſuch a Scene of Difficulties,
Climbs over Rocks and Precipices,
Lays the Lower Town in Aſhes,

Draws

Draws out the numerous Forces of CANADA againſt him,
And with leſs than five Thouſand Men,
But ſtout, vigorous, and ardent for Battle,
Routs and defeats them with great Slaughter.

VICTORY, alas!
Had ſcarce dawned upon him with triumphant Rays of Light,
Ready to ſalute him,
The CONQUEROR of CANADA,
When he fell gloriouſly,
Covered with honourable Wounds.

BRITONS! rejoice and mourn:
Rejoice that your Arms have proſpered
Under the Conduct of ſo great a General;
But mourn for the Loſs
Of ſo good a Man,
Whoſe Morals, a Copy of Goſpel-Purity,
Taught him to die contented for his Country.

To perpetuate his Memory,
This Monument was erected by the ſpecial Command
Of the BRITISH SENATE and PEOPLE.
In the Year of our Lord,
One Thouſand, Seven Hundred, and Sixty.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *DECEMBER*, 1759.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, Nov. 73.

YESterday in the Evening an Expreſs arrived from Mr. Hatton near Munſter, to Maj. Gen. Yorke, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, with the News, that M. d'Armentieres had advanced in order to attempt to raiſe their Siege of Munſter, but had retired on the 20th Inſtant: Whereupon the Governor of the Place deſired to capitulate. This Account was confirmed this Evening from General Imhoff, with the following Circumſtances: That M. d'Armentieres had attacked that General's Poſts in the Village of Albachten in the Night, and drove the Hanoverian Chaſſeurs from the Village, which, however, was ſoon recovered: That Diſpoſitions having been made for attacking the French the next Morning, they retreated with Precipitation: That M. Gayon, the French Commandant at Munſter, ſent a Trumpet to demand Terms: Which being granted him by the Comte de la Lippe, he marched out of the Town on the 21ſt: And, that General Imhoff was to enter it on the following Day. According to Account received here, the two Armies remained on the 23th in the ſame Poſition as before upon the River Lahne.

King of Pruſſia's Head Quarters at Wilſdruff, Nov, 24. On the 22d Inſtant, we received here the very diſagreeable News of the Event that has happened to Lieutenant General Finck, and the Troops under his Command. He had been detached by his Pruſſian Majeſty to take Poſt at Maxen, a ſmall Village, ſituated in the Road from Saxony into Bohemia, which he accordingly effected. On the 20th he was attacked by a ſuperior Force of the Enemy, and drove from his Poſt, retiring by Dohna; but on the next Day, finding himſelf ſurrounded on all Sides by the Auſtrians, he was obliged to capitulate, and accordingly ſurrendered himſelf Priſoner of War, together with eight other general Officers, and his whole Corps, which is reckoned to conſiſt of about 35 Squadrons and 17 Battalions; and the latter however much weakened by the Campaign they had made againſt the Ruſſians.

We

We thought Yeſterday that we were at the Eve of a Battle; the Auſtrians having advanced towards the Poſt of Keſſeldorff, which was occupied by General Zeithen with our Van-guard, and having even begun cannonading that Village, tho' without any Effect. The King being informed of it, ordered the Army immediately to advance; but the Enemy having probably no ſerious Intention to come to a general Action, retired before we were able to engage them. To-Day every Thing remains quiet.

From the LONDON GAZETTE *Extraordinary.*

Admiralty Office, Nov. 30. Early this Morning, Capt. Campbell, Commodore of his Majeſty's Ship the Royal George, arrived here, with a Letter from Sir Edward Hawke, to Mr. Cleveland, of which the following is a Copy.

Royal George off Penris Point, Nov. 24, 1759.

SIR,

In my Letter of the 17th, by Expreſs, I deſired you would acquaint their Lordſhips with my having received Intelligence of 18 Sail of the Line and three Frigates of the Breſt Squadron, being diſcovered about 24 Leagues to the N. W. of Belleiſle, ſteering to the Eaſtward; all the Priſoners however agree, that on the Day we chaſed them, their Squadron conſiſted; according to their accompanying Liſt, of four Ships of 80, ſix of 74, three of 70, eight of 64, one Frigate of 36, one of 34, and one of 16 Guns, with a ſmall Veſſel to look out. They ſailed from Breſt the 14th Inſtant, the ſame Day I ſailed from Torbay. Concluding that their firſt Rendezvous would be Quiberon, the Inſtant I received the Intelligence, I directed my Courſe thither with a preſt Sail. At firſt the Wind blowing hard, at S. by E. and S. drove us conſiderably to the Weſtward. But on the 18th and 19th, though variable, it proved more favourable. In the mean Time, having been joined by the Maidſtone and Coventry Frigates, I directed their Commanders to keep a-head of the Squadron, one on the ſtarboard and the other on the larboard Bow. At Half paſt Eight o'Clock in the Morning of the 20th, Belleiſle by our Reckoning, bearing E. by N. ½ N. the Maidſtone made the Signal for ſeeing a Fleet, I immediately ſpread abroad the Signal for a Line a-breaſt, in order to draw all the Ships of the Squadron up with me. I had before ſent the Magnamine a-head, to make the Land. At ½ paſt Nine, ſhe made the Signal for an Enemy. Obſerving, on my diſcovering them, that they made off, I threw out the Signal, for the ſeven Ships neareſt them to chaſe, and draw into a Line of Battle a-head of me, and endeavour to ſtop them till the reſt of the Squadron ſhould come up, who were alſo to form as they chaſed, that no Time might be loſt in the Purſuit. That Morning they were in Chaſe of the Rochester, Chatham, Portland, Falkland, Minerva, Vengeance and Venus, all which joined me about eleven o'Clock; and, in the Evening, the Saphire from Quiberon Bay. All the Day we had very freſh Gales, at N. W. and W. N. W. with heavy Squalls. M. Conflans kept going off under ſuch Sail as all his Squadron could carry, and at the ſame Time keep together, while we crowded after him with every Sail our Ships could bear. At Half paſt Two, P. M. the fire beginning a-head, I made the Signal for engaging. We were then to the Southward of Belleiſle, and the French Admiral head-moſt, ſoon after led round the Cardinals, while the Rear was in Action. About four o'Clock the Formidable ſtruck, and a little after, the Theſee and Superbe were ſunk. About five the Heros ſtruck, and came to an Anchor, but it blowing hard, no Boat could be ſent on board her. Night was now come, and being on a Part of the Coaſt, among Iſlands and Shoals, of which we were totally ignorant, without a Pilot, as was the greateſt Part of the Squadron, and blowing hard on a Lee-Shore, I made the Signal to anchor, and came too in 15 Fathom Water, the Iſland of Dumet bearing E. by N. between two and three Miles, the Cardinals W. half S. and the Steeples of Croize S. E. as we found next Morning.

In the Night we heard many Guns of Diſtreſs fired, but blowing hard, Want of Knowledge of the Coaſt, and whether they were fired by a Friend or an Enemy, prevented all Means of Relief.

By Day break of the 21ſt we diſcovered one of our Ships diſmaſted a-ſhore on the Fouer, the French Heros alſo, and the Soleil Royal, which under Cover of the Night had anchored among us, cut and run a-ſhore to the Weſtward of Croize. On the Latter's moving, I made the Eſſex's Signal to ſlip and purſue her, but ſhe unfortunately got upon the Fouer, and both ſhe and the Reſolution are irrecoverably loſt, notwithſtanding we ſent them all the Aſſiſtance that the Weather would permit. About fourſcore of the Reſolution's Company, in Spite of the ſtrongeſt Remonſtrances of their Captain, made Rafts, and, with ſeveral French Priſoners belonging to the Formidable, put off, and I am afraid drove out to Sea. All the

the Effex's are ſaved (with as many of the Stores as poſſible) except one Lieutenant and a Boat's Crew, who were drove on the French Shore, and have not ſince been heard of: The Remains of both Ships were ſet on Fire. We found the Dorſetſhire, Revenge, and Defiance, in the Night of the 20th put to Sea; as I hope the Swiftſure did, for ſhe is ſtill miſſing. The Dorſetſhire and Defiance returned next Day, and the Latter ſaw the Revenge without. Thus, what Loſs we have ſuſtained has been owing to the Weather, not to the Enemy, ſeven or eight of whoſe Line of Battle Ships got to Sea, I believe, the Night of the Action.

As ſoon as it was broad Day-light, in the Morning of the 21ſt, I diſcovered ſeven or eight of the Enemy's Line of Battle Ships at Anchor, between Point Penris and the River Villaine; on which I made a Signal to weigh, in order to work up and attack them; but it blowed ſo hard from the N.W. that inſtead of daring to caſt the Squadron looſe, I was obliged to ſtrike Top-gallant Maſts. Moſt of thoſe Ships appeared to be a-ground at low Water; but on the Flood, by lightening them, and the Advantage of the Wind under the Land, all, except two, got that Night into the River Villaine.

The Weather being moderate on the 22d, I ſent the Portland, Chatham, and Vengeance to deſtroy the Soliel Royal, and Heros. The French, on the Approach of our Ships, ſet the firſt on Fire, and ſoon after the latter met the ſame Fate from our People. In the mean Time I got under Way and worked up within Penris Point, as well for the Sake of its being a ſafer Road, as to deſtroy, if poſſible, the two Ships of the Enemy, which lay without the Villaine; but before the Ships I ſent a-head for that Purpoſe could get near them, being quite light, and with the Tide of Flood, they got in.

All the 23d we were employed in reconnoitring the Entrance of that River, which is very narrow, and only twelve Foot Water on the Bars at low Water. We diſcovered at leaſt ſeven, if not eight Line of Battle Ships about half a Mile within, quite light, and two large Frigates moored a-croſs to defend the Mouth of the River; only the Frigates appeared to have Guns in. By Evening I had twelve long Boats, fitted as Fire-ſhips, ready to attempt burning them under Cover of the Saphire and Coventry; but the Weather being bad, and the Wind contrary, obliged me to defer it, till at leaſt the Latter ſhould be favourable; if they can, by any Means, be deſtroyed, it ſhall be done.

In attacking a flying Enemy, it was impoſſible, in the Space of a ſhort Winter's Day, that all our Ships ſhould be able to get into Action, on all thoſe of the Enemy brought to it. The Commanders and Companies of ſuch as did come up with the Rear of the French, on the 20th, behaved with the greateſt Intrepidity, and gave the ſtrongeſt Proofs of a true Britiſh Spirit. In the ſame Manner, I am ſatisfied, would thoſe have acquitted themſelves, whoſe bad going Ships, or the Diſtance they were at in the Morning, prevented them from getting up. Our Loſs by the Enemy is not conſiderable; for in the Ships which are now with me, I find only one Lieutenant, and 39 Seamen and Marines killed, and about 202 wounded. When I conſider the Seaſon of the Year, the hard Gales on the Day of Action, a flying Enemy, the Shortneſs of the Day, and the Coaſt we are on, I can boldly affirm, that all that could poſſibly be done, has been done. As to the Loſs we have ſuſtained, let it be placed to the Account of the Neceſſity I was under of running all Riſks to break this ſtrong Force of the Enemy: Had we had but two Hours more Day-light, the whole had been totally deſtroyed, or taken; for we were almoſt up with their Van when Night overtook us.

Yeſterday came in here the Pallas, Fortune Sloop, and the Proſerpine Fire-ſhip. On the 16th I had diſpatched the Fortune to Quiberon, with Directions to Captain Duff, to keep ſtrictly on his Guard. In her Way thither ſhe fell in with the Hebé, a French Frigate of 40 Guns, under jury Maſts, and fought her ſeveral Hours. During the Engagement Lieutenant Stuart, 2d of the Ramillies, whom I had appointed to command her, was unfortunately killed; the ſurviving Officers, on conſulting together, reſolved to leave her, as ſhe proved too ſtrong for them. I have detached Captain Young to Quiberon Bay with five Ships, and am making up a flying Squadron to ſcour the Coaſt to the Iſle of Aix, and, if practicable, to attempt any of the Enemy's Ships that may be there.

I am, Sir, &c.
ED. HAWKE.

Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick's Head Quarters at Kroſdorff, Dec. 5. On the 25th of Nov. the Regiments which had been at Corbach, returned with their Baggage to the Army, and marched to Marburg, and its Neighbourhood; and the ſame Day, thoſe which had been with Prince Charles of Bevern, on his Expedition towards Cologne, returned likewiſe to Marburg. On the

28th, early in the Morning, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, and Prince Charles of Bevern, ſet out from Marburg with the following Regiments, viz. De Boch, Hanoverian Dragoons, Prince William and Prince Frederic of Heſſe's Cavalry, two Battalions of the Regiment of Guards, and two of Imhoff's of Brunſwic, the Regiment of Grenadiers, Heſſians, and that of Blunſbach, 100 Hunters of Trimbach's Corps, one Squadron of white, and one of black Huſſars. This Corps having left their Baggage behind, marched the ſame Day to Kiſdorff and Heimerſhauſen; and the following, being the 29th, to Angerſbach, their Van-guard having in their Way gallantly repulſed a Body of the Enemy, conſiſting of the Volunteers of Naſſau. The two Battalions of the Regiment of Guards, and thoſe of the Regiment of Imhoff, and Boch's Regiment of Dragoons, lay that Night at Angerſbach. Prince Charles of Bevern, with the other Regiments, at Lauterbach. The Huſſars and the Volunteers of Trimbach were poſted further on at Landerſhauſen; and the Hereditary Prince paſſed the whole Night at the advanced Poſt of the Huſſars. At one o'Clock in the Morning of the 30th, the whole Corps was again put in Motion, and marched directly towards Fulda. As the Enemy did not in the leaſt expect this Viſit, no Troops were met on the Road. At a little Diſtance from Fulda, the Hereditary Prince having ordered the whole Corps to be drawn together behind the neareſt Heighth, and the Huſſars to march forward; his Serene Highneſs went to reconnoitre, in Perſon, almoſt up to the Gates of the Town. * * *

The Loſs in General Finck's Affair does not turn out to be ſo conſiderable as was at firſt apprehended; a great Number of Infantry as well as Cavalry having, during the Confuſion, made their Eſcape; and many of them are actually returned to the Army or to General Hulſen's Corps. A ſmall Body of Huſſars ſwam the River, and it is imagined, may be got into Sileſia. Upon the Whole, if Reports from Dreſden may be credited, the Auſtrians have not marched above 5000 Priſoners into Bohemia. Gen. Finck had left two Battalions at Freyberg to guard the Boulangiere, which are happily ſaved.

The Reports from Dreſden in regard to Marſhal Daun's keeping Poſſeſſion of that City, are various and contradictory, but they all agree that Proviſions and Forage are extremely ſcarce in the Auſtrian Army, and that there are no Magazines in Dreſden.

Prague, Dec. 6. An Expreſs is juſt arrived with Advice of an Advantage which Gen. Beck gained the 4th Inſtant, near Meiſſen, over a Body of Pruſſian Troops, commanded by Gen. Hulſen, of which the following is the preliminary Relation.

'Marſhal Daun judging it to be abſolutely neceſſary to attack a Body of Pruſſians, conſiſting of 10 or 12 Battalions, and about 1000 Horſe, which had taken Poſt at Colln over-againſt Meiſſen, and Part of which was even advancing towards Dreſden, his Excellency commanded Lieutenant-General Beck, who was at Drachenberg with ſome Troops, to watch the Enemy very narrowly, and at the ſame Time reinforced him with two Battalions of Grenadiers, three of Fuſileers, and 500 Carabineers, under the Command of General Pellegrini. The 3d Inſtant was the Day fixed upon for the Attack.

"The Enemy were informed of our Motions; ſo that when Gen. Beck advanced towards them about two in the Afternoon, he found them poſted in ſuch a Manner in the Vineyards of Zſaſſendorff near Meiſſen, that he could neither attack them in Front nor in Flank, nor even in the Rear towards the Elbe, on Account eſpecially of the heavy Artillery which they had poſted advantageouſly upon the Riſing Grounds. Gen. Beck therefore formed another Diſpoſition: He ſet about cutting off the Enemy's Retreat, and with this View Gen. Pellegrini was placed above the Elbe, and Gen. Wieſe below it, with the Cavalry. Gen. Naundorff attacked in the Valley, on the Right of the Mountains, Part of the Enemy's Cavalry, Huſſars and Ulans, commanded by Col. de Schiebel, defeated them, killed ſeveral, took ſome Priſoners, and obliged the reſt to retreat to the Foot of the Mountain, under Cover of their Cannon.

Hague, Dec. 7. The laſt Letters bring nothing very intereſting from the Armies upon the Lahne. Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters continue ſtill at Kroſſdorff, and the French are encamped about Gieſſen. Nor has any Change happened lately in their reſpective Poſitions, except by the Detachments made, on each Side, of their Cavalry into Quarters of Cantonments. M. de Broglio has ſent a Body of Troops to penetrate by the Country of Fulde into Lower Heſſe, and his Serene Highneſs, it was ſaid, was preparing to detach a Corps to oppoſe them, having recalled that which had marched under the Prince of Bevern, towards the Country of Cologne.

Extract of a Letter from Biſmeur, *dated Dec.* 8.

"I am glad to adviſe with Certainty, that M. Thurot got to Bergen the 17th ult. and

and remained there on the 20th, with only three Ships of his Squadron, and a ſmall Prize; the other three having been ſeparated from him in a Gale of Wind, and is thought to be put into Port more to the Northward.

Paris, Dec. 8. An Expreſs from the Hague has brought us the Declaration made by the Courts of London and Berlin to the Belligerent Powers. The King our Sovereign, who has never had any Thing more at Heart than the Repoſe of Europe, and who only took up Arms becauſe he was forced to it, has ſent to the Count d'Affry, his Ambaſſador, ſuch an Anſwer as might be expected from his Majeſty. Our Enemies feel, as well as we, the Calamities of the preſent War, and the Neceſſity of putting an End to it: But the Difficulty of ſatisfying the Parties unjuſtly wronged, and ſettling a laſting Peace is certainly great.

The Duke d'Auguillon has put the Troops, which were deſtined for the Invaſion, into Winter-Quarters along the Coaſts, where they will be ready in the Spring, till when the Expedition is deferred, and will take Place, if there ſhould be no Change in the Diſpoſitions of the Belligerent Powers.

Marſhal Conflans having charged his Misfortune upon the Second in Command, who, he ſays, deſerted him, and carried off eight or ten Ships, that Officer will be tried; as will alſo another, who is at preſent Priſoner in the Baſtile, and who is ſaid to have amuſed himſelf in carrying on a clandeſtine Trade, when he ſhould have been landing Succours in Gaudalupe.

Notwithſtanding the great Number of Hands that are employed at the Mint to convert the Plate that is brought thither into Money, they are not able to make a ſufficient Diſpatch; for which Reaſon ſeveral Goldſmiths are employed in caſting of Ingots, and in that Shape the Sums allotted for the Payment of the Ruſſian Army, are ſent out of the Kingdom.

14. By the laſt Accounts from Prince Ferdinand's Army of the 9th, his Serene Highneſs's Head Quarters continued at Kroſſdorff. The French were retreating by Butzbeck towards Friedberg. The Governor, that was left at Gieſſen with a Garriſon of 2000 Men, having refuſed to ſurrender upon a Summons, the Place was blockaded by a Body of Troops under the Command of the Duke of Holſtein, and the reſt of the Army is to be in Quarters of Cantonment in the adjacent Villages.

Letters from the Hague of the 16th poſitively aſſure us, that a Congreſs for a general Peace will be opened at that Place, on the 26th Day of this Month.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Dec. 17.

'A Body of about 5000 Men, belonging to Prince Ferdinand's Army was, by our laſt Accounts from thence, preparing to beſiege Gieſſen, which they concluded would ſurrender immediately upon the coming up of the Cannon; the reſt of the Army were all cantoned.

In a private Letter from Rotterdam there is the following Paſſage: "I juſt now received a Letter from Paris, giving a moſt diſmal Account of the Diſtraction which reigns in the Court of Verſailles, the City of Paris, and the whole Country of France. The King, by the Artifices of Madam Pompadour, is kept eternally drunk, and ſcarce knows a Circumſtance of what paſſes in the World. Rancour and Animoſity tear our Councils; what is reſolved upon by one Faction, is thwarted by a Second, and a Third oppoſes both. Some are for Peace, others for a vigorous War, and thoſe who find their Account in their Country's Misfortunes, endeavour to preſerve *Things* in their old Channel. Every Courtier, you would ſwear, undermined his Neighbour; and when two Rogues unite, it is only to ruin a Third, which, when they have accompliſhed, they fall upon one another. From three or four principal Factions, into which the Court is divided, ſpring about a Dozen leſſer Factions, which are all of them ſubdivided into ſmaller Parties, all actuated by different Intereſts, every one mining and countermining their Oppoſites, and ſeem unanimous in nothing, but involving their Country in Miſery and Deſtruction. In the City of Paris the Decay of Buſineſs begins to make a viſible Progreſs. The Languor produced by the Stagnation of Trade, in the Sea ports of the Kingdom, which has long ago infected the other Members of the Body politic, has now made its Way to the Head: And nothing is heard or ſeen there almoſt but Clamour, Riot, Murmurings, and Invectives againſt King and Miniſtry. Numberleſs are the ſeditious and treaſonable Libels, which are paſted up, or dropt in every Corner; amongſt the reſt, one with theſe Words, *France requires a Ravillac or Damien to preſerve her from impending Ruin*: Tho' many Rioters have been ſeverely puniſhed, it rather ſeems to increaſe, than allay the Ferment. In ſhort, every Body is either actuated by a Spirit of Fury, or flattened into the moſt abject Deſpondence. When a Meſſenger or Courier arrives at Court, we immediately ſuſpect it to be ſome Aggravation of our Misfortunes; we are however

ſo well uſed of late to bad News, that we hear of the Route of an Army, or the Defeat of a Fleet, with the greateſt Compoſure, as a Thing of Courſe, which we had no Reaſon to expect ſhould have happened otherwiſe."

AMERICAN NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, *dated Oct.* 10.

"THE Remainder of the French and Canadian Army are ſtill in the Field, about 18 Miles off, under the Command of M. Vaudreuil, the late Governor, and M. de Bourgainville, Brigadier-General. This laſt was in Town Yeſterday, to propoſe, as is imagined, ſome Terms of Surrender; a Meaſure they muſt be obliged ſoon to come into, if we can credit Deſerters, Numbers of whom come in daily, and all agree, that, in their preſent Situation, Cold and Famine muſt ſoon diſperſe them. What will become of them, if they do not ſurrender, God knows, as their Corps are moſtly deſtroyed, and upwards of 3000 of their Houſes on the River Side burnt down.

"We have now here an Army of 5000 Men, not an Invalid amongſt them, as all the Sick or Wounded are to be ſent to New York or Boſton. We have ten Months Proviſions, ſo we have nothing to fear from the French. Freſh Proviſions, however, are very ſcarce; and, I am afraid, we ſhall ſoon have none at all. What we have is Mutton, about 1s. 3d. per Pound; and nothing is reaſonable here but Port Wine, which ſells at about 8l. the Quarter-caſk. Tallow Candles are at 1s. each; and as moſt of the Chimneys are beat down, the greateſt Part of us, at leaſt for ſome Time, muſt want both Fire and Candle.

"We are, however, cloſe employed in making what remains of the Houſes as commodious as poſſible, and will continue as long as the Seaſon permits.

"General Murray is to command the Troops left at Quebec, and the Honourable Captain Maitland is appointed Adjutant-General."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at Quebec, *Oct.* 21.

"I believe we ſhall be well provided with every Thing this Winter; there ſeems to be no Want of freſh Proviſions to any Body that has Salt, or ſalt Proviſions to give in Return. The Soldiers and the Country People make amicable Exchanges of Meat; and the little Corn that remained on the Ground, is now pretty well got in.

"The Accounts from Montreal ſay, that they envy the Fortune of the People about this Place, as the Engliſh take nothing from their Conqueſt without paying for it in *argent ſonant* (Money), while the French take from their Friends half of every Thing they have and pay them in nothing but Paper, which is good for nothing."

IRELAND.

Dublin, Nov. 17.

IT is with Pleaſure we can aſſure all our Correſpondents, that public Credit is eſtabliſhed, to the entire Satisfaction of all People in this Kingdom; and that laſt Thurſday Mr. Stephen Millar arrived from Holyhead with above 45,000 l. in Specie, under his Care, for the Bank of Thomas Finlay, Eſq; and Company.

A very loyal Addreſs of 124 Roman Catholics of the City of Corke has been preſented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

Letters from Dublin give the following Account of the late Diſturbances in that City; that the Minds of the People, as ſuppoſed, to prepare them for the French Invaſion, had been poiſoned by their Emiſſaries, with the Notion of an Union being intended between England and Ireland; that they were to have no Parliaments, were to be ſubject to the ſame Taxes, &c. Upon this a Mob of many Thouſands broke into the Houſe of Lords, inſulted them, and would have burnt the Journals if they could have found them. Not content with this, they obliged all the Members of both Houſes that they met in the Streets, to take an Oath that they would never conſent to ſuch an Union, or give any Vote contrary to the true Intereſt of Ireland. Many Coaches of obnoxi-

ous

ous Perſons were cut or broke, their Horſes killed, and one Gentleman narrowly eſcaped being hanged on a Gallows erected for that Purpoſe. The Horſe and Foot were drawn out on this Occaſion, but could not diſperſe them till Night; and the Day after, the Addreſſes to the Lord Lieutenant were agreed to, and a Committee of Enquiry appointed.

The Lord Lieutenant and Council have iſſued a Proclamation, in order to bring ſuch enormous Offenders to Puniſhment (in Purſuance of an Addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament preſented to his Grace) declaring, That if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall, within the Space of three Kalendar Months, diſcover any of the Perſons concerned in the ſaid Riot and Outrage, they ſhall receive as a Reward the Sum of Fifty Pounds for each of the firſt ten Perſons who ſhall be apprehended and convicted thereof. And that if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall, within the Time aforeſaid, diſcover any of the Perſons who compelled any of the Members of either Houſe of Parliament to repeat the ſaid Oaths, the Sum of one Hundred Pounds upon their being convicted. And if any of the Perſons concerned ſhall diſcover any of the Perſons who excited and encouraged the ſaid Multitude to commit the ſaid Offence, ſo that ſuch Perſon or Perſons be convicted, ſhall, over and above the ſaid Reward, receive his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon for the ſaid Offence.

And as a Drum was beat for gathering a riotous and tumultuous Aſſembly, at a Place known by the Name of the Liberty, in the remote Parts of Dublin, and an Oration publickly made, for infuſing groundleſs Fears and Apprehenſions in the Minds of his Majeſty's Subjects, and for inciting them to Tumult and Diſorder: In Conſequence of which, great Numbers of Perſons re-aſſembled in College green, where ſeveral unheard of Outrages were by them committed, and Inſults offered to many Members of both Houſes of Parliament; the Lord-Mayor of Dublin hath offered a Reward of Fifty Pounds to ſuch Perſon or Perſons as ſhall, within three Kalendar Months, firſt diſcover, and cauſe to be apprehended, the Perſon who beat the Drum; and Fifty Pounds, for diſcovering and apprehending the Perſon who made the Oration; and alſo Twenty Pounds for diſcovering and apprehending each of the Perſons immediately concerned and acting in any Inſult as aforeſaid, offered to the Perſon of any Member of either Houſe of Parliament.

The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of the City of Dublin, in Common Council aſſembled, have preſented a moſt dutiful Addreſs to his Grace the Duke of Bedford on the ſame Account.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Bath, Dec. 17.

ON the 7th Inſtant a Man and four Lads being in a Coal-pit at Kilmerſdon, near Coleford, a Vapour took Fire; which the Man perceiving, called for Help from above; upon which a Bucket was let down, but before he was half up, being affected by the Vapour, he fell out of it, and died directly: The Bucket was then let down again, when two of the Lads got into it, and were drawn up alive, but ſo much hurt that their Lives are deſpaired of. The other two, when the Vapour was extinguiſhed, were found Arm in Arm. It is remarkable, that no leſs than 17 Perſons have loſt their Lives there in this Manner, within theſe few Years.

Plymouth, Dec. 21. Wedneſday arrived here the Adventure, a Tranſport, Walker Maſter, from Admiral Hawke's Fleet, who ſays, that the Ships in Villaine River, are not deſtroyed; and that two French Frigates lay moored within the Bar of the River, to oppoſe any Attempts our Ships might make. The Admiral has bombarded and deſtroyed the Town of Croizeer, becauſe the Batteries fired on our People, while they endeavoured to weigh up the Braſs Guns of the Soleil Royal.

LONDON.

St James's, Nov. 27.

HIS Majeſty in Council was this Day pleaſed to appoint the following Perſons to be Governors in America, viz.

William Henry Lyttelton, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's Iſland of Jamaica, in the Room of George Haldane, Eſq; deceaſed.

Thomas Pownall, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's Province of South Carolina, in the Room of William Henry Lyttelton, Eſq;

Francis Bernard, Eſq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's Province of the Maſſachuſets Bay, in the Room of Thomas Pownall, Eſq;

And

And Thomas Boone, Esq; to be Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majesty's Province of New Jersey, in the Room of Francis Bernard, Esq;

And his Majesty was likewise pleased to appoint William Bull, Esq; to be Lieutenant Governor of his Majesty's Province of South Carolina.

Whitehall, Nov. 27. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Thomas Earl of Kinnoul, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his most Faithful Majesty, the King of Portugal.

Nov. 29. Being the Day appointed for a general Thanksgiving, his Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Dowager of Wales, were at the Chapel Royal at St. James's; afterwards there was a great Court.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

[TUESDAY, *Dec.* 4.]

Translation of the Declaration, which his Serene Highness Duke Lewis of Brunswic, has delivered to the Ministers of the Belligerent Powers, residing at the Hague, in the Name of his Majesty, and of the King of Prussia.

Their Britannic and Prussian Majesties, moved with Compassion at the Mischiefs which the War, that has been kindled for some Years, has already occasioned, and must necessarily still produce; should think themselves wanting to the Duties of Humanity, and particularly to their tender Concern for the Preservation and well-being of their respective Kingdoms and Subjects, if they neglected the proper Means to put a Stop to the Progress of so severe a Calamity, and to contribute to the Re-establishment of public Tranquility. In this View, and in order to manifest the Purity of their Intentions, in this Respect, their said Majesties have determined to make the following Declaration; viz.

That they are ready to send Plenipotentiaries to the Place, which shall be thought most proper, in order there to treat, conjointly, of a solid and general Peace, with those whom the Belligerent Parties shall think fit to authorise, on their Part, for the attaining so salutary an End.

5. Orders were given for a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, to be used within the Bills of Mortality on the ensuing Sunday, for the Victory obtained by his Majesty's Fleet, under the Command of Sir Edward Hawke.

6. Being the Birth-day of the Princess Dowager of Wales, the same was observed at Court with great Demonstrations of Joy.

Admiralty Office, Dec. 8. The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Edward Boscawen, Esq; Admiral of the Blue, to be General of the Marine Forces.

15. Thursday a Commission, signed by his Majesty, was sent to the House of Peers, authorising the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others of his Majesty's Privy Council, to assent, in his Majesty's Name, to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill to continue and amend an Act for the free Importation of Irish salted Beef, Pork and Butter.

The Bill to prohibit, for a limited Time, the distilling of Spirits or Low Wines from all Grain.

The Bill to punish Mutiny and Desertion, and for better Payment of the Army.

And one private Bill.

The Right Hon. the House of Peers are adjourned to Tuesday the 15th of January.

And the Hon. House of Commons to Monday the 14th of January.

The Payments on the Loan of eight Millions for the Service of the Year 1760, are to be made on or before the following Days, viz.

15th of January,	15 per Cent.
26th of Feb.	10 ditto
25th of March	10 ditto
29th of April	10 ditto
31st of May	10 ditto
3d of July	10 ditto
15th of August	15 ditto
16th of Sept.	10 ditto
29th of October	10 ditto

A 3l. Lottery Ticket to every 100l. The Interest on the Lottery, of 4 Cent. to commence Jan. 1761; and on the Annuities from the 5th of Jan. next.

An additional Duty of 3d. per Bushel is to be laid on Malt in England, and three Halfpence in Scotland, for the Payment of the Interest.

On Saturday the Right Hon. Robert Nugent, Esq; was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his Seat at the Board accordingly.

22. The King has been pleased to order his Congé d'Elire to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, empowering them to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being now void by the Translation of the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. James Johnson, late Bishop thereof, to the See of Worcester. And also his Majesty's Letter, recommending to the said Dean and

and Chapter, William Warburton, Doctor in Divinity, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, and Dean of the Cathedral Church of Briſtol, to be by them elected Biſhop of Glouceſter.

We are credibly informed, that the Scheme, planned by the French, for the intended Invaſion, was, that Monſ. Thurot ſhould have landed a few Forces in Scotland; the Breſt Squadron was to have landed 7000 Forces at Minden, whilſt the main Body was to be ſent over in Tranſports to Cork in Ireland.

We hear that Sir Edward Hawke, with the greateſt Part of his Fleet is arrived at Plymouth.

A Liſt of Ships taken by the Engliſh, continued from Page 215.

A French Ship, ——— Joſeph Rolland Maſter, by the Willis, Mackel, from Newfoundland, and carried in there.

The Mars of Marſeilles, from St. Domingo, richly laden, by the Colcheſter Man of War, and carried into Plymouth.

A rich French Ship, by the Dragon, Bell, and the Greyhound, and carried into Gibraltar.

A Ship, from Marſeilles to Smyrna, by the Fame and Lord Blakeney's Privateer, and carried into Meſſina. ——— Alſo another laden with Corn.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued, from Page 215.

The Crump, Turner, from London, for Gaudaloupe, by three French Men of War.

The How, Elbeck, from Whitehaven, carried into Martinico.

The Sheffield, M'Cunningham, from Hull to Hamburgh.

The Molly, Quail, from Newfoundland, carried into Bayonne.

The Friendſhip, Carter, from Ditto, is carried into Vigo.

The Brothers Adventure, from Cork for Antigua, is carried into Martinico.

The Choice, Buſſey, from Liſbon for Newfoundland, is carried into Vigo.

The Hopewell, Sugget, from Norway, was taken off St. Abb's Heads, by one of M. Thurot's Cutters.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 26. The Lady of the Right Hon. Lord Clifford, a Son.

Dec. 12. Lady Caroline Adair, Siſter to the Earl of Albemarle, a Daughter.

15. The Counteſs of Egmont, a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 26. Dr. Dallowe, of Epſom, to Miſs Elizabeth Hartop, ſecond Daughter of Sir John Hartop, Bart.

27. The Hon. Lady Juliet Collier, Daughter of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Portmore, to James Dawkins, Eſq; a Jamaica Merchant.

Dec. 1. Thomas Yeo, Eſq; of Dean-ſtreet, Soho, to Miſs Tedd, of St. Mary Axe.

The Rev. Mr Clive, of Atherly in Shropſhire, to Miſs Clive, one of the Daughters of Richard Clive, Eſq;

Capt. Lawrence of York, to Miſs Ann Ayſlabie of Rippon.

8. John Tyrell, Eſq; of Hatfield Peverel, Eſſex, to Miſs Maſters of Hemmingfield.

The Rt. Hon. the Counteſs Dowager of Carliſle, by a ſpecial Licence, at her Houſe in Privy-garden, to Sir William Muſgrove, Bart. of the County of Cumberland.

11. The Hon. and Rev. Mr. St. John, to Miſs Chaſe, of Bromley in Kent.

16. Dr. Fulter Forreſter, to Miſs Moore, only Daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Moore.

DEATHS.

Nov. 26. Lady Aſton, Relict of the late Lord Aſton, and Siſter of the Earl of Shrewſbury.

28. The Rt. Hon. Eleanore Campbell, Counteſs of Stair.

Dec. 1. Richard Manley, Eſq; at his Houſe in Queen-ſtreet.

2. General Ingoldſby, in Groſvenor-ſtreet.

3. Charles Lethiullier, Eſq; in Hart-ſtreet.

Lethellier Took, Eſq; in Coleman-ſtreet.

8. The Rev. Mr. Wm. Guiſe, an eminent Diſſenting Miniſter.

Richard Knightſbridge, Eſq; Golden-ſquare.

9. James Froſt, Jun. Eſq; Great James-ſtreet.

12. Mr.

12. Mr. Simon Peter, at Brentford, in the 90th Year of his Age.

Nathaniel Cole, Esq; an eminent Attorney, who lately quitted that Profession with great Reputation.

13. James Richards, Esq; in Oxford-road, aged 88.

Samuel John, Esq; chosen but a few Months ago Clerk of the Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem.

15. Mr. John Devefine, an eminent Hamburg Merchant.

16. Robert Parry, Esq; at Isleworth.

Civil and military Preferments.

Whitehall, Dec. 22. The King has been pleased to appoint his Grace, Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, Esq; James Grenville, Esq; Frederick North, Esq; commonly called Lord North, and James Oswald, Esq; to be Commissioners for executing the Office of his Majesty's Exchequer.

George Williamson, Esq; to be Colonel Commandant of a Battalion in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Thomas Flight and Thomas Ord, Esqrs. to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

John Godwin, Esq; to be Major.

James Stephens, Joseph Winter, Edward Whitmore, Alexander Campbell, and Robert Hind, Esqrs. to be Captains.

Sir Charles Chalmers, Joseph Barret, Jonathan Lewis, George Phenix, and Primrose Elphinstone, Esqrs. to be Captain Lieutenants.

James Donnellan, William Harris, John Carden, Vaughan Lloyd, and Edward Nethercote, Gentlemen, to be First Lieutenants.

And Thomas Pitt, Joshua Brereton, Thomas Davis, Daniel Groves, and Charles Wood, Gentlemen, to be Second Lieutenants in the said Regiment.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. John Hodgkin, M. A. to the Rectory of St. Martin's, Colchester,

The Rev. Thomas Barker, M. A. to the Rectory of Stafferton, Devon.

The Rev. Wm. Gilly, to the Rectory of Hawkedon in Suffolk.

B——KR——S.

Nov. 24. William Robins, of Modbury, Devonshire, mercer.

Thomas Fielden, late of Hundersfield, Lancashire, clothier.

27. Charles Walford, of Ipswich, Suffolk, grocer.

Joseph Bezeley, late of St. Ann's Limehouse, sugar-baker.

John Moody, of Thorne Key, in the parish of Thorne, Yorkshire, ship-carpenter.

Thomas Griffith, otherwise Griffiths, of Chancery-lane, taylor.

James Stewart, of Whitby, Yorkshire, linen-draper.

Dec. 1. David Richard Milne, of Little Bell-alley, London, merchant.

Stephen Bovyer, of Tilstone Fernhall in Cheshire, cheese-factor.

Thomas Berresford the elder, of Gorton near Manchester, Lancashire, carrier.

4. William Wiseham, of the Poultry, London, linendraper.

Thomas Carter, of Yarm, Yorkshire, butter-factor.

John Denne, of Canterbury, linendraper.

8. Francis Hooker, of St. Giles in the Fields, dealer and chapman.

John Titley, of Warrington, Lancashire, sail-cloth-maker.

John Brown, of Chiselhurst in Kent, victualler.

Roger Walker, of Manchester, Lancashire, dealer and chapman.

11. James Wilson and Robinson Day, of St. Clement Danes, mens mercers, drapers and partners.

15. John Pelrson, of York, mercer.

George Fitzgerald, of London, merchant.

Samuel Weaver, late of St. Faith's, but now of Newgate-street, London, cheesemonger.

18. Humphry Matthews, of Exeter, linendraper.

BILL *of Mortality from Nov.* 20. *to Dec.* 18.

Buried			Christened		
Males	972	1938	Males	645	1200
Females	966		Females	555	
Under 2 years old		610			
Between 2 and 5		217			
5 and 10		87			
10 and 20		77			
20 and 30		164			
30 and 40		186			
40 and 50		189			
50 and 60		134			
60 and 70		125			
70 and 80		98			
80 and 90		41			
90 and 100		10			
100 and 109		0			
		1938			1938

Buried,	
Within the walls	197
Without	492
Mid. and *Surry*	878
City & Sub. *West.*	371
	1938
Weekly *Nov.* 27.	505
Dec. 4.	493
11.	516
18.	424
	1938

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *published from the Fourteenth Day of* November, *to the Fourteenth Day of* December.

I.

AN *Introduction to Phyſiology, being a Courſe of Lectures upon the moſt important Parts of the Animal OEconomy: In which, the Nature and Seat of many Diſeaſes is pointed out, and explained; their curative Indications ſettled; and the neceſſary Connexion between regular Practice, and a Knowledge of the Structure and Uſes of the Parts is evinced, and illuſtrated. By* Malcolm Flemyng, *M. D. J. Nourſe*, 5s.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 396 Pages, divided into 28 Lectures, the Contents of which are prefixed to the ſame, with a Preface, in which the Author gives us a general Account of the ſame. The firſt Paragraph of which is as follows.

Although many excellent Treatiſes on the Animal OEconomy have been publiſhed of late Years; yet a compendious Body thereof, compriſed in one Volume, of a moderate Size and Price; but withal ſo comprehenſive as to ſerve, in a competent Meaſure, for a Foundation, in its Kind, of a rational and regular Practice, to Readers previouſly inſtructed in Anatomy, ſeemed to be ſtill wanting in our Language; eſpecially for the Uſe of Beginners; and above all, for thoſe, whoſe Lot it may be to practiſe the healing Art, at Home or Abroad, by Sea or by Land; without having had the Benefit of an Univerſity Education; and with but a ſcanty Stock of Erudition. For ſuch chiefly the following Volume is calculated. But it hath been endeavoured, alſo, to render it not altogether uſeleſs to the more Learned and Knowing. To them it may ſupply the Place of a Remembrancer, or Recapitulation of what they have been taught before, in a fuller and more diffuſed Manner.

As a farther Specimen of the Work, we ſhall give an Extract from Lecture XXIII. p. 312. Of the Cauſes of Deafneſs, and the Remedies againſt it.

The moſt common Cauſe of Deafneſs is an Accumulation of Wax in the external Paſſage; the Remedy is diſlodging it, by picking or ſyringing the Ear. But as the Wax is ſometimes hard, and even ſtony, it is in that Caſe neceſſary previouſly to drop into the Ear ſome Drops of Oil of bitter Almonds, with a ſmall Proportion of the chemical Oil of Aniſe-Seeds or Amber, directing the Patient to ſleep lying upon the oppoſite Side; and afterwards proceed to ſyringing. The proper Liquor to inject is Soap-Suds, with ſome Tincture of Myrrh, or Traumatic Balſam, made Milk-warm, or ſomewhat warmer. The Injection is to be puſhed in gently, not to violate the Membrana Tympani.

But in all Complaints of Deafneſs, the Practitioner ought carefully to examine the State of the Ear; and learn whether the Patient has, or hath had, any Abſceſs in the external Meatus of the Ear affected, that might have eroded the Membrane of the Tympanum; and he ſhould try whether it is ſound or not. This is done by holding a lighted Candle to the affected Ear. And if, upon a ſtrong Effort of Exſpiration determined towards the Ears, by ſtopping the Mouth and Noſtrils, the Flame of the Candle is ſenſibly acted upon, we may conclude, the Membrane of the Tympanum to be broken; and the Hearing by the Ear irrecoverably loſt. For the cold Air goes directly through the Breach into the Cavity of the Tympanum; and by chilling and drying the delicate Periofteum of the little Bones, and the Membranes of the Cavity, and the ſmall Muſcles, renders the Parts unfit for performing their Functions.

If the Membrane of the Tympanum be ſound, the Prognoſtic is more favourable. But even then, we ſeldom can aſcertain the particular Cauſe of the Deafneſs: And if we could, we ſhould be at a Loſs how to apply the Remedy indicated; as we cannot get into the inward Ear, there is little to be effectually done towards a Cure, beſides dropping comfortable Things, of the oily and balſamic Kind, into the external Meatus; and keeping it warm, by plugging it with ſoft Wool, or Cotton attenuating

and aperient Cephalics, with gentle mercurial and antimonial Preparations, may be tried inwardly.

II.

Poems on Subjects chiefly devotional. In 2 Vols. By Theodosia.

——————*He tunes*
My Voice (if tun'd); the Nerve that writes,
sustains.

NIGHT-THOUGHTS.

London: Printed for *J. Buckland*, and *J. Ward*, 1759.

This Work is printed in 12mo, Price 6s. The 1st Volume contains 255 Pages, including 133 Hymns, *&c.*

The 2d 260 Pages, contains an 100 Hymns, Paraphrases, *&c.* The Contents of which are prefixed to each Volume, but are too numerous to insert; we shall give the following Poem as a proper Specimen of the Work.

INGRATITUDE *Reproved.*

I.

Ye Warblers of the vernal Shade,
Whose artless Music charms my Ear,
Your lively Songs my Heart upbraid,
My languid Heart how insincere!
For all your little Pow'rs collected raise
A Tribute to your great Creator's Praise.

II.

Ye lovely Offspring of the Ground,
Flow'rs of a Thousand beauteous Dyes,
You spread your Maker's Glory round,
And breathe your Odours to the Skies:
Unsully'd, you display your lively Bloom,
Unmingled, your present your sweet Perfume.

III.

Ye Winds, that waft the fragrant Spring,
You, whisp'ring, spread his Name abroad,
Or shake the Air with sounding Wing,
And speak the awful Pow'r of God:
His Will, with swift Obedience you perform,
Or in the gentle Gale, or dreadful Storm.

IV.

Ye radiant Orbs that guide the Day,
Or deck the sable Veil of Night;
His wond'rous Glory you display,
Whose Hand imparts your useful Light:
Your constant Task, unweary'd, you pursue,
Nor deviate from the Path your Maker drew.

V.

My God, shall ev'ry Creature join
In Praises to thy glorious Name,
And this ungrateful Heart of mine
Refuse the universal Theme?
Well may the Stars and Winds, the Birds and Flow'rs,
Reprove the Heart that brings not all its Pow'rs.

VI.

Thy grace this languid Heart can raise,
These dissipated Pow'rs unite,
Can bid me pay my Debt of Praise
With Love sincere, and true Delight;
O let thy Grace inspire my Heart, my Tongue!
Then shall I grateful join Creation's Song.

III.

An Essay upon the present State of the Theatre in France, England *and* Italy. *With Reflections upon Dramatic Poetry in general, and the Characters of the principal Authors and Performers of those Nations. A Work absolutely necessary to be read by every Lover of Theatrical Exhibitions. I. Pottinger*, 38.

This Book is published in 12mo. contains 220 Pages, divided into 33 Chapters, the Contents of which are prefixed, but has neither Preface or Dedication. The Title exhibits the Intention of the Author; how far his Talents are displayed in the Execution, may in some Measure appear from an Extract from Chap. 14. Of the Use of Tragedy, p. 67.

In my Opinion, the chief Use of the Theatre, is, to make Virtue appear amiable to Men; to use them to interest themselves in her Favour; to give their Minds this Bias; to set before them great Examples of Resolution and Courage, in Misfortunes; and, by that Means, to render their Sentiments stronger, and more sublime. Hence it follows, that the Stage not only requires virtuous Characters; but, that it requires them to be virtuous in the elevated and noble Manner of *Shakespear*; they should confirm the Heart, and give Lessons of Courage. Other Characters, virtuous likewise; but more conformable to human Nature, in general, would too much soften and enervate the Soul, and communicate to the Spectator, an Habit of Weakness and Dejection. We have seen, that Characters are rendered interesting, either by their Misfortunes or their Virtues; and, that they become still more so, when they at once suffer great Misfortunes, and are endowed with shining Virtues. But, how much greater must the Effect be, if Virtue itself produces the Distress? A Misfortune becomes affecting in Proportion to the Virtue of him who falls into it. In the Misfortune of *Siffredi*, who himself causes the Ruin of his Family, he would be much less pitied than he is, when it is considered, that it

proceeds

proceeds from adhering inviolably to his Duty as a Patriot. Next to the Misfortunes which Men fall into by their Virtue, the moſt affecting are thoſe into which they fall by the Crime, or Injuſtice of another. Innocence oppreſſed, or unſuſpecting Virtue betrayed, becomes more amiable by the Hatred conceived for the Oppreſſors or Betrayers. In Subjects of this Nature, Tyrants cannot be repreſented in Colours too black; ſince the Horror which they raiſe turn to the Advantage of the Hero. *Iago* and *Zanga*, encreaſe our Love for *Othello* and *Alonzo*. The Love of Virtue, and the Hatred of Vice, is the ſame Sentiment in two different Shapes; and, to contribute to the Variety and Contraſt of the Theatre, it ſhould comprehend both. There is another Sort of affecting Misfortunes; theſe are they into which the Hero falls by a pardonable Weakneſs; and the only Weakneſs which is excuſed in a Hero, as we have already obſerved, is Love. We pity thoſe whom it renders unhappy, as much as if they were made ſo by their Virtue; witneſs, *Romeo* and *Juliet*, *Anthony* and *Cleopatra*. It is to be remarked, however, that Spectators are more favourable to this Paſſion in the former Characters than in the Latter; becauſe in the Latter, Love triumphs over a more noble Sentiment. Love has the Privilege of expoſing Heroes to Misfortunes, but not to Shame ****.

IV.

A Plan of the arranging and ballancing of Accounts of landed Eſtates. Inſcribed to the Hon. Charles Yorke, *Eſq; Soliciter-General. By* Corbin Morris, *Eſq; A. Millar*, 10s.

This Work is printed in Royal Folio, and contains 40 Pages. To which is prefixed, a Dedication to the Hon. *Charles Yorke*, Eſq; as above. Then follows the Author's Account of the Plan of the Work, ſome Paragraphs of which will give our Readers an Idea of the Stile and the Method purſued. After obſerving the Deficiency in ſeveral other Methods taken, he ſays.——"It ſeemed to me the moſt maſterly Courſe, to endeavour a general Method for keeping the Accounts of a Landed Eſtate, wherein all the Articles, requiſite to be known by the Landlord, ſhould appear in one View. * * * Theſe Articles appeared to me to be the ſeveral Branches of the Eſtate, with their Rents or Produces, and the Tenants or Agents to each Branch reſpectively; the Arrears at the Commencement of the Account, and the Perſons from whom they were ſeverally due, the groſs Receipts, the Diſburſements, the net Receipts, and laſtly, the Arrears left out-ſtanding in the Hands of the ſeveral Tenants and Agents at the cloſing of the Account; all which it ſeemed to me, ought to ſtand ſo arranged and diſtinguiſhed in ſeparate Columns, that the Landlord ſhould at once be Maſter of the Whole, and enabled to examine and compare all the different Articles with the greateſt Facility.

It ſeemed alſo requiſite for the Eaſe and Satisfaction of the Landlord, and as an Excellence proper to the Method propoſed, that the ſeveral pecuniary Articles ſhould be inſerted in ſuch a Manner on the oppoſite Sides, that they might eaſily balance each other, and thereby the Rectitude of the whole Account ſtand in one View, evidently demonſtrated. * * * Having conſtructed, upon this Idea of the Models of an Entry-Book, an Abſtract, I applied them to my own Eſtate, and adjuſted upon this Plan the out-ſtanding Accounts with my Steward, upon the Reſult of which it clearly appeared, that I had received from him a greater Sum than I imagined; at the ſame Time the Balance in his Hands, due to me, was found to be larger than he inſiſted.——

Theſe Models, whoſe Utility I have thus experienced, I reſpectfully ſubmit to the learned Gentlemen of *Great Britain*.

Abſtracts in this Model are drawn in Folio Pages, and betwixt each of them Explanations, interſperſed with ſundry Propoſitions and Demonſtrations. But we muſt refer the curious Reader for further Satisfaction to the Work itſelf.

V.

The Partiſan; or, the Art of making War in Detachments; with Plans proper to facilitate the Underſtanding. Of the ſeveral Diſpoſitions and Movements neceſſary to Light Troops, in order to accompliſh their Marches, Ambuſcades, Attacks and Retreats, with Succeſs. Tranſlated from the French *of Mr.* De Jeney, *by an Officer in the Army. Griffiths*, 3s.

This Book is printed in 8vo. and contains 144 Pages. To which is prefixed, a Dedication of 8 Pages, to Major-General *Howard*, Colonel of his Majeſty's Third Regiment of Foot, with a Preface to the Reader. The Work is divided into 12 Chapters, the Contents of which we ſhall here inſert; but as it is a Subject much limited in its Uſe, we ſhall refer the Curious to the Work itſelf, without giving any Extract from it.

Chap. 1. Of a Partisan's Corps.
——— 2. Qualities requisite in a Partisan.
——— 3. Of the Choice of Recruits, Uniform and Arms.
——— 4. Of the Choice of Horses.
——— 5. Of Exercise.
——— 6. Of Subordination.
——— 7. Of Precautions on secret Marches.
——— 8. Of the Choice of Posts and Guards, requisite to their Security.
——— 9. Of Precautions requisite in reconnoitering.
——— 10. Of Surprizes.
——— 11. Of Ambuscades.
——— 12. Of Retreats.

To all which are annexed six Copper-plate Prints for Illustration.

VI.

Critical Dissertations on the Iliad of Homer. *By* R. Kedington, *D. D. G. Hawkins.*

This Book is printed in 8vo. and contains 246 Pages. Price 3s. sewed. Inscribed to the Right Hon. *Charles* Lord *Maynard*, with a Preface of 20 Pages, and an Advertisement to the Reader. This Author then proceeds to the Work itself, which, he begins with an Account of his Design, and his Character of an Epic Poem, of which the Iliad of *Homer* is said to be the first and best. As a Specimen of the Author's Style and Genius for such a Work, we shall give the following Extract from Page 1.

As the following Essays, which make up this Work, will consist wholly of *Critical Observations* upon, and *Illustrations* of, the *Iliad* of *Homer*; the *First* and *best* Epic or Heroic Poem, that the Wit of Man has ever been capable of producing in all Ages of the World; and which has even the Credit of giving *Immortality* to the *Action* it relates: It will be absolutely necessary, I apprehend, before I enter upon my intended Defence of the separate Parts of it, first to prefix some general Account of the *Poem* itself, shewing of what Kind and Rank it is, and why it has always obtained the Name of *Epic* or *Heroic*.

Now this Kind of Poetry is called *Epic*, from the *Greek* Word *Epos*; because it is an *Action* related by the Poet: Who by a Kind of innocent *Magic*, raises from the Dead, and brings upon the Stage those very Persons who have done the *Action*, he would represent: He cautiously avoids speaking much himself, but makes them speak and act over again the same Words and Actions they spoke and did before, and in some Sort transports his Auditors to the Time *when*, and the Place *where*, the *Action* was done: Thus avoiding the declaring it to them in the plain simple Way of an *Historian*, and even making them Witnesses of it, and the Action the *Discoverer* of itself. The Subject of the *Poem* must be great, instructive and serious, full of pleasing Admiration, and containing only one *principal Action*, to which all the rest must refer and be subordinate; and this *principal Action* must have *Continuity*, and have passed in a certain Space of Time, not exceeding *a Year at most*: And all that reaches beyond this Time must be brought in by Way of *Episode* on some probable and natural Occasion.

VII.

The modern Practice of Physic: Or, a Method of judiciously treating the several Disorders incident to the human Body: Together with a Recital of their Causes, Symptoms, Diagnostics, Prognostics, and the Regimen necessary to be observed in regard of them. To render the Work still farther useful, it is throughout accompanied with a Variety of efficacious and elegant extemporaneous Prescriptions, adapted to each particular Case and Circumstance. In 2 Volumes. By John Ball, *M. D. A. Millar*, 9s.

This Work is printed in 8vo. The 1st Volume contains 243 Pages, inscribed to Dr. *James Hawley*, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal Society, with a Preface, and Table of the Contents. In the Preface, we have the following Account of the Author's Design in the ensuing Work.

And, first, after having given a Description of Fevers in general, whether continual, remitting, or intermitting, together with their Divisions, Subdivisions, &c. I set out with the Definition or Description of each particular Fever, as just Notions of Diseases can only be had by Description, or the immediate Perception of all their Properties, or Symptoms. Having thus gained some imperfect Idea of the Distemper, I proceed to assign the popular, or most usual antecedent Causes, to which it is generally ascribed; yet without positively asserting, that it is really owing to this or that particular Cause, since the true Knowledge of immediate Causes, perhaps, is not, or ever will be, within the Reach of human Understanding.

After the Causes of each Disease, are delivered its Diagnostics, or the distinguishing Signs and Symptoms, with which it generally

rally begins, continues and ends. And this Part gives, as it were, a Hiſtory of the Diſeaſe, and will enable us to diſtinguiſh one Fever from another, how like ſoever they may be. Having thus improved the Notion given of the Fever, by the Definition, into a tolerable Knowledge, we ſhall, with more Certainty, be able to pronounce our medical Prediction, under the Name of Prognoſtics, which, from the Signs or Circumſtances before laid down, conjectures the Event of the Diſtemper, than which nothing gains a Perſon more Repute, or diſtinguiſhes a Phyſician from a mere Empiric more clearly.

Vol. II. contains 375 Pages, divided into 38 Chapters. Our Author informs us in the Preface of his farther Deſign therein, *viz.*

As the Method obſerved in this ſecond Volume, is much the ſame as in the Firſt, it will be needleſs to particularize it in this Place. I ſhall therefore obſerve only in general, that after an accurate Deſcription of each Diſeaſe, and the principal Cauſes of it are aſſigned, together with an Enumeration of its Symptoms, Diagnoſtics, and Prognoſtics, that the Indications of Cure by a ſuitable Diet, Regimen, and Medicine, *&c.* are here ſo copiouſly laid down, and in ſo rational a Manner, that I flatter myſelf a Way hereby may be laid open for curing Diſeaſes with all poſſible Certainty, and in the moſt expeditious, ſafe, and pleaſant Method that can be.

As this Work is limited to Gentlemen of this Profeſſion, we ſhall only give the following ſhort Specimen of the Author's Stile, under the Title *of an Aſthma.*

An Aſthma is a difficult and laborious Reſpiration, by Means of ſome Fault in the Lungs, or of ſomething contained in the Lungs, and is divided into a moiſt and a dry one. The Firſt has an Expectoration of pituitous, or purulent Matter, joined with it; the other is merely convulſive: But ſometimes theſe aſthmatic Perſons, in the End of the Fit, diſcharge ſome, though but a little, mucous Matter, which is not the Cauſe offending; but, by reaſon of a laborious Reſpiration, ſomething is gathered about the Larynx and Fauces, and is from thence diſcharged.

The Cauſes of an Aſthma may be tough and viſcid Juices, ſticking in the Bronchia, mercurial, metallic, or other mineral Fumes, either hindering the Motion, or hurting the Refreſhment of the Lungs, a Conſumption of the Lungs by Matter or Pus thrown upon them, vehement Exerciſe, a Suppreſſion or Stoppage of Secretions, or natural Evacuations, as the Menſes, Hæmorrhoids, *&c.* an ill Habit from a viſcid Blood by Means of an indigeſted Chyle, ſudden Fear, or Surprize, *&c.*

In ſhort, whatſoever, whether Liquids or Solids, that occaſion the Blood to paſs more ſlowly through the Lungs, that is, either by ſtraitening the Canals, or thickening the Blood, or by hindering the animal Spirits from elevating the Thorax, in Proportion to the Expanſion of the Lungs; or if the Blood is more rarified, or more in Quantity, ſo that there is not ſufficient Room to receive it in the Veſſels of the Lungs: All theſe Cauſes, as *Pitcairn* obſerves, will produce an Aſthma.

VIII.

The Lives of the principal Reformers: Comprehending the general Hiſtory of the Reformation, from its Beginning, in 1600, *under* Q. Elizabeth. *With an Introduction; wherein the Reformation is amply vindicated, and its Neceſſity fully ſhewn, from the Degeneracy of the Clergy, and the Tyranny of the Popes. Embelliſhed with the Heads of the Reformers, done in Metzotinto, by Mr.* Houſton. Meſſ. *Bakewell* and *Parker*, 1l. 7s.

This Work is printed in Folio, and contains 202 Pages, beſides 22 Copper Plates, and an Introduction of 12 Pages.

As a Specimen of the Stile and Manner in which this Work is conducted, we ſhall borrow a few Extracts from the Life of Dr. *John Wickliffe.*

The Life of John Wickliffe, *D. D. Warden of* Canterbury-hall, *and public Profeſſor of Divinity, in the Univerſity of* Oxford; *as alſo Rector of* Lutterworth, *in* Leiceſterſhire, *in the Reigns of King* Edward III. *and King* Richard II. *from* 1324, *to* 1384.

John de Wickliffe, "the Glory of our Nation, as well as the Honour of our Mother *Oxford*, the firſt Diſcoverer and Guide in our bleſſed Reformation," was born in the Year 1324, at *Spreſwell*, in the Pariſh of *Wickliffe*, near *Richmond*, in *Yorkſhire*.

This learned Divine was ſent early to the Univerſity of *Oxford*, and was firſt admitted Commoner of *Queen's* College; but was ſoon removed to *Merton* College, where he was firſt Probationer, and afterwards Fellow.

Wickliffe was ſoon diſtinguiſhed, among theſe illuſtrious Cotemporaries, for the Cloſeneſs of his Application to Study, and the Vivacity of his Genius. He became celebrated in Philoſophy and Divinity; being ſo remarkable for an Elegancy of Wit, and Strength in Diſputations, that he was eſteemed more than Human by the common

Sort

Sort of Divines. He adorned the Learning of the Schools, by acquiring a deep Knowledge of the Civil and Canon Law; as alſo of the municipal Laws of his own Country, which have been always too much neglected till our own Times, when we find the Vinerian Profeſſorſhip of the Laws of *England* eſtabliſhed in the Univerſity of *Oxford*. *Wickliffe* not only ſtudied, and commented upon the ſacred Writings, but he tranſlated them into his native Language, and wrote Homilies on ſeveral Parts of them. He alſo diligently ſtudied the Writings of St. *Auſtin*, St. *Jerome*, St. *Andrew*, and St. *Gregory*, the four Fathers of the *Latin* Church: But he was 36 Years of Age before he had a proper Opportunity of exerting his excellent Talents, ſo as to attract the Obſervation of the Univerſity, and even of the whole Kingdom; for it was in the Year 1360, when he became the Advocate for the Univerſity, againſt the Inchroachments made by the Mendicant Friars, who had been very troubleſome from their firſt Eſtabliſhment in *Oxford*, in 1230, and occaſioned great Inquietude to the Chancellor and Scholars, by infringing their Statutes and Privileges, and ſetting up an exempt Juriſdiction.

Popery was eſtabliſhed in *England* with Chriſtianity itſelf, and continued to be the only Religion till the Reformation. The Church of *Rome* had infected all Chriſtendom with its Errors and Corruptions; and the whole Church was degenerated from its primitive Purity, by the Artifices of the Monks, who had polluted the clear Stream of Religion with the rank Weeds of Superſtition.

The Pope and Clergy mutually ſtood by each other againſt the Prerogatives of the King, and the Privileges of the People; which is the true Cauſe of the ſlow Progreſs of the *Engliſh* in their Deſign of rejecting the Oppreſſions of the Popes. The Study of the Canon Law was firſt introduced in *England* during the Reign of King *Stephen*, whoſe Brother *Henry*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, was appointed Legate by the Pope, in prejudice to *Theobald*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, to whom it belonged; which engaged the two Prelates in a Diſpute, that occaſioned ſeveral Appeals to *Rome*. Such Appeals were not very common before: But the Convulſions in that Reign, on account of a diſputed Title, gave the Court of *Rome* a fine Opportunity of employing the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, as its proper Inſtrument for riveting the Papal Chain on the Neck of *England*.

The Tyranny of the Church of *Rome* was grown to the utmoſt Extravagance in the weak Reign of *Henry* III. but it was checked by *Edward* I. who paſſed the Statute of Mortmain to prevent Eſtates from falling into dead Hands; which gave a fatal Blow to the Power of the Pope, and Clergy, whoſe Intereſts were generally united; tho' the Latter ſometimes ſmarted under the Rod of ſpiritual Tyranny, as well as the Laity. The Grievances of the People aroſe chiefly from the Riches of the Clergy, which were daily increaſing, without being ſubject to Alienation, whereby all the Lands in the Kingdom muſt have fell into their Hands, if the Statute of Mortmain had not been paſſed for the Reformation of this Abuſe.

Wickliffe was the Morning Star of the Reformation; though he appeared like a Meteor to the Monks, when he oppoſed them in Support of the Univerſity.

But *Wickliffe* ſufficiently experienced the Hatred and Perſecution of thoſe whom he endeavoured to reform. The Monks complained to the Pope that *Wickliffe* oppoſed the papal Powers, and defended the royal Supremacy; on which Account, in 1376, they drew up nineteen Articles againſt him, extracted from his public Lectures and Sermons. Theſe Articles were ſent to the Pope, and were principally as follow:

"That the Euchariſt, after Conſecration, was not the real Body of *Chriſt*, but only an Emblem or Sign of it. That the Church of *Rome* was no more the Head of the Univerſal Church than any other Church; and that St. *Peter* had no greater Authority given him, than the Reſt of the Apoſtles. That the Pope had no more Juriſdiction in the Exerciſe of the Keys, than any other Prieſt. That if the Church miſbehaved, it was not only lawful, but meritorious, to diſpoſſeſs her of her Temporalities. That when a Prince or temporal Lord, was convinced that the Church made an ill Uſe of her Endowments, he was bound, under Pain of Damnation, to take them away. That the Goſpel was ſufficient to direct a Chriſtian in the Conduct of his Life. That neither the Pope, nor any other Prelate, ought to have Priſons for the puniſhing Offenders againſt the Diſcipline of the Church; but that every Perſon ought to be left at his Liberty in the Conduct of his Life."

IX.

The Life of General James Wolfe, *the Conqueror of* Canada: *Or, the Elogium of that renowned Hero, attempted according to the Rules of Eloquence. With a monumental Inſcription,* Latin *and* Engliſh, *to perpetuate his Memory. By* J——— P———r, *A. M. G. Kearſly,* 1s.

Dedi-

Dedicated to the *Men of Kent*.

Tho' this is a Pamphlet, printed in 4to. containing 24 Pages only, the Narrative of the Life, Actions, and Death of General *Wolfe*, we thought it might claim particular Notice, and be acceptable to our Readers at this Time, from which we ſhall borrow the two following Paragraphs.

James Wolfe has a juſt Claim to very honourable Progenitors. He was the Son of Colonel *Edward Wolfe*, and was born at *Weſterham*, in the County of *Kent*, where he was baptiſed *January* the 11th, 1726. It is ſaid of him, that, even in his earlieſt Youth, he had, by Words and Actions, exhibited ſeveral Specimens of what he was likely one Day to be: So true it is, that the natural Diſpoſition will work its Way, and ſhew itſelf in the Diſplay of ingenious Contrivances, when the Application of Art and Precepts, where it is wanting, will have little or no Effect. His illuſtrious Parents, who could eaſily diſcern in him the Dawn of great Hopes, were aſſiduous to improve it into the Maturity of ſtrong, bright, and vivid Rays. Every Thing in young *Wolfe* contributed to ſecond their Intentions; he not only performed whatever he was enjoined with all the Alacrity of Inclination, but even his Performance was admirable; and the more ſo, as it far exceeded his Years. Happy Genius! deſtined by ſuch evident Marks to be the Support and Ornament of your Country.

Few or none ever before roſe to *Wolfe*'s great Reputation in War, till they had firſt obtained and firmly eſtabliſhed it by repeated Commands. He, in ſome Meaſure, as an unprecedented Example, building upon the Foundation of ſcarce any other Advantages than the Expectation he had raiſed of himſelf, at once gained ſuch an Aſcendant in the Love of his Fellow-ſubjects, the Confidence of the Soldiery, the Eſteem of the Officers, the Reſpect of the Government, the Favour of the Court, that all, with undiſguiſed, unanimous Suffrages, placed him in the Summit of this Command. We ſhall now ſee how he behaved himſelf in it, how he proved himſelf worthy of it; as otherwiſe a General muſt have little Reaſon to value himſelf upon the moſt ſhining Succeſs.

(*See a monumental Inſcription, in* Engliſh, *in our* Miſcellaneous Correſpondence *of this Month.*)

X.

The following Pamphlet likewiſe claims our Notice.

A Letter addreſſed to two great Men, on the Proſpect of Peace; and on the Terms neceſſary to be inſiſted upon in the Negociation. A. Millar, 1s.

If contrary to our Hopes, our Wiſhes, our Endeavours, this ſhould fail; if his *Pruſſian* Majeſty, like a Lion caught in the Toils (after a Reſiſtance already made, which will hand him down to Poſterity as the greateſt of Men) ſhould at laſt be unable to defend himſelf; let him not deſpair while he is in Alliance with *Britain*: For I would inculcate a Doctrine, which I think will not be unpopular amongſt my Countrymen, and which, therefore, I hope, will not be oppoſed by our Miniſters, *That whatever Conqueſts we have made, and whatever Conqueſts we may ſtill make, upon the* French, *except* North America, *which muſt be kept all our own; ſhould be looked upon as given back to* France *for a moſt important Conſideration, if it can be the Means of extricating the King of* Pruſſia *from any unforeſeen Diſtreſſes.*

Perhaps my Notions on this Subject may ſeem to border on Enthuſiaſm; but, however, I cannot but be perſuaded, that Things are come to that Paſs in *Germany*, that the Ruin of the King of *Pruſſia* will be ſoon followed by the Ruin of the Proteſtant Religion in the Empire. The blind Zeal of the bigotted *Auſtrian* Family will have no Check, if the Head and Protector of the *German* Proteſtants be deſtroyed; and the War begun only to wreſt *Sileſia* from him, will, in the End, be found to be a War that will overturn the Liberties and Religion of *Germany*. If, therefore, the noble Perſeverance of the King of *Pruſſia* deſerves the Eſteem of a generous People; if his Fidelity to his Engagements, which has contributed to ſave *Hanover* and to ruin *France*, can demand our Gratitude; if the Danger of the only Proteſtant Sovereign in *Germany*, able to preſerve the Privileges of his Religion from being trampled under Foot, can call forth the warm Support of this Proteſtant Nation; may I not hope, may I not be confident, that our Miniſters will dictate, and our People approve of Terms of Peace in his Favour, tho' they ſhould be purchaſed by relinquiſhing ſome of our Conqueſts; while the Poſſeſſion of *Canada* will be ſo reaſonable a Bound to the Demands we may make for ourſelves?

XI.

The Servant's Directory, or Houſe keeper's Companion: Wherein the Duties of the Chamber-maid, Nurſery-maid, Houſe-maid, Landery-maid, Scullion, or Under-cook, are fully and diſtinctly explained. To which is annexed a Diary, or Houſe-keeper's Pocket-book, for the whole

whole Year. With Directions for keeping Accounts with Tradesmen, and many other Particulars, fit to be known by the Mistress of a Family. By H. Glasse, *Author of* The Art of Cookery made plain and easy. W. Johnston, 5s.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 432 Pages, to which is prefixed, a List of the Subscribers and a Preface to the Reader, and an alphabetical Index is annexed.

As this Book is of a miscellaneous Kind, we think the Author's own Account of it, in the first Paragraph of her Preface, will be thought sufficient, without any Extract from the Body of the Work.

"I do not pretend to teach the old, experienced House-keeper, or those whose Knowledge is superior to mine; but should any Thing be found in the following Sheets of Service to them, it would give me great Pleasure. Some Rules for the young and inexperienced Servant, I flatter myself won't be looked on as impertinent; and, as young Pupils, when they first go into the World, are at a great Loss, till Time and Experience teaches them their Business, I hope, they will, in this Book, find such Rules and Directions, as will enable them, in a very little Time, to become compleat Servants, from the Scullion to the Chamber maid. I have not treated of Cookery, as I have already published a Book on that Subject, intitled *The Art of Cookery made plain and easy*; which, together with this, it is presumed, will make a complete Servant in any Station.

Books *omitted.*

Love Feasts, or different Methods of Courtship in every Country throughout the known World. *Fleming.* 3s.

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Verses, most humbly addressed to the Princess of *Wales*, on her Royal Highness's Birth-day, *Nov.* 30; by *J. Lockman*, 6d. *Dodsley.*

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, for *Dec.* 1759.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 251, *anſwer'd by Mr.* John Thomſon, *of* Edinburgh.

$a = 12$ x the one,
$x + 12$ the other.
$x^2 = a^2 + 2ax + x^2$.
$a^2 + 2ax = 0$.
$2ax = -a^2$.
$x = -\frac{a^2}{2a} = -6$.
$x + 12 = +6$. *W. W. R.*

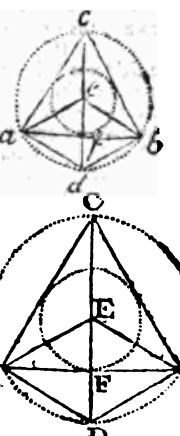
This Queſtion was likewiſe anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Orrell, *Mr.* J. Scot, *by* A. B. *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* Barak Longmate.
There were other Anſwers, but not right.

Queſtion 252, *anſwered by Mr.* Tho. Barker, *of* Weſt-Hall, Suffolk.

PUT $a = 360$ Inches, $x =$ Cone's Semidiameter of it's Baſe, and $y =$ common Ratio, then $x\,y =$ Cone's Altitude, and $x\,y^2 =$ its ſlant Height, whence *per* 47 *E.* 1. $x^2y^4 = x^2y^2 + x^2$, $\therefore y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{5} + \frac{1}{2}} = 1.272$; again, $x + xy + xy^2 = a$, *per* Queſtion, whence $x = \frac{a}{1+y+y^2} = 92.54$ nearly the Cone's Semibaſe, then 117.71088 = Cone's Altitude, (as alſo of the Pyramid.) Conſequently the Cone's Solidity is $= 1055695.8$ cubic Inches.——Again, Becauſe the Perimeter of the Pyramid's Baſe is given $= 397$ Inches, the Side is $= 132.33$ (near enough for Practice) whence the Perpendicular $= \sqrt{132.33^2 - \left(\frac{132.33}{2}\right)^2} = 114.59$; therefore the Solidity $= 297511.69$ cubic Inches, *&c.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Scot, *Mr.* W. Barnes, *and Mr.* Jonathan Teal, *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 253, *anſwered only by Mr.* John Storer, *at* Hornſea, *the Propoſer.*



PUT $a = ab$, $b = AB$, $c = cd$, and $d = CD$. As $aa : bb$ :: the Triangle abc : the Triangle ABC, (*per* 19 *E.* 6.) and as $aa : bb$ :: the Triangle abd : the Triangle ABD. Conſequently as $aa : bb$ :: the Triangle abc + the Triangle abd : the Triangle ABC + ABD :: $cc : dd$.

Therefore $aa : bb :: cc : dd$. Likewiſe as $aa : bb$ :: the Triangle aeb : the Triangle AEB :: $\overline{ef}^2 : \overline{EF}^2 :: \overline{2ef}^2 : \overline{2EF}^2$. Put $2ef = e$; and $2EF = f$, the two Diameters of the inſcribed Circles; then as $aa : bb :: cc : dd :: ee : ff$.

Any two ſimilar, right-lined Figures, may be divided into equal Numbers of ſimilar Triangles: 'Tis evident the above Reaſoning will hold in theſe Triangles.

BAROMETRICAL *and* THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS *made at* Hull, *in* November, 1759, *by Mr.* Waddington.

1759 *November.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.	1759 *November.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.
1	30,25	40	16	29,80	31
2	30,21	38	17	29,80	30
3	30,17	39	18	29,95	30
4	30,00	41	19	29,97	29
5	29,95	49	20	29,32	29
6	29,75	45	21	29,50	32
7	29,74	44	22	29,65	33
8	29,44	40	23	29,60	33
9	29,54	38	24	29,64	32
10	29,10	37	25	29,61	33
11	29,31	32	26	29,69	34
12	29,30	32	27	29,95	34
13	29,30	32	28	29,95	35
14	29,56	33	29	29,90	34
15	29,90	33	30	30,19	34

PSALM LXVIII. *paraphrased.*

I.

LET GOD, the great, the good, the wise,
In all his ancient pow'r arise,
And spread his foes around:
Let those that hate his sacred name
Be clad with infamy, with shame,
And groan beneath their wound.

II.

As by the winds the smoke is borne,
So waft them trembling at thy scorn
With dreadful tempest driv'n!
As wax dissolves before the fire,
So let them perish by thine ire,
By THEE, the LORD of heav'n!

III.

But let the righteous still rejoice;
Concordant praise with grateful voice
Their antient *guide* and *God*:
Yea, let them all-enraptur'd prove
Thy everlasting fund of love,
And rev'rence low thy nod.

IV.

In numbers sweet, in numbers strong,
Attune to GOD the solemn song,
By JAH, his holy name:
Sublime upon the heav'ns he rides,
He reins the clouds, the winds he guides,
And rocks *creation's* frame.

V.

A *father* to the fatherless,
A *judge* for widows in distress,
Is heav'n's almighty KING:
The solitary claim his care,
The bound, their former bonds forbear,
And all exult in sing.

VI.

But the rebellious and ingrate
Justly incur his royal hate;
No springs refresh their soil:
Oppress'd beneath JEHOVAH's hand,
They know a dry, a barren land,
For ever doom'd to toil.

VII.

O GOD! when first thou lead'st thy SEED
From long, and irksome bondage freed,
Thy arm prepar'd the way:
Behold! a glorious, useful light!
Thy fiery *pillar* charm'd the night,
Thy *cloud*, the dawning day!

VIII.

Then shook the earth; the heav'n's around
Dissolv'd in tempest o'er the ground,
Their mighty GOD confess'd:
Sinai thy presence low rever'd,
Thy presence, trembling *Sinai* fear'd,
Her GOD, in terrors dress'd!

IX.

When murm'ring *Isr'el* mourn'd their toil,
Thy mercy smil'd around the soil,
And *quails* were plenteous giv'n:
Still more to magnify thy pow'r,
Behold! descends in timely hour,
Thy *manna*, food from heav'n!

X.

Their flocks and herds abundant shar'd
What THOU in pity hadst prepar'd,
The *people* bless'd the sight:
O GOD thy inexhaustless store,
Thy goodness measur'd to the poor,
Shall ne'er be lost in night!

XI.

GOD gave the word; the *tribes* from far
Applauding shout, and join the war,
Their foes confus'dly fly:
With songs of triumph they return,
With gratitude their bosoms burn,
While *music* hails the sky.

XII.

Tho' long ye groan'd with *Egypt*'s yoke,
Your galling bonds at length are broke,
An happy change behold!
Like to the pinions of the dove,
Bedropt with silver, shall ye move,
And edg'd with yellow gold.

XIII.

Beyond ambition's large demand,
Illustrious shone the *Promis'd Land*,
As fair as *Salmon*'s snow:
As GOD's own hill is *Bashan*'s hill,
A lofty mount is *Bashan*'s hill,
The *hill* he humbles low.

XIV.

Why leap ye, ye aspiring groves?
What prompts you, what ambition moves
To lord it o'er the plains?
Tho' high and mighty as ye are,
Sion superior claims his care;
'Tis there JEHOVAH reigns.

XV.

Nor boast in chariots, or in arms,
Which rapid roll, and rouze alarms,
Vindictive see our GOD!
Thousands, and tens of thousands wait,
Angels on *angels* crown his state,
And wait the royal nod.

XVI.

Thou LORD hast took thy flight on high,
Far, far above yon ample sky,
And crush'd fell *Satan*'s pow'r:
Gifts thou receiv'dst, and gave to all,
E'en the rebellious hear thy call,
And tremblingly adore.

XVII.

Bless'd be the LORD, whose daily care
Loads us (ungrateful as we are)
With all our souls can crave:
'Tis HE, who gives to *man* his birth,
'Tis HE who dooms him back to earth,
And calls him from the grave.

XVIII.

But *he*, the *man*, who dares defy
The notice of th' all-seeing eye,
And plunges deep in sin;
Shall feel just judgments on his head,
His soul shall quake with conscious dread,
And conscience gnaw within.

XIX.

O *Isr'el*, hear, and joyful sing;
The LORD has said he'll conqu'ring bring
From *Bashan* thee again:
His pow'r's the same, as when his hand
Safe led thee from the slavish land,
Victorious thro' the main.

XX.

Such, shall the crimson conquest be,
With bounding hearts shall *Isr'el* see
Their feet distil with gore:
Your dogs shall lick the reeking blood
Where once your bold opposers stood,
Opposers them no more!

XXI.

With transport have thy *tribes* survey'd
Thy mighty arm in love display'd,
Nor could our foes annoy:
O LORD our GOD, thy special grace
Has lur'd us in the sacred place,
Imparting solid joy.

XXII.

To lead the train, the singers sing,
The play'rs next their music strung,
And tuneful arts apply'd:
Behind, the damsels lovely mov'd,
On timbrels various notes they prov'd,
Symphonious side by side.

XXIII.

Bless, bless your GOD, O *Jacob*'s race!
In ev'ry station, ev'ry place,
His righteous acts proclaim:
O, think what wonders HE has wrought,
What battles for you HE has fought
Thro' his almighty name!

XXIV.

Thy GOD, thy GOD, thy strength commands,
HE strings thy arms, HE lifts thy hands,
Successful in his cause:
O GOD, inspire us more and more,
Confirm, confirm thy ancient pow'r,
And vindicate thy laws!

XXV.

At high *Jerusalem* is known
Thy temple, and the royal throne,
Let there thy honour dwell:
A crowd of *kings* from foreign lands,
Shall come with presents in their hands,
Ambitious to excel.

XXVI.

Rebuke thou *Egypt*'s idol race,
O, make them know a foul Disgrace,
Alike the rich and poor!
Subject their necks unto the yoke,
Their *gods* confound beneath thy stroke,
And let them be no more!

XXVII.

Princes and mighty men shall rise
From *Egypt*'s land, and boldly prize
Thy everlasting truth:
E'en *Ethiopia* too shall bow,
From thence, shall numbers zealous flow,
Old, middle-ag'd, and youth.

XXVIII.

Sing, sing to GOD, ye humble train;
With pure devotion load the strain,
With one consent rejoice:
JEHOVAH rides the heav'ns above,
His voice implies the voice of love,
And that almighty voice!

XXIX.

To HIM, ascribe ye strength and pow'r,
With self abas'd your KING adore,
(By high and low rever'd:)
He far above, his glory shrouds,
His might's almighty in the clouds,
And worthy to be fear'd.

XXX.

How wonderful thy holy place!
How placid, how serene thy face
On yon celestial plains!
While we before thy footstool bow,
While thanks to THEE devoutly flow,
GOD OMNIPOTENT reigns!

Reading, Oct. 5, 1759. *J. Stevens.*

The HAPPY MARRIAGE.

AWake, my *Muse*, in softest strains,
Sing the sweet joys where *Hymen*'s chains
Two kindred souls have bound;
Where friendship is refin'd to love,
Their passions pure as angels prove;
While discord makes a far remove,
Nor is in all their peaceful dwellings found.

Their souls serene as morning light,
No pains nor dangers fear:
Whilst all the joys on earth unite,
To bless the new-join'd pair.

A likeness shines in ev'ry deed,
Whilst each the other to exceed
In love exert their powers;
In this divine and heav'nly strife,
They spend a long and happy life,
And bless the passing hours.

The gentle nymph and gen'rous swain,
Each other's joys with pleasure share,
Each others bliss they make their own,
While virtue seats them on her throne,
She dissipates each gloomy care,
And peace and joy adorns the scene.

As o'er the verdant meads they rove,
Or thro' the silent peaceful grove,
Or sit embower'd at home:
'Tis love inspires their tongues to speak,
Their mutual passions each repeat,
While from their breasts such transports break,
As only are to virtuous lovers known.

Nature array'd in sprightly bloom,
And op'ning flowers of sweet perfume,
With fragrance fills the ambient air;
The warbling choir in gladsome lays,
Their chanting songs harmonious raise:
While *Sol* displays his orient beams,
And purling brooks, and silver streams
Combine to bless the heav'n-born pair;
A rising offspring crowns their mutual joy:
Fresh entertainments here they find,
To cultivate each tender mind,
And make their infant breasts the seat
For ev'ry virtue to retreat,
And seeds of vice e'er risen to destroy.

——Since you the nuptial knot have ty'd,
And got so virtuous, chaste, and fair a bride;
May love propitious thro' your actions shine,
As speaks its lineage heav'nly and divine.
Propitious love! thy sacred flame,
Burns ever fair and ever bright,
With pure and with unfully'd light,
Tho' libertines profane thy name.

The pure result of reason's laws;
The greatest blessings man can prove,
The source from whence all pleasure flows,
Is found in thee, O sacred love!

But stop, my *Muse*, thy feeble flight,
Left it debase my theme:
Nor uninspir'd attempt to write
Those sacred joys, that claim
A genius far surpassing mine.
Bright *Venus!* from thy rolling throne
Dispatch some gentle *Cupid* down,
And with his golden-shafted dart,
Bid him to wound my yielding heart,
And all my powers refine.

Then shall the bard awake and sing,
In more sublime and lofty strains,
The boundless pleasures wedlock brings,
And joyful wear the captive chains.

Ewsh. *E.*

The VIRGIN. *A* POEM.

Utinam modo dicere possem
Carmina digna deæ! dicte dia carmina digna erit.
OVID's Metam.

WOnd'rous the power, if *Milton* truly sings,
Which heaven around th' untainted *Virgin* flings:
If she thro' savage-haunted deserts stray,
No pard or lion dares to cross her way;
Or should they unawares her footsteps meet,
Submissively they crouch beneath her feet:
No mutter'd spell, or necromantic charm,
No wayward witch, no hellish fiend can harm:
I scruple not my free assent to yield,
That shrine must be with all perfections fill'd,
In which a GOD, descending down to earth,
His glories shrowded, and deriv'd a birth.
Hail! sainted MAID! whose plenitude of grace,
Shall be the theme of my succeeding race;

My

My honours on thy ſpotleſs name conſer'd,
To lateſt times, by me with rapture heard;
And brighteſt rays, enobling female fame,
Catch all their ſtarry luſtre at thy flame.
Like thee be ev'ry blooming *Britiſh maid*,
With richeſt robes of virtue ſtill array'd:
Of all accompliſh'd ornaments we find,
None ſtrike ſo ſure as *beauties* of the *mind*:
A winning modeſty eſteem invites
Beyond all airs the vain *coquet* excites.
How fond the fancy, to command applauſe,
By the weak aids of whalebone, ſilk, and gauze!
To languiſh to the muſic of the ſhade!
Or trip in ambuſh at a maſquerade!
To practiſe at the glaſs the glancing eye,
The ſtudy'd liſp, the counterfeited ſigh!
The magazines of paint and waſh are ſpread,
And the cheeks taught to bluſh with foreign red:
The eye-brows take a form before unknown,
And the head prides in treſſes, not its own.
Thus reign the tinſell'd flatt'rers of an hour,
Then vaniſh ſudden as the fading flow'r.
Nor wins the fly *recluſe* her wiſh'd reward,
Whoſe ſlipp'ry virtue muſt be lock'd and barr'd;
Irregular deſires thro' grates can ſteal,
And wanton wiſhes glow beneath the veil.
O how unlike to theſe are *Polly*'s charms!
With dignity of mien my ſoul ſhe warms;
Strict modeſty with decent freedom join'd,
A lovely form, with a cherubic mind;
No fop for her regard dares make pretence,
Diſcountenanc'd by her ſuperior ſenſe.
Continue thus to charm, till *heav'n* provide,
A conſort fit to claim thee for a *bride*;
From modeſt *virgin*, change to faithful *wife*,
And ſhine the glory of connubial life.

Φιλογυναικος.

Epſom,
March 4, 1759.

To the Hon. General TOWNSHEND, *on his Arrival from* QUEBEC. *By Mr.* Lockman.

Obligatum redde Jovi dapem;
Longâque feſſum militia latus
Depone, HORAT. Od. 7. Lib. II.

THrice welcome! Hero! Patriot! ev'ry name
That's dear to virtue, and well known to fame.
Thy king, thy country, hail thy ſafe return,
Whilſt fir'd by thee, our youth for glory burn.
Tho' born to titles; tho' by *Hymen* bleſt;
Tho' of kind fortune's brighteſt gifts poſſeſt:
Yet thou, with joy, cou'dſt honour's call obey,
And, from each fond companion, break away:
Quit pleaſures, which oft rule without controul,
So ſtrong's their influence o'er the yielding ſoul:
And, urg'd by *Albion*'s wrongs, to regions fly,
Deform'd by tempeſts, and a frozen ſky;
To combat ſavages, a hideous race!
Whoſe ſcalping arts man's origin debaſe.
Rous'd by dread cannon, thund'ring from the deep,
America's great genius roſe from ſleep:
Bid *Wolfe* advance: immortal wreathes obtain;
When ſoon he fell: —— O! too untimely ſlain:——
If dying for our country merits fame,
Britannia's lateſt ſons ſhall love his name.
Thy kindred ſpirit, when his upwards flew,
(O *Townſhend!*) did the glorious plan purſue.
Headed by thee, relying on thy heart,
What gen'rous *Briton* cou'd at dangers ſtart?
Not the dark horrors of the rocky way;
Not ambuſh'd *Indians* cou'd their ſouls diſmay.
Tow'ards victory's fane, with ſhouts, behold them riſe,
Till, o'er *Quebec*, *Britannia*'s ſtandard flies.
Nor cou'd *Quebec* thy ſcene triumphant cloſe;
Thy country's welfare ſtill forbid repoſe:
Foretold that *Conflans*, venturing on the main,
Vow'd to diſpute, with *Hawke*, the naval reign;
(*Hawke*, a new *Ruſſel*, form'd the *French* to chace;
Their coaſts to frighten, and their flag diſgrace:)
Thou, and brave *Saunders*, turning from the ſhore,
Cried—— "Seek the foe, and fiery veng'ance pour."——
For ſuch reſolves, the *Greeks* bid Altars blaze,
And hence their heroes gain'd eternal praiſe.
Flouriſh the laurel which adorns thy brow!
A nation's council will engroſs thee now;
For minds like thine, for ever on the wing,
With ecſtacy to noble labours ſpring.
Reſume thy ſeat:—thy gen'rous cares renew;
And, born to glory, ſhine in ev'ry view.

An ÆNIGMA. *Humbly addreſſed to Miſs* M. Pearce, *of* G——ce.

TO you, dear lady, I my theme addreſs;
Diſplay your genius, ſoon my name you'll gueſs;
From earth I ſprang, and am in great eſteem,
With all mankind, my colour lovely green;
But, by the ladies chiefly I'm careſs'd,
And oft they preſs me to their ſnowy breaſt;
A favour this what lover e'er poſſeſs'd?
My ſmell is od'rous, and to raiſe my fame
To higher pitch, I bear a *virgin*'s name:
True emblem I of virtue's laſting ſtate,
For I, like virtue, on my votaries wait;

E 2

E'en when the ſoul from body flies away *,
And leaves it mould'ring in its native clay;
I'm its companion in the gloomy cell,
When friends and neighbours all bid it farewel.

Take one hint more,——my glory who can ſcan?
My duſt is often mix'd with that of man.

Oct. 4, 1759.

T. Love Newlyn.

* *Virtus poſt funera vivit.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *DECEMBER*, 1759.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

King of Pruſſia's Head Quarters at Wilſdruff, Dec. 6.

GEneral Diercke, who had been detach'd by his Majeſty to the right Bank of the Elbe, occupied a ſtrong Poſt oppoſite to Meiſſen, with ſeven Battalions of Infantry, and one Thouſand Horſe. This Poſt was ſo advantageous, that he thought his Retreat to Meiſſen abſolutely ſecure, eſpecially as he had been aſſured by the Pontoneers, that they could lay a Bridge over the Elbe in a few Hours, (for they had been obliged, during the hard Froſt, to withdraw the Bridge of Boats they had over that River, and the wooden Bridge at Meiſſen had been broke down by the Auſtrians) but when they attempted to lay a Bridge of Pontoons, it was found impracticable, becauſe of the Quantity of Ice floating in the River. General Diercke was therefore reduced to the Neceſſity of making uſe of the Boats to carry over his Cavalry and Part of his Infantry, on the 3d Inſtant, which took up a great Deal of Time, whilſt he himſelf, with three Battalions, formed the Rear Guard; and during the Night of the 3d and 4th, all his Cavalry, with four Battalions of Infantry, were tranſported to Meiſſen. But towards the Morning of the 4th, he was attacked, and, after a very brave Defence, the three Battalions, that formed the Rear Guard, being overpowered with Numbers, were either killed, or made Priſoners, except ſome Part of the three Battalions, which found Means to get over the Elbe. General Diercke is wounded, and a Priſoner.

The Troops that were ſaved, as well Cavalry as Infantry, marched directly to Torgau, to ſtrengthen the Garriſon of that Place.

This Morning at 7 o'Clock, the King of Pruſſia, who had returned hither from Freyberg on the 3d, ſet out for the ſame Place. His Royal Highneſs Prince Henry commands, in the King's Abſence, our grand Army, which remains in its former Poſition.

Hague, Dec. 18. By Advices of the 11th Inſtant from Prince Ferdinand, his Serene Highneſs remained ſtill at Kroſſdorff; and the Hereditary Prince had been reinforced, and was marched towards Trieffurth on the Worra: The Duke of Broglio continued to canton about Friedberg, not caring to diſperſe his Army into their Winter Quarters, whilſt Prince Ferdinand kept the Field. The Town of Gieſſen is blockaded; whether any Thing more has been attempted againſt it is not yet known, tho' the Froſt is ſo hard, that one Part of their Defence, which is the Water, muſt be rendered uſeleſs.

Extract of a Letter from Dreſden, Dec. 17.

'The Pruſſians are determined to ſtand their Ground, if poſſible, in Saxony; for ſhould they be forced to leave that Country, they have no Place of Strength to retreat to without expoſing their Capital.

'Had his Pruſſian Majeſty been ſo fortunate as to have attacked Daun with his whole Army, and not ſent Finck to cut off that General's Retreat, there is not the leaſt Doubt but that he would have gained a compleat Victory; Daun would have been obliged to quit Saxony, and the King would have had again the quiet Poſſeſſion of Dreſden.

'But how fickle is the Fortune of War? It was but a few Days ago that the Auſtrians dared not look the Pruſſians in the Face, but flew from them whereſoever they came. Whereas now, ſince the late Affairs of Finck and Diercke, they march up to attack them with as much Reſolution and Courage

Courage, as if they had always held them in the ſame Contempt they ſeem to do at preſent.

'The whole Chain of the Pruſſian Cantonment takes up five German Miles, the neareſt Part of which is about fifteen Engliſh Miles from hence.

'In this Poſition 'tis thought his Pruſſian Majeſty will wait the Determination of Marſhal Daun, with reſpect to Winter Quarters; and the rather, as 'tis imagined that General cannot ſtay much longer with his Army in this Neighbourhood, for want of Proviſions.'

LONDON.

December 16.

SEveral Gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed Character have began a Subſcription, to reward the brave Infantry who behaved ſo gloriouſly under Prince Ferdinand, at Minden, and for the Relief of the poor Widows and Orphans of thoſe Soldiers who loſt their Lives there, together with thoſe at Quebec; and that Sir John Barnard and Dr. Fothergil has very generouſly contributed towards it, which is eſteemed a very ſeaſonable and well adapted Charity. Sums have been given by the Free-Maſon and other Societies.

St. James's, Dec. 19. This Day Prince Sanſeverino, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, had a private Audience of his Majeſty to deliver his Letters of Credence; to which he was introduced by the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Stephen Cotterell, Eſq; Aſſiſtant Maſter of the Ceremonies.

20. Came on before the Lords of Appeal for Prizes, at the Cockpit, Whitehall, the Trial of the pretended Dutch Ship, called the Snip, taken by the Lion Privateer, Capt. Creil, which Ship and Goods had been ſometime ſince condemned as French Property by the Judge of the Admiralty Court at Doctor's Commons; upon which Trial it plainly appearing to their Lordſhips, that the real Bills of Lading, &c. were artfully concealed in a Caſk or Bag of Coffee, and that the counterfeit Papers were encouraged by the Dutch Governor of St. Euſtatia, who was deeply concerned in the Lading; their Lordſhips were unanimouſly pleaſed to confirm the Judge's Sentence, by pronouncing the Ship and Cargo (which is worth upwards of Eight Thouſand Pounds) to be French Property.

22. The Lord-Mayor and Sheriffs, attended by proper Officers, went to all the Markets, to Butchers, Bakers, Fiſhmongers, &c. according to annual Cuſtom, to receive Contributions for the Relief of poor Debtors in the ſeveral Gaols in London.

23. This Morning about Four o'Clock a Fire broke out at a Cabinet-maker's in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden, which entirely conſumed that Houſe, and two more in Front; a large Work-ſhop backwards took fire, and having no Water for ſome Time, the Flames ſoon reached ſeveral Houſes in Hart ſtreet, which were burnt down, as are likewiſe all the Houſes on the Right Hand Side of the Way in Roſe-ſtreet, thro' to Long-acre. It is computed that in the Whole about 30 Houſes are conſumed. One Fireman and a Brewer's Servant loſt their Lives by the Fall of a Houſe, and ſeveral others had their Legs and Arms broke, and much hurt.

Tueſday being Chriſtmas Day, and a high Feſtival at Court, his Majeſty, preceded by the Heralds, Purſuivants, &c. went to the Chapel Royal at St. James's, and heard a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Newton, and afterwards came down into the Chapel and received the Sacrament with the Royal Family, and offered a Purſe of Gold for the Poor.

There was a great Court, and the Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle, and Bath, appeared in the Collars of their reſpective Orders.

Lord Howe arrived at Spithead, in his Majeſty's Ship the Magnanime, from Admiral Hawke. And,

On Thurſday the 27th, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

The ſame Day General Johnſon arrived in Town from Germany, and waited on his Majeſty at St. James's.

This Day Prince Sanſeverino Albertini, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, had a private Audience of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. Afterwards of the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

After the Inſurrection at Dublin the following Paper was read every Day for a Week, in all the Roman Catholic Chapels.

'Though from our repeated Admonitions and ſtrict Injunctions, we perſuade ourſelves that

that none of you, unleſs ſome refractory and abandoned Profligate, have mingled in the late Riots and Diſturbances, no leſs criminal in the Eyes of Government than odious to us: Yet, leſt any among you ſhould be ſo unhappy, as to ſuffer yourſelves to be led aſtray by the wicked Example of others, we once more take this public Method of expreſſing our Horror and Deteſtation of all Rioters and Diſturbers of the public Peace, and ſtrictly forbid you even to be Spectators of ſuch Aſſemblies, as we are determined to declare any of our Communion, whom we can diſcover to join in thoſe tumultuous Mobs, Enemies to our holy Religion, and to treat them with the utmoſt Severity in our Power."

26. A Victualling Veſſel lately arrived at Plymouth with one of the Royal George's Officers, brings Advice, that the Enemy's Ships in the River Villaine, were inacceſſible to our Attacks.

The Seamen belonging to the Reſolution, which was loſt, who had committed themſelves to the Mercy of the Waves on a Raft, and were feared to be driven out to Sea as loſt, got ſafe to the French Shore, and are already exchanged.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 25. The Lady of Mich. Biddulph, a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 20. Iſaac Wittington, Eſq; Member of Parliament, for Agmondeſham, was married to Miſs Haywood, near Amerſham.

Mr. Wilkes, an eminent Apothecary at Ratcliff, to Miſs Reydell, of Stepney.

22. Thomas Loftus, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Borough of Clonmines, was married to Miſs Jane Percival, Daughter of Robert Percival, Eſq; Member for the Borough of Fore.

Mr. Thornhill, of Long-acre, to Miſs Treadgold, of Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

John Wakelin, Eſq; of Leyton in Eſſex, to Miſs Morley, of Gun-ſtreet, Old Artillery-ground.

DEATHS.

Dec. 17. Mr. Iſaac Romelly, F. R. S.

Ferdinando John Paris, with a remarkable good Character.

Wm. Brotherton, Eſq; High Sheriff for the County of Berkſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Tho. Jones, B. D. at Ely, Sen. Prebendary of that Cathedral.

22. Dr. Ruſſel, many Years an eminent Phyſician, at Lewes.

Mr. Abel Daniel, of Tower-ſtreet, of great Abilities and public Spirit.

23. The Hon. John Fleming, Eſq; brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Wigton, and an eminent Attorney of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer.

Civil and military Preferments.

Dr. Heale, of Witham in Eſſex, and Dr. Watſon of Lincoln's-inn-fields, were admitted into the Royal College of Phyſicians.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Edward Felmer, M. A. to the Rectory of Croydon, in the County of Kent.

Thomas Welch, M. A. to the Rectory of Rembald in the County of Eſſex.

B——KR——S.

Dec. 22. Thomas Conſtable of Briſtol, merchant.

William Saunders, of Meard's-court, St. Ann's, Soho, taylor.

25. Samuel Woodford, of Briſtol, mercer and linendraper.

29. Joſeph Taylor, the younger, of Oilerton, Northamptonſhire, inn-keeper.

Francis Daniell, of Briſtol, merchant.

BILL *of Mortality from Dec.* 18. *to Dec.* 25.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males 214	428		Males 89	190	
Females 214			Females 101		
Under 2 years old	128				
Between 2 and 5	49				
5 and 10	12		Buried,		
10 and 20	18				
20 and 30	30		Within the walls	23	
30 and 40	40		Without	122	
40 and 50	43		*Mid.* and *Surry*	188	
50 and 60	35		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	95	
60 and 70	37				
70 and 80	24			428	
80 and 90	9				
90 and 100	2		Weekly *Dec.* 25.	428	
100 and 110	1				
	428			428	

The HEAD & EYES of a BEE. Dissected & Magnified.

Fig. I.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For JANUARY, 1760.

The following is an Abſtract of Mr. Swammerdam's *Deſcription of the* Head *of the* BEE.

ABOUT the *Head* are principally to be conſidered the Eyes, Horns, Teeth, and the Feather-like Hairs, wherewith the Head is every where covered.——

As to the Number of Eyes, there are two principal, or large Ones, one in each Side of the Head; and beſide theſe, three ſingular ſmall Eyes, which lie in a triangular Form between the other. —— The two larger Eyes reſemble, as it were, a Creſcent. —Both the Eyes are alſo very thick covered with Hair, which, to avoid Confuſion, is here repreſented only on one Side. Theſe Hairs ſerve the Eyes inſtead of Eye-brows, or Eye-laſhes.——The outmoſt Coat of the *Bee*'s Eye is called the *Cornea*, and this in *Bees* differ greatly from that of Men, and other larger Animals in that, as the *Cornea* appears in thoſe ſmooth, and equally poliſhed, it is, in *Bees*, divided by various and manifold Diviſions, reſembling Globules, or little Spheres. ——— The Eye of the *Bee*, conſidered in this Light, is really like a little Net, which appears very perfectly, when examined in the Light by a Microſcope, and is of an hexagonal Form.———I have not yet counted how many Diviſions there are in the *Bee*'s *Cornea*; nor do I know any certain Method of doing it; and as the Number mentioned by ſome Authors appears to be almoſt incredible, we ſhall only add, that theſe Diviſions are very numerous, regular and beautiful.———

As to the internal Structure of the *Cornea*, it is divided into ſo many hexagonal, little Holes.—The *Cornea* is very pellucid and thin, where it is hollowed, or excavated into theſe little Spheres; but conſiderably thicker when it is interſected.—The Thickneſs of the *Cornea*, in the *Bee*, is pretty conſiderable, and indeed more ſo, conſidering its Size, than in many Inſects equally ſmall.———Between the Diviſions, which we have hitherto deſcribed, are placed thoſe Hairs, which are planted all over the Eye, and are firmly fixed to the *Cornea*, in the ſame Manner as our Hair are in the Skin. In Structure, they reſemble Briſtles, and are of a round Figure, thick below, and ſharp above.———Their Number too is very conſiderable, reſembling a cloſe, uniform Diſpoſition of Fir-trees in a Foreſt. —— Theſe Hairs ſeem to be fixed, to guard the Eye againſt any Thing falling on, or ſtriking againſt it, to keep off the Duſt, and in caſe any Annoyances ſhould ſlip in, to aſſiſt the *Bees* to throw or bruſh it out more eaſily.

When the *Cornea* is removed from the internal Part of the Eye, the *Tunica*, or Coat, underſtood to be the

Uvea, comes in View. This is not placed at the Bottom of the Eye, but next to the Surface, and prevents the Rays of Light from penetrating farther into the Eye, than through the *Cornea* only. When the *Cornea* is taken from the Eye, the Clearness of the Sight is taken away with it. This Matter is of different Colours, in different Animals: In *Bees* it is of a deep Purple.

Under this *Uvea*, are seen so many Fibres, as our Author calls them, (tho' they are more properly called *optical*, or *hexagonal Pyramids*,) as there are Divisions above in the *Cornea*. These very exactly agree with the Cavities of the spherical Divisions of the *Cornea*, and they are likewise hexagonal and broad; but thinner in the Middle, and sharp-pointed underneath, where they terminate, and are nearly of equal Breadth, Thickness and Length. ——— In order to constitute the Convexity, or Arch of the Eye, they are placed together, in the Manner of those Eggs of Insects, which are circularly glued round the Branches of Trees.

Concerning these hexagonal Fibres, we may farther observe, that if the *Cornea* be separated from them, they very beautifully represent the hexangular Division of the Combs. Hence some curious Persons have imagined, that this is the Reason why the *Bees* make their Cells hexagonal; but this may be only Conjecture, since it would be as natural to say; we should build only *round* Houses, because the Pupil of our Eye is of that Figure.

Those Pyramids, that stand in the Middle of the Eye, are strait; but those on the Sides appear somewhat oblique; but all terminate in a subjacent Membrane, with which they are naturally united, and from which, they are easily broken off. when handled. I must own, I should be very glad to examine of what Nature these pyramidal Fibres are; whether muscular or nervous; as also, whether or not they have any Motion, and of what Kind of Particles they are composed; but it has been absolutely impossible for me to examine all these Things; for both my Sight and Instruments failed me. However, I have again seen the Creator conspicuous with human Eyes, in this stupendous Constitution of the most admirable, and unsearchable little Parts, which exhibit, as it were, engraved therein the real Image of his inexhaustible Power and Wisdom. Thus far our Author.

In Figure I. is represented a magnified View of the *Head* of the *Bee*, which *Swammerdam* treats of. The Left Eye is in its natural State, excepting the Hairs, which were left out for the Reasons above-mentioned, *viz.* that the *Cornea* and its beautiful, hexagonal Net-work might appear. The Right Eye appears dissected, that is, it has the *Cornea* taken off, and the Body of the Eye, consisting of pyramidal Fibres, in great Part remov'd, that it might appear in what Manner they are placed together in the Eye, and how they are shaped and formed in every Part; also to shew the curious dotted Membrane at the Bottom.

Besides the two large Eyes, the three smaller Ones appear together, with the *Antennæ*, and other curious Parts, with which the Fore-part of the *Head* of the *Bee* is furnished.

Fig. II. represents the Manner, in which one of those *Hexagons* in the *Cornea* is surrounded by six others; but much larger magnified, that their Connection might the more plainly appear.

Fig. III. represents those six *Hexagons*, together with the Thickness of the *Cornea*, and the Manner, in which the Hairs are planted in their several angular Intersections.

N. B.

N. B. The Reaſon why we have given this Print is chiefly, becauſe it is the only Thing of its Kind extant, and the fineſt Figure of all that are contained in 53 Folio Copper-plates of *Swammerdam*'s Book of *Nature*.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS *in the Year* 1759, *at* Newport, Shropſhire, *Apparent Time.*

	d.	h.	′	″	
January	12.	18	24	00	The Moon's Eclipſe began.
		18	31	15	The Shadow touched *Mare Humorum.*
		18	33	15	*Grimaldus* touch'd.
		18	40	45	*Tycho* ditto.
		18	42	00	*Tycho* hid.
		18	50	00	*Galileus* touch'd.
		19	09	30	*Copernicus* ditto.
					Clouds during the reſt.
April	29.	9	43	50	A Star of the 5th Magnitude was occulted by the Moon, againſt *Mare Humorum*; the Moon was too near the Horizon to obſerve the Time of the Emerſion. *N. B.* This Star is not to be found in any Globe or Catalogue we have yet ſeen
April	30.	9	10	00	μ *Gemini* paſſed 7′ 10″ North of the Moon.
May	1.	8	20	44	δ *Gemini* immerged behind the Moon.
		9	03	40	it emerged and paſſed about 12′ South of Moon's Center.
July	24.	9	42	10	♃'s 1ſt Sat. emerged.
Auguſt	4.	8	43	00	The 4th emerged.
September	3.	9	09	45	The 3d emerged.
	24.	8	46	25	The 1ſt emerged.
October	9.	8	38	45	The 2d emerged.
Nov.	21.	5	39	00	The 3d emerged.

We had no Opportunity of obſerving the Comet till the 6th of *May*; but from that Time to the 20th, we made many Obſervations, but it being in ſuch an unfavourable Part of its Orbit, they can be of no Service to the Public, therefore thought them unworthy inſerting.

J. P. H.
B. T.

Newport, Jan. 2, 1760.

To Mr. B. MARTIN.

SIR, *Portſmouth, Jan.* 3, 1760.

I Have flattered myſelf much with Hopes of ſeeing many Obſervations of this Comet, taken by Gentlemen at *Grand Terre* and *Guardalupe*, but failing of this, I recommend ſome Remarks of my own. Firſt, About the 11th of *April*, 1759, this Comet was in the Nodes, at which Time I think the Problem might have been ſolved that is ſo much wiſhed for, (*i. e.*) the Sun's Diſtance, *&c. &c. &c.* for at that Time the Comet was not ſo far from us as *Venus* when at neareſt. Secondly, I ſaw this Comet all the Month of *April*, 1759, at *Guardalupe* and *Grand Terre*, at firſt in the Morning, before Sun-riſe, at laſt in the Evening, after Sun-ſet. Thirdly, when the Comet was neareſt, the Tail and Head included two fixed Stars that are eight Degrees apart. Fourthly, if

the Tail had been directed the opposite Way it would have reached the Earth. Fifthly, the Comet rose but little above the Horizon at first, nor at last, till it was almost invisible to the naked Eye, therefore could not be seen in *England*. Sixthly, as well as a tottering Ship would allow, I took these Observations: If you please to insert them in your Magazine, you will much oblige you most obedient, humble Servant, *W. Firsson*, School-master of the *Cambridge*.

April, 1759.	Latitude.	Longitude.
22	20° South	♒ 0° 0′
23	28° ¾	♑ 24′ ¾
24	38	♑ 16°
25	44 ½	♐ 28°
26	50	♐ 5°
29	40	♎ 5°

To Mr. BENJAMIN MARTIN.

SIR, *Malkſham* in *Wiltſhire*, *Jan.* 10, 1760.

FROM the Favour of your Acquaintance, some Years since, when you exhibited your curious Course of Experiments, in Natural Philosophy, *&c.* in this Place; I take this Liberty to present to you the Appearance of a Comet, which I had a transient View of, for about two Minutes, through a thin Cloud, on *Monday* Night last: It was then, a little to the West of the Southern Constellation *Orion*, (vulgarly called the *Elf and the Yard.*) Last Night, being very clear, I plainly saw it, and shewed it to several Persons, about 7 o'Clock; it, about that Hour, formed a Right-angled Triangle, with two small Stars, some Degrees to the West of *Orion's Sword*. It moves with great Rapidity, for in four Hours after, *viz.* about 11 o'Clock, it had changed its Position, with respect to the two Stars, so as to make a very obtuse Angle, somewhat like what you see below, where *a*——*a* are the two Stars, *b*—— the Comet at 7, *c*—— the Comet at 11, its Motion West from *Orion*, I think, going to the Sun, and I am inclined to believe by *Sunday*, or *Monday* next, the 13th, or 14th Instant, it may be observed in, or near the Breast of *Cetus*; (or the *Whale*) its Appearance not very large or bright, surrounded almost equally with a Haziness, and much like that represented in the Plate, N°. V. in your Magazine for *May* last. If any Thing like a Tail, it seems to incline to the East. Be pleased to observe, that the above Observations, has been made without any Instrument, barely by the Eye, and this Morning compared with a small celestial Globe, and therefore are far from an accurate Description, which you must plainly perceive.

Whether that, which appeared last, or this is the Comet foretold by Dr. *Halley*, I must leave to you and the rest of your astronomical Brethren *to endeavour to demonstrate.*

I am, with very great Respect, your assured Friend,

SAMUEL SANGER.

P. S. I find myself mistaken in the Comet's Motion thro' the *Whale*, for on *Saturday* Night I saw it faintly to the West, but somewhat above a reddish Star of the 4th Magnitude, in the Tail of *Aries*, one of the 12 Signs. I think it will soon disappear, by the Increase of its Distance.

MATHEMATICAL

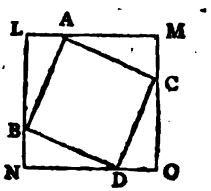
MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 254, *answered by Mr.* Tho. Smith, *the Proposer.*

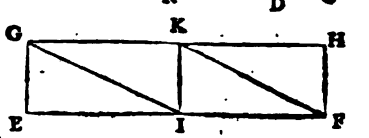
LET x = Length of the Spheroid, then by the Nature of the Ellipsis it will be $\frac{2x}{9} \times \frac{7x}{9} : \overline{15}^2 :: \frac{x}{2} \times \frac{x}{2} : 325.4464$, this multiplied by 4, whose Square Root of the Product is 36.051, this multiplied by 2, gives $x = 72.102$. From hence the Solidity of the Sphere = 197098.54146, and that of the Spheroid = 49274.63532; then because the Segment of the Spheroid is proportional to the Segment of the Sphere, we shall have the Solidity of the required Frustum = 893.553, which divided by 6.526, the Inches in a Glass, gives 136, and this divided by 10, gives the Rounds = 13.6, which was required.

We chuse to give the Proposer's Answer to this Question; for tho' we have received many Answers, they are not such as agree with each other, or with the Proposer's; and Mr. T. Barker *observes, that the Question is unlimited, and therefore each Answer might be true. Four of our Correspondents give the Number of Rounds* 96.

Question 255, *answer'd by Mr.* J. Carter, *of* London.



LET ABCD represent the given Table = 27 Inches, and the Parallelogram E F G H, represent the Plank = four Feet, which as (*per* Queſt.) muſt be cut into four equal Parts, *viz.* E G I, K I G, I K F, and F H K.



Then by applying the four equal Parts in the Parallelogram E F G H, to the given Table A B C D, then will E G I, be = to N B D; K I G, = L A B; I K F, = M C A, and H F K will be = to O D C.——Which makes L M N O, a compleat Square; each Side thereof = 36 Inches; which was required.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Metcalfe *and several others, but most of them were not right, nor any one agreeing with the Proposer's but this which is here inserted.*

Question 256, *answered by Mr.* Tho. Barker.

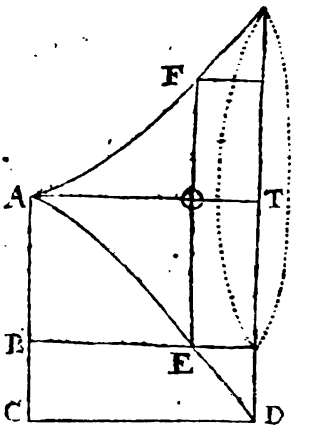
THE Number that will divide 420, and leave no Remainders; are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 12, 14, 15, 20, 21, 28, 30, 35, 42, 60, 70, 84, 105, 140, 210, and 420; the Number of which Division is 24 = Number of Poor; whence 17*l.* 10*s.* is the Share of each.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Carter, *and by the Proposer Mr.* Robert Etherington. *We also received some other Answers, but not right.*

Question

Question 257, *answered by Mr.* Carter, *of* London.

PUT $a = AC$, $b = CD$, $x = AB$, $= OE$, $y = OA$, $= BE$, $d = 7854$, and $TO = b - y$. Then from the Nature of the Curve $a : b^2 :: x : y^2$, $\therefore x = \frac{a\,y^2}{b^2}$, and $x^2 = \frac{a^2\,y^4}{b^4}$ $\overline{FO}^2$, hence $\frac{4\,d\,a^2\,y^4}{b^4} =$ the Area of the Cylinder's Base, and consequently $\frac{4\,d\,a^2}{b^4} \times b\,y^4 - y^5 =$ the Content, a Maximum; which in Fluxions is, $4\,b\,y^3\dot{y} = 5\,y^4\,\dot{y} = 0$, or $4b = 5y \therefore y = \frac{4\,b}{5} = 4o = AO$. Hence $FE = (2\,x = 2 \times \frac{a\,y^2}{b^2} =)$ 51,2, $OT = (b - y =)$ 10; and the Cylinder's Contents will be found to be $= 20588,78976$.



Several other Answers came to Hand, but none agreed with the Proposer's but that above.

New Questions *to be answered.*

Question 264.

By Mr. J. Bosworth, *at* Dosthorpe, *near* Peterborough.

SUppose the Minute Hand of a Watch perform the 60th Part of a Revolution in the Time that a Pendulum of 67 Inches in Length makes 44 Vibrations; how much will it vary from the Truth in 24 Hours?

Question 265.

By Mr. T. Sadler, *of* Maybury, *in* Cheshire.

A Gentleman hath a Right-angled triangular Field, whose Sides are in arithmetical Progression. The Area of the said Field is given $= 8$ Acres, 16 Poles. Query the Sides?

Question 266.

By Mr. W. Chapman, *of* Foxton, Leicestershire.

TO find three such Values of x, y and z, as shall make the Value of $\overline{a^6 - x^6} \times \overline{x\,y - y^2} \times x^{20}\,y^2 - x^4$, the greatest possible, when $a = 10$?

Question 267.

By Anonymous.

A Surveyor measuring a Piece of Land, lying in the Form of a Trapezium, whose Sides was $= x$; and the Excess of the second Side above the First $= a$; of the Third $= e$, and the Fourth $= i$. Query the Length of each Side, and the Area of the Field?

BAROME.

BAROMETRICAL *and* THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS *made at* Hull, *in* December, 1759, *by Mr.* Waddington.

1759 *December.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.	1759 *December.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.
1	29,95	36	17	29,90	33
2	29,51	36	18	29,71	34
3	29,73	35	19	29,53	32
4	29,56	34	20	29,50	31
5	29,91	31	21	29,63	34
6	29,94	30	22	29,63	37
7	29,81	31	23	29,35	35
8	29,84	32	24	29,30	35
9	29,90	34	25	29,31	35
10	29,93	34	26	29,20	38
11	29,71	32	27	29,41	42
12	29,81	30	28	29,31	40
13	29,94	30	29	29,21	40
14	29,93	31	30	29,11	40
15	29,91	31	31	28,90	40
16	29,90	32			

ODE *for the* NEW YEAR, 1769.

Written by WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq; Poet Laureat, and set by Dr. *Boyce*, Master of the King's Band of Musicians.

The Vocal Parts by Mess. *Beard*, *Savage*, *Cox*, *Cooper*, *Barrow*, *Ladd*, *Denham*, *Bushwell*, *Hudson*, *Warren*, and the Children of the Chapel Royal: The Instrumental by Dr. *Nares*, the Gentlemen of the Band, *&c.*

Strophe.

AGAIN the sun's revolving sphere
Wakes into life th' impatient year,
The white-wing'd minutes haste:——
And spite of fortune's fickle wheel,
Th' eternal fates have fix'd their seal
Upon the glories of the past.
Suspended high in mem'ry's fane,
Beyond e'en envy's soaring rage,
The deeds survive, to breathe again
In faithful history's future page:
Where distant times shall wond'ring read
Of *Albion's* strength, of battles won,
Of faith restor'd, of nations freed,
Whilst round the globe her conquests run:
From the first blush of orient day
To where descend his noontide beams
On sable *Afric's* golden streams,
And where at eve the gradual gleams decay.

Antistrophe.

So much already hast thou prov'd
Of fair success, O best belov'd,
O first of favour'd isles!
What can thy fate assign thee more,
What whiter boon has heaven in store
To bless thy monarch's ceaseless toils?
Each rising season, as it flows,
Each month exerts a rival claim,
Each day with expectation glows,
Each fleeting hour demands its fame.
Around thy genius waiting stands
Each future child of anxious time;
See! how they press in shadowy bands
As from thy fleecy rocks, sublime
He rolls around prophetic eyes,
And earth, and sea, and heav'n surveys;
'O grant a portion of *thy* praise,'
'O bid us all,' they cry, 'with lustre rise.'

Epode.

Genius of *Albion*, hear their prayer!
O bid them all with lustre rise!
Beneath thy tutelary care
The brave, the virtuous, and the wise
Shall mark each moment's winged speed
With something that disdains to die.
The hero's, patriot's, poet's meed,
And passport to eternity.
Around thy rocks while ocean raves,
While yonder sun revolves his radiant car,
The land of freedom with the land of slaves,
As nature's friend, *must* wage illustrious war.
Then be each deed with glory crown'd,
'Till smiling peace resume her throne,
'Till not on *Albion's* shores alone,
The voice of freedom shall resound,
But every realm shall equal blessings find,
And man enjoy the birthright of his kind.

ODE

And *Cedrus*, *Decius*, *Curtius*, patriot souls,
Ambrosia eat, and quaff nectareous bowls;
There crown'd with glory in the blest abodes,
The hero joins, and ranks with *Demi-Gods*.
Now see! a monument by GEORGE prepar'd,
The hero's herald and his honour's guard;
In emblematic figures richly wrought,
With antique skill and allegoric thought:
Th' historic stone to future times shall tell,
How great WOLFE conquer'd, and how great he fell;
The glorious tale our *British* leaders fires,
And his own genius in their souls inspires,
Who would live cowards, by their *Country* scorn'd,
Who might be honour'd thus, and thus be mourn'd?

The following were taken from an Alcove in Kensington Gardens.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LOST some time ago near — fair hills,
'Mongst hillocks and vallies, and fountains and rills,
A heart quit sincere, nor a foe to gay mirth,
And as sound as it was at the day of its birth:
At the time it was missing a damsel was seen,
Tight, pretty, and clever, to trip o'er the green:
Tho' it is but a trifle, yet, again to receive,
Twenty kisses, the owner would willingly give.
To restore it, 'tis hop'd, that none will refuse,
Since to none but the owner it can be of use.

THE silver swan, whilst living, has no note,
At death's approach unlocks her silent throat;
She leans her breast against the reedy shore,
And sings her first and last, and sings no more.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *JANUARY*, 1760.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dantzic, Dec. 14.

THE Russian Army under the Command of Marshal Soltikoff, approaching daily nearer and nearer to us, and most of the Troops of which that Army is composed being to take up their Winter-Quarters in our Neighbourhood, oblige us not a little to engage the Watchfulness of our Magistrates on this Occasion, as we begin to fear the Russian Generals may have in View their becoming Masters either of this City or Suburbs, in order to make it a Place of Arms; therefore to prevent any Surprise, the Guard is doubled every where, and a great Number of heavy Cannon placed, especially in such Parts where they may endeavour to cross our Ditches under Favour of the Ice, they being frozen up. At the same Time, the Ice is daily kept broke at a certain Distance from the Ramparts. According to the Distribution intended to be made of the Russian Army, it is stipulated, that Marshal Soltikoff shall have his Head-Quarters at Elbing, General Fermor at Thorn, and Prince Menzikoff at Marienwerder, whither the greatest Part of the Artillery is already transported.

Madrid, Dec. 17. The King's principal Attention is fixed on putting his Forces in a Condition to make this Monarchy respectable to Europe. Orders are just given for augmenting the Troops with twenty Men per Company, and to add several new Ships to the forty which are ready for Service.

18. Our new Monarch's gracious Deportment and Affability charms all the World. It must augment his Power, and his Splendor, and Spain will flourish more than ever under his Reign.

Hamburg, Dec. 21. In the Night between the 21st and 22d a Shock of an Earthquake was felt here, and in the Neighbourhood, which lasted about a Minute. The same Shock was also felt at Kiel, and other Places in Holstein; but we don't hear of any Damage done by it.

Copenhagen, Dec. 22. About one o'Clock this Morning was felt here an Earthquake, which was soon followed by three others less violent, and lasted about Half a Minute, but happily no Damage was done: All we could observe, was, it came from the North, and passed towards the South, and was most felt in the little Island of Amagh. It was likewise felt at Flensbourg somewhat longer in its Duration, and more violent, but without doing any Mischief: The same at Sleswick and Elsineur: And at the same Time at this last Place, the Sea was so agitated, that

that ſeveral Ships in that Port were driven from their Anchors.

Bareith, Dec. 22. On the 14th and 15th the Cold in theſe Parts was ſo extraordinary and violent, that it was ſcarcely ſupportable.

The Thermometer of the famed Reaumer was fallen to the 15th Degree, and exactly the ſame as it was in the Year 1709, Many Birds in their Flight dropt down dead, ſo ſharp was the Air.

Cadix, Dec. 22. Of late we have had very ſtormy Weather; many Ships have been loſt; Admiral Broderick with his Squadron has put into this Port. The Admiral's own Ship has ſuffered conſiderable Damage. Two large Ships were obliged to cut down their Maſts, and, according to all Appearance, it will take up ſome Time to refit thoſe three Ships for Service. The Admiral ſeems determined to put to Sea in ſome other Ship, leſt the Remains of the French Fleet ſhould take this Opportunity to ſlip out of the Bay.

Leipſic, Dec. 25. The Severity of the Cold felt here has been more ſenſibly ſo at Dreſden, where the Want of Fuel has obliged them to cut down all the ornamental Trees, both large and ſmall, not excepting the Fruit-trees in the Gardens of Zinzendorff, oppoſite the Gate of Pirna, to make Firing for the Auſtrian Troops encamped in the adjacent Country.

From the Pruſſian Head-Quarters at Williſtauff, Dec. 30. In the Night between the 26th and 27th, the King of Pruſſia marched with ſix Battalions and ſome Cavalry from Freyberg to Mohorn near Hertzogfwelda, diſtant one German Mile from hence. His Pruſſian Majeſty continued all the next Day at Mohorn; and, on the 28th, he returned to Freyberg. Nothing was attempted by the Auſtrians either on Keſſelſdorff, or any other of the advanced Poſts.

The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwic arrived at Freyberg on the 26th, and the Troops under his Command came in on the 27th: The Appearance they made, and the Spirit they ſhewed, is highly commended.

On the 29th, the King of Pruſſia, accompanied by his Serene Highneſs, marched in two Columns from Freyberg towards Bippoſwalda; and, it is ſaid, that this Night his Pruſſian Majeſty will be at Pretzchendorff, and the Corps led by General Hulſen at Frauenſtein; but the Troops, brought by the Hereditary Prince, remain at Freyberg and Chemnitz.

Prince Henry, in the mean Time, draws the Attention of the Auſtrians to this Side. His Royal Highneſs ordered General Zeithen, very early Yeſterday Morning, to make an Attack upon the Village of Peſterwitz, which has ſucceeded as well as could be wiſhed: That General not only made himſelf Maſter of that Place, but of ſeveral other Villages occupied by the Auſtrians: And after having occaſioned a great Alarm in the Auſtrian Camp, and made thirty Pandours and two Officers Priſoners, returned this Morning to Keſſelſdorff.

Hague, Jan. 4. The laſt Accounts we have from Prince Ferdinand's Army, are of the 30th paſt, which ſay, that M. de Broglio, (who has lately received the Marſhal's Staff) has called in all his Detachments, with a ſeeming Deſign of attacking his Serene Highneſs: That on the 24th, the French Grenadiers, with the Troops placed between Budzbatch and Freidberg, advanced towards the Lahne: And that on the following Day a large Body of French, (which proved however to be only a Part of their Army) appeared before the Allies, but without coming to any Action; only a ſlight Cannonade paſſed between them on the 25th and 26th, on the Side of Kleit-Linnes and Heuchelheim, without any great Effect on either Part: And that on the 29th, Colonel Luckner, had, with his Chaſſeurs, attacked a Body of the Enemy, conſiſting of 400 Men, the greateſt Part of which were cut to Pieces, and the Commanding Officer, with all the Reſt (except only 22 men who eſcaped) made Priſoners of War, and one Piece of Ordnance taken.

We hear, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, with the Detachment under his Command, arrived on the 25th paſt at Chemnitz in Saxony, without the leaſt Loſs on his March; ſo that it is thought he might be able to join the King of Pruſſia the next Day, who, by the laſt Accounts of him of the 23d, was at Freyberg; at which Place, as well as the grand Pruſſian Army, Things remained in their former State.

S. By our laſt Letters from Prince Ferdinand's Army of the 1ſt Inſtant, his Serene Highneſs's Head-Quarters were ſtill at Kroſſdorff; and nothing material had paſſed, ſince the preceding Accounts, between the Armies upon the Lahne. But we are informed from thence, that eight Battalions and ſeveral Squadrons of French had, on the 31ſt paſt, appeared before Bratffenbuſg, a Village ſituated towards Marburg, about ſix Miles on the Left of the Allied Army, who had there a ſtrong Poſt, ſupported by ſome Battalions: However nothing paſſed but the Exchange of a few Cannon Shot; and the French returned the ſame Way they came. And that on the 28th, five Battalions and ſeven Squadrons of Lieutenant General Imhoff's Corps arrived at Ober-Weimar, about

three Leagues Diſtance from the Head-Quarters at Kroſſdorff.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-Quarters at Marſbourg, Jan. 8. The Duke of Broglio not having found it practicable to ſurprize the Allied Army, much leſs to attack them in Front, was obliged, from the Severity of the Weather, to retire back to Friedberg, where he ſtill remained, according to the laſt Advices on the 4th inſtant. In order however to draw ſome Advantage from the Abſence of the Hereditary Prince and his Detachment, and to keep the Communication open with Gieſſen, which he ſeemed to propoſe fixing the Head of his Winter-Quarters, the French General made large Detachments to his Right and Left. Accordingly ſeveral Corps were ſent by Weilmunſter to Limbourg, and Wellbourg, to ſupport the Troops coming up from the Lower Rhine, and which are actually arrived upon the Dille. Several Skirmiſhes happened between the detached Parties and Light Troops of both Armies; the only one which was to the Diſadvantage of the Allies, was at Herborn, where Gen. Wangenheim had an advanced Poſt of a Captain and an Hundred Men, which, not retiring in Time, were, after a vigorous Reſiſtance, obliged to ſubmit. Whilſt the French made theſe Motions upon the Right of the Allied Army, the Wurtembergers, ſupported by ſome of the Light Troops of France, made Incurſions into Heſſe upon our Left, by Romrot and Alsfeld, as far as Ziegenhayn; and in this Manner rendered the Arrival of Proviſions, at Prince Ferdinand's Army, from the Country of Naſſau very difficult, as well as from that Side where the Wurtembergers were. The violent Rains, which fell at the ſame Time, rendered the Convoys ſlow in arriving from Caſſel. Prince Ferdinand therefore has thought it moſt adviſable, for the Convenience of his Troops, to change his Quarters of Cantonment, and ſent off his heavy Baggage on the 2d inſt. and the Artillery the 3d. The Army marched the 4th; his Serene Highneſs himſelf led the Rear Guard on the 5th, and took up his Head-Quarters at Marbourg, without the leaſt Interruption from the Enemy. The main Body of the Army was cantoned in the adjacent Villages, with an advanced Corps at Dillenbourg, and another towards the Right of the French. Upon Advice being received here, that the Poſt at Dillenbourgh was attacked and cloſely preſſed by the Enemy, his Serene Highneſs ſet out from hence at One o'Clock Yeſterday Morning, in order to relieve it. And To-day we received Information, that the Relief was moſt happily effected laſt Night by M. de Defnthal, one of his Serene Highneſs's Aids de Camp. Seven Hundred of the French were taken on this Occaſion, with about 40 Officers, among whom is M. Paravicini; as alſo ſeven Pair of Colours, and two Pieces of Cannon.

11. Since we were informed of the Succeſs of our Troops in forcing the Town of Dillenbourg, and throwing Proviſions into the Caſtle thereof on the 7th, we have received likewiſe the News, that, on the ſame Morning, Major Keith's Highlanders, ſupported by Colonel Luckner's Huſſars, who commanded the whole Body, attacked the Village of Eybach, where Beaulremont's Dragoons had an advanced Poſt, near our Quarters on the Side of Dillenbourg, defeated them, and killed and diſperſed a great Part of that Regiment, made about 80 Priſoners, and took near 200 Horſes with their Baggage. The Highlanders diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly upon the Occaſion. There has likewiſe been another Affair to our Advantage on the Left of our Army. M. de St. Germain, upon the 8th inſtant, advanced on that Side with the Grenadiers of the French Army, ſupported by ſome Dragoons and eight Battalions; but was ſurprized by the Duke of Holſtein, at the Head of our Grenadiers with ſome Pruſſian Dragoons, and four Battalions in the Neighbourhood of Ebſdorff, and, after a brisk Cannonade, forced to retreat precipitately. In the Purſuit, our Huſſars made ſeven Officers and fifty Men Priſoners. The Enemy has not appeared ſince.

Hague, Jan. 18. By the laſt Advices from Saxony, which are of the 2d inſtant, we hear, that his Pruſſian Majeſty was himſelf at Pretzchendorff, General Hulſen at Frauenſtein, and Prince Henry of Pruſſia remained with the Grand Pruſſian Army about Wilſdruff; but nothing material had then paſſed in thoſe Quarters.

AMS-

AMERICAN NEWS.

New-York, Oct. 22.

A Proclamation is iſſued by the Hon. James De Lancey, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, recommending it to the Inhabitants to return to their Settlements along Hudſon's River, above Albany, as they may now abide there in Safety to their Perſons, Families, and Eſtates, it being now effectually covered and ſecured from the Ravages of the Enemy: And that as his Excellency Major-General Amherſt hath aſſured him, that the Fortreſſes erecting at Crown-Point ſhall be ſo far finiſhed before the Troops go into Winter-Quarters, as to anſwer the Purpoſe of covering and protecting that Country; has alſo at his Deſire made known, that thoſe who now chuſe to go and ſettle between Lake George and Fort Edward, will there find ſeveral Spots of cleared Ground, capable of containing 24 Families, on which will be left ſtanding for their Conveniency, the wooden Huts and Coverings of the Troops that have been poſted there ſince the Beginning of the Campaign; and alſo promiſes his Majeſty's Grant thereof to any Perſons who ſhall apply for the ſame, on Condition of immediate Settlement thereof in the Form of a Township; with a ſufficient Quantity of Wood-Land adjoining for that Purpoſe.

Boſton, Oct. 26. Our Aſſembly have voted a Marble Statue to be erected in King-ſtreet, at or near the Town-houſe, in Memory of the late Gen. Wolfe.

New-York, Nov. 19. Saturday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's Ship the Powey, Capt. Toning, from Quebec, in 23 Days. In her came Paſſenger Brigadier-General Monckton, who left Quebec the 25th of October, and Iſle Madame the 30th. He is recovered from the Danger of his Wounds. He landed the ſame Night, and early Yeſterday Morning the Cannon on Fort George were fired on the Occaſion.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22. In a Letter from New-York by Yeſterday's Poſt, we have a Confirmation of Major Rogers having deſtroyed the Indian Village of St. Francis; where, it is ſaid, his Party killed near 200 Indians, and burnt 60 or 70 Houſes, in which were Goods to a conſiderable Value: That the Indians there had received Intelligence of his Deſign againſt them, and were to have been joined the Day after he attacked them, by 400 Canadians; and that there was a French Prieſt among them, who was deſired to ſurrender, and promiſed good Uſage; but he refuſed, and periſhed in the Flames. It is added, theſe Indians had reſolved, on the firſt Fall of Snow, to go to the back Parts of Carolina, on an Invitation from the Cherokees. This Intelligence our People got from a German Girl they found there, who had been carried off from the German Flats.

IRELAND.

Dubliſn, Dec. 35.

LAST Tueſday at a Poſt Aſſembly held at the Tholſel, the Freedom of this City, in a Gold Box, was unanimouſly voted to Admiral Saunders, as a particular Mark of their Eſteem for his important Services.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Plymouth, Jan. 1.

ON Sunday Night laſt we had the moſt terrible Lightning and Thunder, with Wind and Rain, that has been ſeen or heard in theſe Parts for many Years paſt, and which being uncommon at this Seaſon of the Year, it greatly alarmed us.

LONDON.

Jan. 1.

WAS performed before his Majeſty the Ode for the New Year.

His Majeſty ordered 1000l. to be diſtributed, according to annual Cuſtom, amongſt the Poor of the following Pariſhes, viz.

St. Margaret's and St. John's the Evangeliſt, St. James's, St. George's, Hanover-ſquare,

ſquare, St. Anne's, Soho, St. Clement's Danes, St. Paul's, Covent Garden, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Mary le Strand.

3. Letters from Gibraltar adviſe, that Mr. Millbank, who was lately ſent from England to Morocco with two Men of War, to treat about the Ranſom of the Crew of the Litchfield, and a Tranſport, that were wrecked laſt Year on the Barbary Coaſt, is not able to ſucceed in his Commiſſion: For beſides the Sum of Money required, which is very large, the Emperor demands a certain Number of Cannon, with Powder and Ball anſwerable, and Cordage, Tackle, &c. ſufficient to equip four Ships of War.

6. Being Twelfth-day, and a Collar and Offering-day at St. James's, his Majeſty, preceded by the Heralds, Purſuivants, &c. and the Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle, and Bath, in the Collars of their reſpective Orders, went to the Chapel Royal at St. James's; and offered Gold, Myrrh, and Frankincenſe, in Imitation of the Eaſtern Magi Offering to our Saviour.

During the laſt Month of December, the following Grain has been exported from the Port of London; 14,952 quarters of wheat, 1510 Quarters of Wheat-meal, and 1400 Quarters of Rye for Portugal; 7500 Quarters of Wheat for the Streights; and 4800 Quarters of Wheat for Spain.

The Number of French Priſoners in this Kingdom are aſcertained at 23,745; many of whom, eſpecially within 50 Miles of this Metropolis, have been relieved with Cloathing in this inclement Seaſon.

Subſcriptions to this humane Purpoſe, as well as that for the Reward of the valiant Soldiers at Quebec and Minden, and for the Relief of the Widows of thoſe who loſt their Lives at thoſe Places, have been carried on with great Spirit.

The following Affidavit is publiſhed without any Deſign to prevent the Charitable from contributing to the Relief of the French Priſoners now in this Kingdom; but, in Juſtice to ourſelves, to let the World know in what Manner Engliſh Priſoners are treated in France, and French Priſoners in England.

Jeremiah Watkins, ſeveral Years Commander in the Weſt-India Trade, and late Supercargo of the Crump, William Turner, Commander, a Letter of Marque of 16 Guns and 50 Men, and the ſaid William Turner, make Oath, and ſay, that they ſailed from London on a Voyage to Guadaloupe and Antigua in Auguſt laſt; that in Lat. 21. Long. 45. in October following, they were chaſed by three French Men of War; that after 13 Hours Chaſe one of them, viz. the Syren Frigate, of 32 Guns, came up with them, and that they engaged her for two Hours and a Quarter; that they had nine Men wounded, of which the Deponent, William Turner, was one; that they were carried into Breſt and confined in a Goal there, near 40 Feet under Ground, for 33 Days, without any Light for 16 Hours out of 24; that they were in all, in this Place, about 113 Men, nine of which were Captains; and the ſaid William Turner ſaith, that they applied to the Commiſſary for a Light, who refuſed it; that the Soldiers would not allow any one to come near the Goal to ſpeak to them, that their Allowance was only about three Ounces of Meat, and three half Pints of four Wine per Day, but that they had Bread ſufficient, tho' they were often kept in Want of Water; that ſome of the Priſoners had not even Straw to lie on, and that the Captains petitioned the Intendant to be ſeparated from the common Men, but were refuſed it; that from Breſt, they were marched to Vannes, about 130 Miles, where they were confined three Days in the common Goal with Felons, ſome of whom were condemned to die; and that from this Place they were releaſed by Exchange of Priſoners from Sir Edward Hawke, and came Home from Quiberon Bay in the Firme Man of War.

WILLIAM TURNER.
JEREMIAH WATKINS.

London, January 11, 1760.

Sworn before me at Guild-hall,

ROBERT ALSOP.

Letters from Madrid mention, that the Workmen employed in digging the Ruins of Herculaneum, have lately diſcovered a Statue of white Marble, ſeven Feet high, of exquiſite Workmanſhip, and which, as far as can be judged, by the Attitude and ſome Characters on the Bottom of the Pedeſtal, repreſents the famous Sibyl of Cuma. It is to be placed in the Royal Gallery at Naples.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia has given the reigning Favourite, the Chancellor Warronsow, four Lordſhips, ſituate on the Banks of the River Kama, wherein are ſeveral Copper Mines.

The Application of M. De Affry to the States General the 18th ult. for a free Paſſage of heavy Artillery thro' the Meuſe, was immediately complied with.

The States of Holland and Weſt Friſeland, have come to a Reſolution to equip 28 Ships of War, to protect their Commerce and Navigation.

The

The great Statesmen in Holland are labouring very assiduously to bring about a Congress, from an Apprehension, that if the Army of the Allies upon the Rhine should be augmented in the Manner proposed, and gain any considerable Advantage over the French, they may find themselves under an absolute Necessity of altering that Conduct they have hitherto pursued in Favour of the French.

Four Thousand Ton of Shipping is contracted for by the Government, to carry a Reinforcement to Embden, in order to reinforce Prince Ferdinand's Army.

Other Preparations are making for an important Expedition, but the Intention is not fully known.

The Deposit on the Sum of eight Millions has been paid at the Bank, and very large Sums are daily paying on the Whole, for the Sake of the three per Cent. discount, which the Parliament has allowed from the Day of completing the Subscribers respective Payments, to the 29th Day of Oct. next.

Above six Thousand Flannel Waistcoats have been sent to Harwich, to be put on Board the Packet, for the more expeditiously supplying our Countrymen in Germany with these Necessaries in this inclement Season. The Subscription still goes on.

21. Sir Edward Hawke arrived at his House in Great George Street, from the Bay, and waited on his Majesty, by whom he was most graciously received.

His Majesty hath been pleased to grant a Pension to Sir Edward Hawke, for his Life, and for the Lives of his two Sons, and the Survivors of them.

By a Letter from Quiberon-Bay, we have an Account, that they lately had a violent Gale of Wind, in which the Glorieux, a French Man of War of 64 Guns, broke her Anchors, and run ashore in Villaine River and dashed all to Pieces. The other six are entirely dismantled, Masts out, and Men paid off.

A List of Ships taken by the English, continued from Page 287.

The Chesseria of 500 Tons, 18 Guns, with six English Prisoners on Board, by the Rippon Man of War, and sent into Bristol.

A French Ship, Name unknown, by the Bermudas Privateer, and sent into Vigo.

The Les Quatre Amis, with Provisions, from Nantz to St. Domingo, by the Charming Nancy Privateer of Guernsey.

A Dutch Ship, Heyn Stelling, from St. Eustatia, taken and carried into Anguilla.

The Hawke, Taylor, is retaken, by the Griffin Man of War.

The America, Williams, is also retaken.

A French Prize, by the Jupiter, Captain Bull, and ransomed for 700 l.

The Prince Ferdinand, Campbell, is retaken.

The Conception, Capt. Banditti, by the Fame Privateer.

Also a French Frigate of 24 Guns, in the Bay of Biscay.

Two Martinico Men very richly laden, valued at 300,000 l. by Admiral Broderick's Squadron, cruizing off Cadiz.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued, from Page 287.

The Lady Augusta Packet, from Falmouth to Barbadoes, and the ———, from Corke to Guadaloupe, taken and sent into Martinico.

The Fair American, from London to Leghorn, taken and sent into Ceuta.

The Argyle, Jervois, from Corke to the Leeward Islands, carried into Martinico.

The Alice, Capt. Ellams, of Liverpool, taken and carried into Vigo.

The Experiment, Gordon, from Virginia for London, and the Waltham, Cox, were taken by a St. Maloes Privateer; all lost going into Cherburg.

The Champion, Meryford, from Lisbon to New England, by a French Privateer.

The Elizabeth and Mary, from Oporto to Liverpool, by the Mercury Privateer of Rochelle.

The Hannah, Marshall, from Venice to London, by a French Privateer, and carried into Zant.

The Nancy, Timberman, from Africa to St. Kitt's, taken and carried into Martinico.

The Adriatic Cutter, from London and Guadaloupe to Madeira, is taken by two French Privateers and carried into Martinico.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 3. The Right Hon. Lady Cathcart, a Son.

12. The Dutchess of Grafton, a Son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. The Right Honourable Lord Farnham, to the Countess Dowager of Stafford.

Mr. David Ximenes, to Miss Mendez.

3, Mr. Francis Nixson, Surgeon and Apothecary at Deptford, to Miss Geere of Chichester, a Lady of distinguished Merit and a handsome Fortune.

Abel Mitz, Esq; to Miss Arabella Fontaine.

6. The Rev. Mr. Pioty a dissenting Minister at Ramsey, to Mrs. Skelton, a widow

dow Gentlewoman of 4000 Pounds Fortune.

8. Mr. Robert Mapletoft, Surgeon at Saffron Walden, to Miss Maggit, an agreeable Lady of 15000 Pounds Fortune.

DEATHS.

Jan. 3. The Lady of James Young, Esq; Captain of his Majesty's Ship the Mars.

Mr. David Lacy, at Limeric, aged 112.

5. The Reverend Doctor Brigden, many Years Professor of Divinity at Gresham College.

6. Samuel Dicker, Esq; Member of Parliament for Plymouth.

7. George Gordon, Esq; Mayor of Rochester.

The Rev. Dr. Graham of Eton.

James Annesley, Esq; who, for several Years, has been suing for the Estate and Title of Earl of Anglesey.

9. Augustus George Egerland, Esq;

Thomas Stowe, Esq; at Newark.

The Lady of John Moss, Esq; at Wells in Somersetshire.

13. Dr. Daniel Cox, said to be an ingenious and honest Physician.

Mr. Edward Berry, late of Drury-lane Theatre, universally beloved and lamented.

16. William Wright, of Dunmow, aged 104.

Sir Jacob Astley, Bart.

Civil and military Preferments.

His Majesty hath been pleased to appoint Hugh Morgan, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of a Regiment of Light Infantry, to be immediately raised in Ireland.

James Edmonstone, Esq; to be Lieutenant-Colonel to Colonel Seabright's Regiment of Foot, in the Room of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Morgan, preferred.

Stringer Lawrence and Robert Clive, Esqrs; (Lieutenant-Colonels in the Service of the East-India Company) and William Draper, Esq; (Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of a Battalion of Foot in the East-Indies) to have the Rank of Colonel in the Army.

Dr. Russel of Lime-street, Physician of St. Thomas's Hospital.

The Hon. Col. Fitzroy is appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Wm. Oliver, B. D. to the Rectory of Ludcombe in the County of Salop, together with the Rectory of Sidmarsh in the same County.

The Rev. James Allet, A. M. to be one of the Surrogates to the Commissary of Canterbury.

B——K——RS.

Jan. 1. Hollis Saunders, of Bristol, merchant.

Robert Banyard, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, buttier.

Thomas Woodcock the elder, of Hinckley in Leicestershire.

5. Thomas Burnet, of St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, merchant and woolstapler.

John Bell, of Norwich, woolendraper.

Richard Wiseham, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surry, merchant.

James Rivington and James Fletcher, of Pater-noster-row, London, booksellers, and partners.

8. Arthur Hayne, late of Plymouth, Devonshire, woolendraper.

William Bull, of Bristol, merchant.

Humphry Browne, of Bristol, hooper.

George Woodroffe, of Witney, Oxfordshire, mercer.

13. Edward Charleton, of Bristol, merchant.

George Gilbert, of Norwich, stationer.

15. Margaret Overall, of Rooden-lane, within the Parish of Prestwich, Lancashire, dealer and chapwoman.

John Ellis and James Fivey, of Lawrence-lane, London, co-partners, merchants and Irish-factors.

19. James Warburton, of St. John Wapping, shopkeeper, lightterman, and coal merchant.

Joseph Clark the younger, of St. Mary le Bon, in Middlesex, carpenter.

22. Israel Pottinger, of Pater-noster-row, bookseller.

William Henthfield and Robert Smith, of Ludgate-hill, silkmen and partners.

John Perrot, of Ludgate-hill, merchant.

BILL *of Mortality from Dec.* 25, *to Jan.* 22.

Buried			Christened		
Males	962	1912	Males	673	1241
Females	950		Females	568	
Under 2 years old		619			
Between 2 and 5		218	Buried,		
5 and 10 —		77	Within the walls		155
10 and 20 —		69	Without		481
20 and 30 —		159	*Mid.* and *Surry*		869
30 and 40 —		163	City & Sub. *Westm.*		407
40 and 50 —		168			
50 and 60 —		241			1912
60 and 70 —		219			
70 and 80 —		218	Weekly *Jan.* 1.		502
80 and 90 —		48	8.		408
90 and 100 —		13	15.		463
100 and 110 —		0	22.		546
		1912			1912

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *publiſhed from the Fourteenth Day of* December, *to the Fourteenth Day of* January.

I.

A *Series of Diſcourſes on the Principles and Evidences of Natural Religion and the Chriſtian Revelation. And on ſome proper practical Subjects. By* Samuel Bourn. *In 2 Vols.* 8vo. Griffiths, 10s. 6d.

Vol. I. contains 415 Pages, including 15 Diſcourſes, *viz.*

Diſcourſe 1, 2, and 3. The apparent Intentions of Divine Wiſdom in the Conſtitution of the World and of human Nature, Pſalm 104. 24. — *Job* 34. 10. — *Acts* 17. 26.

——— 4. The Conſiſtency and Connexion of the divine Intentions, Pſalm 89. 47.

——— 5, 6. The Order and Beauty of the viſible Creation, Pſalm 111. 3.

——— 7. The Marks of a moral and judicial Government, Pſalm 58. 11.

——— 8. Moral Appearances in the preſent State, afford an Evidence of a future State, and lead to a Belief of the Goſpel, *Rom.* 2. 16.

——— 9. The Credibility of a future State further argued from natural and revealed Evidences, *Acts* 26. 8.

——— 9. The Goſpel diſcovery of a future State, 2 *Tim.* 1. 10.

——— 11. The Reſurrection of our Saviour, the fulleſt Proof of a future State, 1 *Cor.* 15. 12.

——— 12. The Doctrine of our Saviour's Exaltation, Dominion, and Judicial Power, ſhewn to be conſiſtent with the order and Intentions of Divine Wiſdom apparent in Nature, *Acts* 10. 43.

——— 13. Philoſophical and Chriſtian Views of the Univerſe, and of the future State of Mankind, *John* 14. 1.

——— 14. The principal Objection to the Goſpel anſwered, *John* 18. 36.

——— 15. The Goſpel doctrine of future Puniſhment, 2 *Theſſ.* 1. 9.

To this Vol. is likewiſe prefixed an Introduction, and an Advertiſement to the Reader, to aſcertain the true and proper Idea of the Reſurrection of the Body, with a Liſt of 800 Subſcribers.

Vol. II. contains 444 Pages, divided likewiſe into 15 Diſcourſes.

Diſcourſe 1. On the Providence of God in the Preſervation of his living Creatures, *Pſalm* 36. 6.

——— 2, and 3. On the Juſtice of Divine Providence, *Ezek.* 18. 29.

——— 4. On public Calamities, *Luke* 18. 1, *&c.*

——— 5. On the right Uſe of the Underſtanding in Religion, 1 *Cor.* 14. 20.

——— 6. On the Office and Dignity of Chriſt, *Acts* 5. 31.

——— 7. Objections againſt the Goſpel and the Evidence of it anſwered, 1 *Cor.* 1. 22.

——— 8. Salvation derived, not from human Merit, but divine Mercy, *Rom.* 7. 24.

——— 9. On the Nature of the Chriſtian Religion, *Rom.* 14. 17.

——— 10. On religious Joy, *Philipp.* 4. 4.

——— 11. On religious Gratitude, *Pſalm* 103. 2.

——— 12. On religious Fear, *Luke* 12. 4.

——— 13. On religious Obedience, *Matt.* 6. 10.

——— 14. On religious Induſtry, *John* 6. 27.

——— 15. On religious Liberty, *Rom.* 14. 22.

As a Specimen of this Work, we ſhall give the following Extract from Vol. I. p. 88.

On the Conſiſtency and Connexion of the Divine Intentions.

The Wiſdom of the Almighty Maker of the World is moſt illuſtriouſly diſcovered in the perfect *Combination* of numberleſs different Parts, Movements, and Methods; which may ſeem to a ſuperficial Obſerver, to aim at different and even contrary Ends; yet are found, upon a deeper Search and

more extenſive View, to *unite* and terminate in one and the ſame general End.—— It is on this Ground of Evidence, that we acknowledge and believe that there is one God all perfect, the Cauſe of all Things; and there is no other but *He alone*, who hath conſtituted, and who governs the whole World.——In the viſible Works of God there is diſcernable, a perfect Unity amidſt an immenſe Variety. There is a wonderful Apparatus of Nature for the Support of human Life: There is the like Contrivance and Preparation in the Elements of the World and the human Frame, for the Pleaſure, the Inſtruction, and the Virtue of Mankind: And theſe Purpoſes coincide in one, which is the Good or Happineſs of Mankind. For Virtue itſelf is nothing elſe but ſacrificing private Eaſe, Intereſt, or Pleaſure, to a more extenſive Good; therefore the Wiſdom of the Creator, by inciting Men to Virtue, intends the very ſame End, as by beſtowing Life, or any of the Pleaſures of Life. The ſame is likewiſe intended by the Proviſion made in Nature for the Inſtruction of Mankind: For without Knowledge there can be no Happineſs.—— Pleaſure is not good, but evil, when oppoſite to Virtue; for it is then oppoſite to the Good of Society. Knowledge is no better than Ignorance, only as it leads to Virtue, and conduces to the Welfare of Mankind. And Virtue itſelf is eſteemable only in Proportion to its Utility, or the Degree in which it conduces to the Good of the World in general: And *that* is not a real, but *imaginary* Virtue, which has *no* Tendency to the Happineſs of Mankind.—— 'Tis evident then, that the creative Wiſdom of God, by the various Proviſions which he hath made in Nature, for the ſeveral Purpoſes above-mentioned, had, in the Whole, one general and ſummary View to the good Order and Happineſs of human Society.

II.

Obſervations on the Nature and Conſequences of Wounds and Contuſions of the Head, Fractures of the Skull, Concuſſions of the Brain, &c. By Percival Pott, *Surgeon to St.* Bartholomew's *Hoſpital.* Hitch *and* Hawes.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 182 Pages, Price 3s. 6d. dedicated to the Preſident, Treaſurer, and Governors of St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital.

With a Preface of 28 Pages, wherein the Author informs us of the Deſign and Utility of this Performance.

The following Quotation from the Preface may ſerve as a Compendium of what we may afterwards expect.

My Intention in the following Pages, is to inquire into ſome of the Ills to which Mankind are liable, from Injuries done to the Skull and its Contents; in doing which, I do by no Means intend a regular Treatiſe, but only to put together ſuch practical Remarks on the moſt intereſting Circumſtances attending theſe Diſorders, as my Obſervation and Reading, have at different times ſuggeſted to me. Many Things, which ſhould neceſſarily make Part of a complete formal Treatiſe, will be omitted, as being no Part of my Deſign.

If in ſome few Particulars I ſhall be found to differ from the commonly received Doctrines, I muſt beg Leave to obſerve, that it is not the Conſequence of mere Opinion, haſtily embraced, but the Effect of a careful Attention, to the repeated Opportunities which a large, public Hoſpital has furniſhed me, of ſeeing and examining ſuch Caſes.

There is no Table of Contents or Index, but the Work is divided into ſix Sections, *viz.*

1. Of the Wounds of the Head.
2. Of Contuſions of the Head.
3. Of Fiſſures and ſimple Fractions of the *Cranium*.
4. Of Fractures with Depreſſions.
5. Of Wounds of the Meninges and Brain.
6. Of Extravaſation and Commotion.

As a Specimen of this Work we ſhall give the following Extract from the laſt Section.

Some few Writers have indeed affected to talk very freely, of making Inciſions thro' the Membranes into the Brain, in ſearch of extravaſated Blood, or Matter, which may be ſuppoſed to be there.

They obſerve, with a Kind of Sneer, that the preſent Practitioners ſeem as fearful of dividing the Brain, as the Antients were of the Meninges, tho' both may be done with great Security.

For my own Part, I cannot help thinking (and that from Experience) that the Apprehenſions of both are far from groundleſs; and tho' Neceſſity, in the Caſe already mentioned, will fully vindicate the Diviſion of the *Dura Mater*, for the Diſcharge of an extravaſated Fluid, yet a random Inciſion into the Brain is by no Means warrantable.

I would not be thought to encourage Timidity, or add to the Fears of a Practitioner; and, when there is a Probability of Succeſs, would go perhaps as far as any one, who can give ſome Kind of Reaſon for what he does: But ſtill I cannot help thinking, that Caution, and Fear, are very different Things; and that, when there is

no

no reaſonable Proſpect of doing ſome Good, there is no Authority for doing any Thing.

III.

The Natural Hiſtory of the French *Dominions in* North *and* South America, *giving a particular Account of the Climate, Soil, Minerals, Animals, Vegetables, Manufactures, Trade, Commerce and Languages: Together with the Religion, Government, Genius, Character, Manners and Cuſtoms of the* Indians *and other Inhabitants. Illuſtrated by Maps and Plans of particular Places, collected from the beſt Authorities, and engraved by* T. Jefferys, *Geographer to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of* Wales. 1l. 10s.

Part I. Containing a Deſcription of *Canada* and *Louiſiana*.

Part II. Containing Part of the Iſlands of St. *Domingo* and St. *Martin*, the Iſlands of St. *Bartholomew*, *Guadaloupe*, *Martinico*, *La Grenade*, and the Iſland and Colony of *Cayne*. *T. Jeffrys*.

This Work is printed in Folio. Part I. containing 168 Pages, dedicated to the Hon. *George Townſhend*, Brigadier General of his Majeſty's Forces in *North America*, and Colonel of the 28th Regiment of Foot. To which is added, a Table of the Contents, but too large to be inſerted in this Place. This Part is illuſtrated by the following Maps and Plans, *viz.* a Map of *Canada*, *Louiſiana*, a Plan of *Quebec*, *Montreal*, a Map of *Nova Scotia*, *Cape Breton*, and *North America*, a Plan of the Town, *&c.* of *Louiſburg*, River St. *Laurence*, *Orleans*, *&c.*

Part the IId, contains 246 Pages, dedicated to the Hon. Major General *Barrington*. Illuſtrated by a Map of the *Weſt Indies*, *Hiſpaniola*, *Cape François*, *Guadaloupe*, Plan of *Baſſe Terre*, Map of *Martinico*, Plan of *Fort Royal* Bay, of *Cul de Sac*, Royal Map of *Grenada*, of *Cayenne*, Town, Fort, *&c.*

There is likewiſe prefixed to the Firſt Vol. a ſhort Introduction, which contains the Author's Account of the Work, which we ſhall therefore inſert as follows:

The Poſſeſſions of the *French* upon the Continent of *North America*, were always an intereſting Object to *Great-Britain*, as it is always neceſſary to know the Situation, Strength, and Reſources of contiguous Dominions that belong to a powerful State, whoſe Oppoſition of Intereſt makes her a natural Enemy, and whoſe military and commercial Knowledge makes her formidable as well in Peace as in War. But the Knowledge of this Territory is now become yet more important, as Providence has thought fit, by a Series of Succeſſes almoſt miraculous, to make it *our own*. It is hoped therefore that this Work needs no Recommendation as to its Deſign; as to the Execution, if it ſhould be found to deſerve Recommendation, it will effectually recommend itſelf: It has been compiled with the utmoſt Diligence and Attention from the beſt Accounts that are already extant, either in our own or other Languages, and improved by Materials, that have from Time to Time been communicated to the Editor, by Perſons, whoſe Names, if he was at Liberty to mention them, would do him Honour; it contains therefore in one View, a more regular, comprehenſive and particular Account of the Subject than has hitherto appeared, and as ſuch is ſubmitted to the Candour of the Public.

To the Map of *North America*, from the *French* of Mr. *D'Anville* improved, is annexed, a conciſe Account *of the Incroachments of the* French, and of the *Engliſh Title to their Settlements on the Continent*, which we apprehend will be an Extract very agreeable to our Readers, as follows:

French Incroachment.

The *French* in 1687, formed Schemes to conquer *New York*, which twice miſcarried, as did their Deſign on *Boſton*, in 1697.

The *Ohio* Country was known early to the *Engliſh*, and thoroughly diſcovered beyond the *Miſſiſippi* by Col. *Wood*, from 1654, to 1664, as alſo by Capt. *Batt*, in 1670. In 1698, two Ships ſent by Dr. *Cox* of *New Jerſey*, diſcovered the Mouth of that River, and ſailing up 100 Miles, took Poſſeſſion, and called it *Carolana*. Next Year the *French* firſt found and ſettled on it. From thence to *Illinois River*, in 40° Lat. they call *Louiſiana*, the Trade of which was granted to *M. Criſat* in 1712.

Since the Peace of *Utrecht* they have daily encroached. In 1719, they began to diſpute our Title to *Nova Scotia*; 1726, they re-poſſeſſed Fort *Denonville*, near the Falls of *Niagara*, bordering Weſt on the Six Nations; 1731, they built *Fort Frederick* at *Crown Point*, 120 Miles South of St. *Laurence* River; in 1750, they ſeiſed two Parts in three of *Nova Scotia*, by erecting Forts at *Shegnikto*, *Bay Verte*, and at the Mouth of St. *John*'s River, in 1752 and 4; two more on *Lake Erri* in 1752 and 53.

In 1754, they by Force took our two Forts on the *Ohio* and in the *Great Meadows*; drove our People out of their back Settlements, and, as it were, kept *Virginia* beſieged, all this they have done in Time of Peace. About 1716, they built a Fort on

the *Alabama* River, in the Country of the *Creek Indians*, to curb and ſtraiten *South Carolina*: thus they have hemm'd in our Colonies with Forts, and cut off our Trade and Alliance with the *Indians*.

To the two *French* Colonies there are only two Inlets, the Rivers St. *Laurence* and *Miſſiſſippi*, whoſe Mouths are above 1000 Leagues aſunder, and both their Entrances of difficult Acceſs, the Firſt being full of Rocks, the Second ſholey.

Canada in 1753, had not more than 45,000 Inhabitants, of which 15,000 were fighting Men. *Quebec* had 15000 Inhabitants and 500 Soldiers, or more than at both *Trois, Rivieres*, and *Montreal*; their other two Settlements, *Louiſiana* has not one twelfth the Number of Men as in *Canada*, whereas our Colonies contain between 900,000 and a Million of *Engliſh*, out of whom 90, or 100,000 Men for Defence may be raiſed, but a few united are an Over-match for divided Numbers.

The *French* are Intruders into *Canada*, Part of *Cabot*'s Diſcovery, and have no Right but by Treaties, as appears from their claiming, under *Verrozani*'s Diſcovery in 1524, though 27 Years after *Cabot*'s.

Engliſh Title to their Settlements on the Continent.

The *Engliſh* claim all *North America* to ſettle in, by the Diſcovery of *Cabot* in 1497, from Lat. 67° to the Cape of *Florida* in 25°, called the *Newfoundlands*, till Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s Voyage in 1585, thenceforth *Virginia*.

The *Engliſh* Settlements, by Grants, extend from Sea to Sea, or from the Eaſt to the Weſt Coaſt of the Continent, where *New Albion* was ceded by its King to Sir *Francis Drake*, in 1577.

King *James* I. 1606, made Grants to two Companies, to one, from Lat. 34° to 41°, to the other from 38°to 45°. *Carolina, Virginia* proper, and *Maryland* fell to one; to the other *New England, New York, New Jerſey* and *Penſylvania*; afterwards diſtinct Grants being made of them, *Nova Scotia*, and *New Britain*; *Virginia*, or all *North America* became divided into leſſer Parts under different Names.

Virginia properly called, ſettled in *James River*, 1607, North Bounds by Grant, Lat. 41°, the South 36° 30' by Agreement, and was run in 1729. Government and Property in the Crown.

New England, included in the general *Virginia* Patent, was granted 1606, and ſettled in 1621. The Bounds extend from Lat. 40° to 48° North, Eaſt and Weſt from Sea to Sea, if not poſſeſſed by any Chriſtian State, as by Grant of *James* I. the 3d of *November* 1621.

Nova Scotia uſurped by the *French* in 1603, forced out by *Argal* 1613; granted to Sir *William Alexander*, and the Bounds was St. *Laurence River* on the North, and the Weſt St. *Croix*. By a ſecond Grant, 1635, it was enlarged to *Kennebick River*, to co-extend *Nova Scotia* with *Accadia*, (ſo called by the *French*) as granted 1633, by *Lewis* XIII. was five or ſix Times conqueſted by the *Engliſh* and given up to the *French*, who in 1713, by the *Utrecht* Treaty ceded it entirely to Queen *Anne*, excepting *Cape Britain*. Property and Government in the Crown.

Maryland, before Part of *Virginia*, granted to Lord *Baltimore*, 20th of *June*, 1632, by King *Charles* I. who named it after his Queen, ſettled in 1633. Extends North to Lat. 40° S. a few Miles below 38° E. by the Ocean, and extends W. to the Head of the *Potomack River*. Property and Government in the Proprietor.

Carolina North and South, were one Country till 1729. *French* Hugonots, intruding, built *Charles Fort* at *Port Royal*, cut off in 1564 by the *Spaniards*, who were deſtroyed by the *French*, 1567; from thence unſettled, except in 1622 and 53, by a few *Engliſh*, till granted to eight Proprietors in 1665, from Lat. 36° 30' to the 29th Degree, and Weſt to the *South Sea*. The Charter was vacated 1728, and ſeven of the Shares bought in by the Crown, in whoſe Hands the Government, Property in the People.

New Jerſey lies between *Maryland, Penſylvania* and *New York*, Part of the *Dutch New Netherlands*, taken from them in 1664, and granted to the Duke of *York*, and by him to Lord *Berkley* and Sir *George Carteret*. Recovered by the *Dutch* in 1672, but reſtored in 1673, and granted to and by the Duke in 1674, to the ſame Proprietors, who divided it by a Line from South to North; Lord *Berkley* had the *Weſt Jerſey*, and Sir *George Carteret* the *Eaſt Jerſey*, now united Property in the Proprietors. Government and Juriſdiction given up to the Crown in 1702.

New York, firſt viſited by *Hudſon*, 1608, who gave his Name to the River, bought the Country of the *Indians* and ſold it to the *Dutch*. *Charles* I. claiming it, the *States* diſown a Title, and the *Dutch* Company offer it for 2500*l.* but they retract, build Forts, and call it with *New Jerſey*, *New Netherlands*: It was conquered with *New Jerſey*, and granted to the Duke of *York* and called *Yorkſhire*. Its Bounds at firſt were,

were, North the River St. *Lawrence*, and the *South Sea* West, now more limited and very narrow towards the Sea Coaſt, excluſive of *Long Iſland*, but grows broader towards the Country of the *Six Nations*, which is ſuppoſed to be compriſed in it. Property and Government in the Crown.

Penſylvania, named from the Proprietor *William Penn*, Eſq; granted by King *Charles* II. 1680. From the Beginning of the 40°. to the 43° of Lat. and in Long. 5° Weſt of *Delaware River*, excepting 12 Miles round *Newcaſtle*. In 1682, the Duke of *York* granted to him a Slip of *New Netherlands*, from 12 Miles North of *Newcaſtle*, South to *Cape Hinlopen*, in 38° 45′, which Part is called the *Delaware*, or *Lower Counties*. Property and Government in the Proprietors.

Georgia, till 1732, was Part of *South Carolina*; it was ſettled, ſeparated, and granted to a Corporation, with Right for 21 Years Property and Government, which laſt was then to revert to the Crown.

Five Nations, called *Iroquois* by the *French*, are the *Mohawks*, *Oneout*, or *Onidas*, *Onondawgaws*, *Kayowgows* and *Senekas*; the *Tuſcarorah* make a Sixth. Their Country extends from *Skenektadi*, 16 Miles N. W. of *Albany*, to the *Niawgra Straits* of Lake *Erri*, 320 Miles.

They are acknowledged by the *Utrecht* Treaty to be Subjects of *Great Britain*, which claims to ſettle all the Country Weſt to the *Miſſiſſippi*, and South to the *Cherokee River*, with the Country of the *Meſſaſſagues*, and *Northern Iroquois*, lying beyond the Lakes *Huron* and *Ontario* and St. *Laurence River*; as far Eaſt as *Montreal*, in right of their Conqueſts; and all the Country North to the ſame River, and Eaſt beyond *Iroquois* Lake and River, as their antient Territories, beſides the Lands of their Friends, whom the *French agreed not to moleſt*: They can raiſe 1500 fighting Men, and are Allies of the *Engliſh*, who call them Brethren, and under the Protection of *New York*.

IV.

The Dramatic Works of Aaron Hill, *in Two Volumes.*

VOL. I. Containing

1. The Life of the Author.
2. *Elfrid*; or, The Fair Inconſtant.
3. Walking Statue.
4. *Rinaldo.*
5. Fatal Viſion; or, the Fall of *Siam.*
6. King *Henry* V. or, the Conqueſt of *France* by the *Engliſh.*
7. Fatal Extravagance.
8. *Merlin* in Love.
9. *Athelwold.*

VOL. II. Containing

1. Muſes in mourning.
2. *Zara.*
3. Snake in the Graſs.
4. *Alzira.*
5. *Saul.*
6. *Daraxes.*
7. *Merope.*
8. *Roman* Revenge.
9. Inſolvent; or, Filial Piety.

To which are added, Love Letters, by the Author. *Lowndes.*

As this is a Republication, except a ſmall Part of the Dramatic Works of an Author well known to the Curious, tedious Extracts will be quite unneceſſary, we ſhall only give the two following, viz. from his Life, ſpeaking of himſelf, he ſays in his Dedication of one of his Poems.

'I am ſo devoted a Lover of a private and unbuſy Life, that I cannot recollect a Time wherein I wiſhed an Increaſe to the little Influence I cultivate in the dignified World, unleſs when I have felt the Deficience of my own Power, to reward ſome Merit that has charmed me.——

His Temper, though by Nature warm (when Injuries were done him) was as nobly forgiving; mindful of the great Leſſon in Religion, of returning Good for Evil; which he fulfilled often to the Prejudice of his own Circumſtances.

About the Year 1718, he wrote the *Northern Star*, a Poem celebrating the Actions of the *Czar Peter the Great*, for which he ſome Time afterwards received a Gold Medal, ſent him by the *Royal Widow*, the *Empreſs Catherine*, agreeable to the Will of her *Imperial Conſort*. At the ſame Time Mr. *Hill* was engaged to write the Life of that ſuper-eminent Prince, from ſome Papers of the *Czar*'s, which were agreed ſhould be ſent over from *Ruſſia*, but the Execution of this Undertaking, was prevented by the Death of the *Czarina*, which happened ſoon after.

The following Lines will ſhew the noble Style in which he handled that Imperial Subject.

Northward, *unbridled Muſe, direct thy flight;*
Where a new Sun inflames the Land *of* Night;
Where Arts and Arms, a riſing Empire found,
Doom'd to refine the World, and gird it round.
Thou, mighty Czar, *in that controulleſs Name,*
Shalt outreach Cæſar *in thy Pow'r and Fame!*

Led

Led by this forming Hand, victorious still,
And almoſt new-created by thy Skill:
Reſiſtleſs Legions wait thy doomful Nod,
As Hoſts from Moſes watch'd the will of God.
Periſh that narrow Pride to Cuſtom grown,
That makes Men blind to Merits, not their own.
Briton *and* Ruſſian *differ but in Name,*
In Nature's Senſe, all Nations are the ſame;
One Univerſe claims one Creator's *Care,*
And Man is Reaſon's Subject ev'ry where.

Alſo the following Extract from *Henry* V. or, the Conqueſt of *France*.

Scroop and Harriet, *injured Love deſcribed.*

Scroop. Saw you this peerleſs Pride of *France*, this *Catharine*?
Our Camp is fill'd with Rumours of her Beauty.
Harr. Beauty?——By Heaven, there's Meaning in that Queſtion,
And not in vain theſe *French* Ambaſſadors
Have urg'd the Match with *Catharine*—O! no ſooner
They ſpread the Net, then caught the willing Prey!
This Traitor King, this Ruiner of Woman,
Fir'd with her Praiſe, grows mad to have her his;
Move to undo me, he would blaſt himſelf;
To heap more Shame, more Miſery on my Head,
Wou'd meanly wed his Country's Enemy,
And loſe a Wife to ſleep with my curſt Story.
Scr. Quiet the jealous Fiend that ſtarts within thee,
And quell theſe furious Sallies of thy Soul.
There is ſome Reaſon in thy Fears, but none
In thy wild Tranſports.
Har. Reaſon?——I deteſt it——
'Tis that, which gives an Edge to all my Suff'rings!
Am I not loſt, diſgrac'd, forſaken, ſcorn'd?
And owe I not this Ruin to my Love?
Has not the Man, I doted on, deſtroy'd me?
He, for whoſe Sake I had no Ear for Honour!
Has he not left me, like a common Creature;
And paid me, like a common Proſtitute?—Death find him!
Has he not offer'd me a ſaucy Penſion,
Told out the Hire of Infamy? and judg'd
Wealth an Equivalent for my undoing?
Has he not dar'd all this?——And does he now,
While my Diſgrace is new, freſh-blown, and fragrant,
Now, does he think to live, and wed another!
Calm? No——let Cottage Fools, with helpleſs Sighs,
Bewail their ruin'd Innocence——my Soul,
Full charg'd with Hate, and Pride, breaks out in Paſſion,
Bold as my Wrongs, and dreadful as my Purpoſe.

V.

Bellicus: Or, A Treatiſe upon the Art of War, under the following different Heads:
The Choice and enliſting of Soldiers.
Military Diſcipline.
The Obedience of Soldiers.
Marches.
Encampments.
Battles.
Fortreſſes.
Defence againſt Surpriſes.
Attacks by Surpriſe,
Defence of Sieges.
Artillery.
Baggage and Pioneers.
Spies and Guides.
Proviſions.
The Attack of Territories.
Their Defence.
The Means of ſecuring Conqueſts.
The Methods of ſuccouring Allies and Confederates.
Whether a Prince ſhould head his Army in Perſon.
Reputation.
The Conduct and Abilities of an Officer.
The different Vocations of Officers, from a Commander in Chief down to a Corporal, *&c. &c.*

To which are ſubjoined, the preſent Exerciſe and Evolutions of the Britiſh *Cavalry and Infantry. By a Veteran Officer.* Cook, 3s.

Inſcribed to the Worthies of the *Britiſh* Army.

This Book is printed in 12mo. and contains 232 Pages: To which is prefixed a Preface and Table of Contents, divided into 27 Chapters.

A particular Account of this Work the Author has exhibited in the Preface; and we judge his Character of the Conduct and Abilities of an Officer, will ſuffice as a Specimen of the Work.

Of the Conduct and Abilities of an Officer.

There certainly is not a greater, or more common Miſtake, than that a Man whoſe Talents would prevent his making any conſiderable Figure in Life in another Station, can appear to Advantage in a military Capacity. This erroneous Opinion has induced many Parents, whoſe Sons are of a roving, unſtable Diſpoſition; and who for want of Application have profited very little

little by Study, and therefore unfit for the Practice of Law, Phyſic or Divinity, (the three other genteel Avocations) procuring them Commiſſions, as beſt ſuited to their Genius.

It is but too fatally true, that Men of ſuch Abilities and Inclinations have frequent Opportunities in the Army of indulging their Paſſions; and (if I may be allowed the Expreſſion) propagating their Ignorance. This Practice has furniſhed them with Companions ſuited to their Taſte, Promoters of Debauchery, and Revilers of Learning and true Merit. In Quarters and Garriſon they may aſſociate with theſe, whoſe Time is ſpent in Drinking, Debauchery and Gaming; and who never caſt a Thought towards military Knowledge till they are called upon Duty, when they are perhaps ſtill ignorant of their Exerciſe, or perform it in a ſlovenly Manner.

From ſuch a Conduct, what Honour or Advantage can an Officer hope to derive to himſelf or Family in a military Capacity? His Merit cannot advance him to Promotion, and if by Intereſt or Friends he riſes, it is but to render him the more contemptible in the Eyes of the World. The Ignorance of the Subaltern is magnified in the Commander, and as his Authority increaſes, his Vices are more expoſed and cenſured. —

He ſhould be more particularly acquainted with the living Languages (at leaſt *French* and *German*) have a competent Knowledge of Mathematics and Fortification, be well verſed in Geography, and a tolerable Hiſtorian; ere he enters upon the Profeſſion of a Soldier, he ſhould alſo have acquainted himſelf with the Theory of it; as far as the beſt Writers upon the Subject will permit. Moreover his Perſon ſhould not be deformed, and his Conſtitution ſhould be ſufficiently ſtrong to ſupport all the Fatigues of a Campaign.

An Officer thus delineated is no contemptible Character upon the Theatre of Life; and we may imagine ſuch a one will conduct himſelf with Prudence, and conſiſtent with the ſtricteſt Rules of Honour.

VI.

Memoirs of the Chevalier * * * *. *A Novel. Tranſlated from the* French, 3s. J. Cooke.

This Novel contains 215 Pages, which is one continued Narration.

In the Preface the Author informs us it was written in conſequence of a Converſation, wherein Marriage was the Topic, where the whole Company with one general Voice complained, that a Bond, which ought to conſtitute the Happineſs of Life, was now become the Source of its Diſquiet. Some averred, that all the Inconveniencies of Marriage aroſe merely from the Nature of its Confinement. Others advanced, that theſe Vexations proceeded not from the Nature of the matrimonial Bond, but becauſe this Bond was formed, in Conſequence of Motives little proper to render the Union happy. That all our preſent Marriages were the Reſult of Intereſt and Policy alone. That People married at preſent without any previous Acquaintance with each other. Was it aſtoniſhing then, that they ſhould love without loving each other? A third Party pretended, that ſuch as have been uſually termed Love Matches, ſucceeded yet leſs happily than the others; that the Paſſion which had formed them, being ſoon exhauſted; and the Fancy, always runs far beyond, and exceeds the Reality of thoſe Pleaſures which it propoſes to itſelf, now diſcovering the Cheat, either left the Heart expoſed to Diſguſt, or tempted it to Inconſtancy.

VII.

Remarks on the Letter addreſs'd to two Great Men. In a Letter to the Author of that Piece. Dodſley, 1s.

The Author of this Pamphlet, after a proper Addreſs to the Author and the Public, immediately proceeds to the principal Point, and in the Proſecution of his Deſign lays down ſome general Propoſitions, ſome of which differ widely from the Author of the Letter, p. 17, he ſays,

The utmoſt rational Aim of our Ambition, ought to be, to poſſeſs a juſt Weight, and Conſideration in *Europe*; and that the Power of the Nation ſhould be rather reſpectable than terrible. To effect this, it muſt not be employed invidiouſly; it muſt operate diſcretely and quietly; then it will be happily felt in its Effects, while it is little ſeen in violent Exertions. The Genius and Diſpoſition of Nations, as well as Men, is beſt diſcerned by the Uſe they make of Power. And therefore my great Objection to this Part of your Plan, does not ariſe from the Nature of the Thing which you deſire; my Objection is to the Time and Manner in which you inſiſt on having it done; which is, as I apprehend, to ourſelves of no Kind of Uſe, and therefore arrogant and unreaſonable towards the Enemy.

The Views which every State ought to have at the making Peace, may be reduced to two.

Firſt,

First, To attain those Objects for which she went to War. And,

Secondly, To receive some reasonable Indemnification for the Charges she has incurred in carrying it on. Without openly avowing some *Views of Ambition*, no Nation can possibly claim more.

We might add many other Particulars from this Pamphlet, but for Want of Room must refer our Readers to the Thing itself.

Books *omitted*.

The Auction, a modern Novel, 2 Vols. 6s. *Lowndes*.

The Life and Opinions of *Tristian Shandy*, Gent. 2 Vol. bound, 5s. *Hinxham*.

The Integrity of the *Hebrew* Text and many Passages of Scripture vindicated, from the Misconstructions of Mr. *Kennicott*; by *Julius Bate*, M. A. 2s. 6d. sew'd. *Withers*.

Pamphlets.

A Treatise on the Law of Descents, by *W. Blackstone*, 1s. 6d. *John Rivington*.

A Plan for establishing the general Peace of *Europe*; by Mr. *Brecknock*, 1s. *Baldwin*.

The Number of Alehouses shewn to be extremely pernicious to the Public, 6d. *Baldwin*.

Reasons for a general Peace, addressed to the Legislature; by a private Gentleman, 6d. *Kearsly*.

The Doctrine and Practice of Christianity inconsistent with the Happiness of Mankind; in a Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, 1s. 6d. *Kearsly*.

Some Letters from the Marshal Duke *De Belleisle*, to the Marshal *Contades*, with Extracts from several Letters. Translated from the Original, 1s. *E. Owen*.

A Comparison between St. *Thomas*'s and St. *George*'s Hospitals, 6d. *Kinnersley*.

The Polite Companion; or, Wit *A-la-mode*, 1s. 6d. *Kearsly*.

Paper Credit considered, relative to the late Failures and Receivers in *Ireland*, 1s. *J. Child*.

Free Grace indeed; by *Samuel Pike*, 1s. *Buckland*.

Reasons why the approaching Treaty of Peace should be debated in Parliament, occasioned by a Letter addressed to two great Men, 1s. *Griffiths*.

Liberty and common Sense to the People of *Ireland*, 1s. Re-printed for *Williams*.

Simple Truth vindicated, in sundry important theological Queries, 1s. *Buckland*.

A Letter to the Rev. Mr. *James Fordyce*, and to the Gentlemen of *Carter-lane* Meeting, 6d. *Griffiths*.

Some Remarks on the Royal Navy, 2s. *Coote*.

Answer to the Queries in Defence of the Malt Distillery, 2s. *Payne*.

Sermons.

A Sermon preached before the Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, *Nov.* 29, by *James*, Bp. of *Worcester*, 6d. *Hawkins*.

Ditto before the Hon. House of Commons, *Nov.* 29, by *Richard Dayrell*, D. D.

Ditto before the Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, at St. *Paul's*, by *James Townley*, A. M.

The Wicked taken in their own Net, a Sermon, *Nov.* 29, at *Chesham*, by *J. Mason*, 6d. *Buckland*.

Britain reviv'd, and under the Smiles of Mercy, a Sermon, *Nov.* 29, by *Robert Gilbert*, 6d. *Buckland*.

The Favours of Providence to *Britain*, a Sermon, *Nov.* 29, at *Wokingham*, by *J. Williams*, 6d. *Henderson*.

Ditto at *White-row*, *Spitalfields*, by *Edward Hitchin*, 6d. *Buckland*.

Ditto by *Peter Stephen Goddard*, at *Farnham*, 6d. *Green*.

Ditto at *Kingelere*, *Hants*, by *Thomas Osbourne*, A. M. 6d. *Owen*.

Ditto at *Sidmouth* in *Devonshire*, by *J. Hogg*, 6d. *Buckland*.

Ditto at the Rolls Chapel, by *Edward Clarke*, M. A. 6d. *Payne*.

Ditto near the *Maze-pond*, *Southwark*, by *Benjamin Wallin*, 6d. *Keith*.

Ditto at *Ipswich*, by *Samuel Lavington*, 6d. *Buckland*.

Ditto by *Thomas Scott*, 6d. *Longman*.

Ditto at *Writtle* in *Essex*, by *J. Heath*, A. B. 6d.

Plays.

Oroonoko, a Tragedy, altered from the Tragi-comedy, written by *Southern*, 2s. *Hawkins*.

Socrates, a dramatic Piece: Translated from the *French* of *M. De Voltaire*, 1s. *Dodsley*.

Titus Vespasian, a new Tragedy, 2s. 6d. by the Author of Memoirs of a Coxcomb. *Griffiths*.

Tales.

Phil and *Harriet*, a fine Tale, 6d. *Morley*.

Poetry.

Job, a Poem, in 3 Books; by *William Langhorn*.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *FEBRUARY*, 1760.

An Extract of a Letter from Haerlem, *concerning the Appearance of the laſt* COMET.

Haerlem, January 14.

THE Comet which now appears, is not only the Object of the Attention of the Aſtronomers of this City, but gives Room for other learned Perſons of this Kind to diſpute with them upon the Advantage they attribute to themſelves of having firſt diſcovered it; or to ſurpaſs them by the Exactneſs of their Obſervations. Thoſe which have been communicated to us by a Lover of this Science, are too remarkable not to be made Public.

	d.	h.		Comet's Place.		Lat.	
Jan.	9.	6	45′	♊	6° 0′	24°	0′
	10	9	0	♉	22 10	16	40
	11	8	0	♉	16 10	12	36
	12	6	0	♉	12 30	9	45
	13	13	0	♉	11 36	9	26

The Velocity of this Comet is extraordinary: Since the 9th of this Month it changed its Poſition between five and ſix Degrees of a great Circle; from whence it is reckoned that it muſt have paſſed very near the terreſtrial Globe.

It appeared to me, at firſt, that this Comet was probably the ſame that Meſſ. *Hevelius* and *Caſſini* obſerved in 1664 and 1665, in meaſuring its parabolical Courſe I found ſome Difficulty in the Longitude; but the Differences in Latitude were too conſiderable: So my Opinion is, that this Comet does not belong to the Claſs of thoſe which Mr. *Struyk* fixes at 42; ſo that to determine exactly its Courſe, it is neceſſary to obſerve its Progreſs for twelve Days at leaſt, yet ſtill it will be doubtful if we can come at that Knowledge, becauſe it diminiſhes ſo exceſſively in Size, that we may remain in Uncertainty upon this Subject.

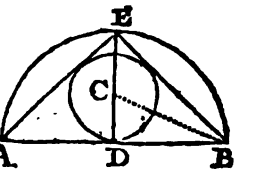
With regard to the above Comet, we are informed, that a proper Number of Obſervations have been made at the *Royal Obſervatory* at *Greenwich*, and the Elements of its Motion have been thereby calculated, but they are not yet made Public.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 258, *answered by Mr.* James Garden, *at Mr.* Teal's *School in* Hovingham.

AS the Center of the inscribed Circle falls in the right Line drawn from the Center of the circumscribing Circle to the Right-angle; the Triangle will be an Isosceles one, and the Angles at A and B each equal to 45°. Hence this Solution.

As Rad : C D (10) : : lo. ☓ Tang. Ang. C B D (22° : 30′) : D B (24.142166) hence 24.142166 sq. = 582.44179 the Area of the Triangle required.



This Question was also answered by Mr. Etherington, *Mr.* J. Scott, *Mr.* J. Rose, *Mr.* T. Baker, *and Mr.* J. Storer *the Proposer. Other Answers were sent, but not right.*

Question 259, *answered by Mr.* Burtoft, *of* Sibsey *School.*

BY Mensuration, the Area of the Top, Bottom, and a mean Area between them, of the Cistern, will be found 2267.8425, 2011.9008, and 2136.0413 respectively; also $\frac{77-74.25}{2} = 1.375$; hence *per.* 47. *E.* 1. $\sqrt{27^2 - 1.375^2} = 26.9649$ the Altitude of the Cistern, by which the Content is easily found to be 204.4928 Gallons.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Rose, *Mr.* T. Walker, *Mr.* R. Etherington, *and Mr.* Smith *the Proposer, which are all whose Answers agree.*

Question 260, *answered by* W. R.

LET $x^2 + y^2 = 1153$
$x - y = 25$

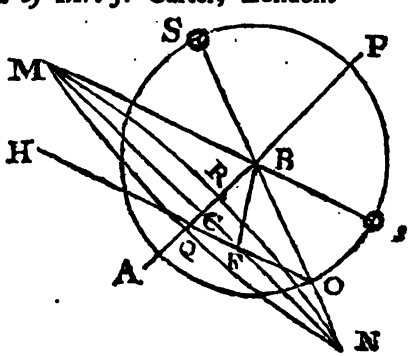
Who remarks on this Question as follows:

Resolving this quadratic Equation, gives $x = 33$ and $y = 8$; but *Mr. Barker* ought to have proposed, that the Question should be resolved by a cubic Equation, which admits of three different Answers, and I think it sufficient to give one Answer in Integers, since the other two must be expressed in surd Numbers.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Carter, *and by Mr.* Thomas Barker *the Proposer, whose Answers so remarkably agree, that there is not one Syllable difference in the Language.*

Question 261, *answered by Mr.* J. Carter, London.

LET A represent the Axis of the World; about any Point, B describe the Circle S P s, and make ∠ S B P = s B P = 70° . 18′ the Co-declination; then its evident the Shadow of any Point B the Top of any Object will describe a conic Superficies in one Revolution of the Sun, and the Shadow of the whole Object F B a Cone B N Q M R. Which being premised, draw the Plane H O F parallel to the Side M B; then the Plane of that Section of the Cone will be a Parabola, then therefore that Plane must represent the Horizon, and ∠ O C B, which it makes with the Axis of the World, will be the Lati-



tude

tude ſought, but the ∠ OCB is = ∠ ZBP = Co-declination 70° : 18′, ∴ the Latitude is 70° : 18′. Q.E.F.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Metcalfe, *and by the Propoſer Mr.* Samuel Cole.

N. B. *Mr.* Metcalfe *inſiſts that Mr.* Smith's *Anſwer to his own Queſtion*, 254, *is not right; and the true Anſwer is*, 96 *Rounds.*——*But, for the future, we muſt beg Leave to acquaint our Mathematical Readers, that, as we have not Time to examine all the different Anſwers that are ſent, to find out which are true, and which not, we muſt take it for granted that the Propoſer's Anſwer is the true one; and that we have not Room to decide Controverſies of that Kind in this Magazine.*——*Alſo, we muſt remind them, that unleſs we are favoured with Solutions before the* 16*th Day of the Month, they cannot be inſerted, as there cannot be Time after that allowed for cutting Figures: And we ſhould be greatly obliged to our Correſpondents if they would draw the Figures as ſmall as Diſtinctneſs will admit of.*

5

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 268.

By Mr. J. Carter.

A Privateer Sloop ſtering due North, at the Rate of 6 ½ Miles *per* Hour, eſpied a Merchantman working in the ſame Courſe at the Rate of 6 Miles *per* Hour; to which ſhe gave Chaſe till they were juſt 2 ½ Miles diſtant, when the Merchantman tacked to due Eaſt; what Courſe muſt the Sloop ſteer to overtake her in the leaſt Time poſſible, ſuppoſing a Current to ſet them both North-Weſt 2 Miles an Hour immediately at their Tacking, how long will the Chaſe hold, and at what Bearing and Diſtance from the Ship will it end?

Queſtion 269.

By George Redaway, *of* Crediton.

A Ship ſails between the N. and E. 34° at the Rate of 80 Miles *per* Day, at the End of which ſhe finds herſelf, by Obſervation, 25′ South of her Latitude by the dead Reckoning, occaſioned by a Current's ſetting S.S.W. Quere at what Rate the Current ſets *per* Day, as alſo the Ship's Courſe, Diſtance, and Departure made good?

Queſtion 270.

By J. Scott, *of* Cawthorne.

GIVEN in a right-angled Triangle, the Rectangle of the three Sides = 7500; and the Diameter of its inſcribed Circle = 10; to find the Sides, and Area?

Queſtion 271.

By Hullſienſis.

HAving of late met with ſeveral Pieces of foreign Coin, as 27 s. Pieces, 36, and 31. 12 Pieces of Gold, which appeared of a pale Colour, and when weighed ſtatically was full Weight; but being hydroſtatically weighed was ſome of them juſt, and others deficient; the Cauſe of which I ſuppoſed was occaſioned by their Silver Alloy, ſome of them having too much of the Silver Alloy therein; now ſince Gold, with Silver Alloy, cannot be ſo good (Weight for Weight) as the *Engliſh* ſtandard Gold, 'tis required to find a general Method to determine how much worſe than our ſtandard Gold a 31. 12s. Piece is, that will weigh ſtatically and hydroſtatically without any Deficiency, when the Silver Alloy is 10 to 1 ſpecific Gravity to Water, and 10 : 19,64 to fine Gold?

BAROMETRICAL *and* THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS *made at* Hull, *by* B. Waddington.

1760 *January.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.	1760 *January.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.
1	29,60	52	17	30,32	39
2	29,16	48	18	30,33	39
3	29,38	45	19	30,26	30
4	29,52	40	20	30,12	29
5	29,42	40	21	30,00	35
6	29,62	35	22	29,80	36
7	30,06	30	23	29,20	48
8	30,20	30	24	28,85	41
9	30,20	24	25	28,93	40
10	30,10	28	26	28,96	39
11	30,10	30	27	29,00	40
12	30,30	29	28	28,59	46
13	30,00	26	29	28,62	44
14	29,76	27	30	29,21	45
15	30,04	36	31	29,41	43
16	30,24	36			

The Eclipse of the Moon, by Mr. William Reaves.

May 29, 1760, the Moon will be eclipsed as follows, *per Leadbetter*'s Table.

	h.	′	″	
Beginning *May* 29	8	44	54	Apparent Time at *London*:
Ecliptic Opposition	9	22	56	
Middle	9	22	40	
End of the Eclipse	10	00	26	
Digits eclipsed	0°	47		

The same by Mr. Langley, *of* Orlingbury, Northamptonshire.

May 29, in the Evening, the Moon will be eclipsed in ♐ 8° 48′.

	Apparent Time at *London*,			and *Orlingbury*.		
	h.	′	″	h.	′	″
Beginning	9	24	36	9	21	36
Ecliptic Opposition	9	28	52	9	25	52
Middle	9	40	48	9	37	48
End of the Eclipse	9	57	00	9	54	00
Duration	0	32	24	0	32	24
Digits eclipsed	0°	12	37	0°	12	37

An ECLIPSE *of the* SUN, *by Mr.* Talbot

SIR,

THE following Computations I have deduced from a geometrical Construction, after an entire new Method, which, if you please to give a Place in your Magazine, you will oblige your constant Reader, &c.

Newport, Shropshire,
Feb. 13, 1760.

B. TALBOT.

A Table of the principal Phaſes of the Solar Eclipſe for the 13th of June, 1760, *in the Morning, are as follows: From the Meridian of* London.

	Time at *London*. h. ′	Latitude. ° ′	Longitude. ° ′
Eclipſe begins at Sun-riſing	5 40	5 40 N.	3 00 E.
Sun's North Limb touched by Moon's South at riſing	6 31	15 35 S.	0 30 W.
Sun riſes central and total eclipſed	6 38	13 00 N.	14 45 W.
Sun's South Limb by Moon's North at riſing	7 35	52 45 N.	56 30 W.
Eclipſe ends as the Sun riſes	7 46	44 00 N.	50 52½ W
Sun's North Limb by the Moon's South on Meridian	8 10	14 30 N.	57 22 E.
Central and Total in Nonageſimal Degree	8 16	46 20 N.	53 52 E.
Central and Total in Meridian	8 19	46 37 N.	55 15 E.
Sun's South Limb by Moon's North on Meridian	8 27	86 43 N.	126 49 W.
Sun ſets as the Eclipſe begins	8 39	57 00 N.	176 45 W.
Sun's South Limb by Moon's North at ſetting	8 50	62 30 N.	164 15 W.
Sun ſets central and total	9 47	29 00 N.	137 37 E.
Sun's North Limb by Moon's South at ſetting	9 55	00 30 N.	121 45 E.
Sun ſets as the Eclipſe ends	10 46	21 30 N.	118 45 E.

The apparent Time of the viſible Appearance of this Eclipſe, for *London*, will be nearly thus:

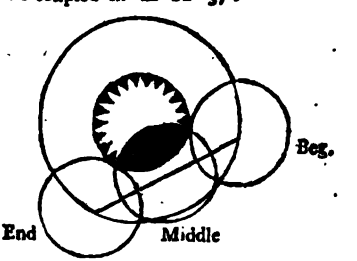
	h.	′	
Beginning	6	38	*June* 13, in Morning.
Viſible Conj.	7	16½	
Middle	7	20½	
End	8	15½	

The ſame by Mr. Langley.

June 13, in the Morning, the Sun will be eclipſed in ♊ 22° 37′.

At *London*, Apparent Time.

	h.	′	″
Beginning	6	43	50
Viſible ☌	7	22	32
Middle	7	29	34
End of the Eclipſe	8	18	45
Duration	1	34	55
Digits eclipſed	5	11	



Mr. Metcalfe's *Calculations of the Solar Eclipſe, and the Tranſit of* Venus, *will be inſerted the firſt Opportunity; alſo thoſe of Mr.* John Maſon, *of* Stretton.

The

A HYMN *to the* CREATOR.

O Thou unfeign'd! whoſe temple is all ſpace,
Not limited by bounds of time or place:
Amazing great, eternal, wondrous ſoul,
Who ſtill with ſteady hand directs the whole:
Teach me! O, teach me, God! my voice to raiſe,
And ſing, tranſported, thy ſtupendous praiſe;
With holy extacies my breaſt inſpire,
And let me catch devotion's ſacred fire.
Thou bidſt the flaming Sun, immenſe and gay,
Scatter the gloom of night, and bring the Day;
O'er deadn'd nature throw his genial light,
And up the radiant *Zodiac* take his flight:
At whoſe kind beams the drooping flowers ariſe,
And with a thouſand colours charm our eyes.
Thou bid'ſt whole ſeas, aloft ſuſpended, roll
Far as from th' *Arctick* to th' *Antarctick* pole:
The rattling hail and ſnow, at thy command,
Pour their dread treaſures o'er a guilty land.
Thou bid'ſt the raging, loos'n'd thunders roar,
And boiling billows laſh the trembling ſhore;
Like as a veſt, the heavens thou haſt out-ſpread,
And doſt upon the clouds ſublimely tread;
Upon the wings of winds thou tak'ſt thy flight,
As in a garment clad with ſilver light.
From thee, the comet dire, of monſtrous fize,
Drawing his fiery tail o'er half the ſkys,
Purſues his paſſage thro' the azure way,
Striking pale men with horrors and diſmay.
Thou bid'ſt the ſilent ſtars for ever roll,
And ſpread thy glorious fame from pole to pole:
The pale-fac'd *Moon* in maiden beauty clad,
When night's dun umbrage makes all nature ſad,
At thy command, purſues his wonted way,
And ſmiling night then counterfeits the day;
With ſolemn pace ſhe wheels along the ſky,
And floods of glory ſtrike th' aſtoniſh'd eye;
Trees, mountains, rocks abrupt, and waving woods,
The fractur'd hill, the ſpire and bubling floods,
All! all, partake the clear effulgent ſtreams,
And nature with reſplendent glory gleams.
Thou giv'ſt the thinking ſoul her pow'rs divine,
Where reaſon and imagination ſhine;
Columbus-like new worlds ſhe can explore,
And live when *Stars* and *Suns* ſhall be no more.
Thou hear'ſt the tender infant's feeble cry,
And all its craving wants thou doſt ſupply.
Thou hear'ſt the clamours of the callow brood,
And ſtill'ſt the reſtleſs flutt'ring neſt with food.
Whoſe hand, but thine, cou'd form the ſtately horſe!
Who neighs aloud, impatient of the courſe,
And, if he hears the trumpet's warlike ſound,
He pants, and ſhakes his ears, and paws the ground?
See'ſt thou not how he ruſhes from afar,
And burns to mingle in the field of war:
See ruddy fire from his broad noſtrils flies,
And in the bloody field he groaning dies?
Thy hand did form the *Lyon*, grimly ſtern,
Whoſe threat'ning eyes like glaring flambeaux burns,
Who fills the frighted woods with dreadful roar,
And grinds his horrid teeth in human gore.
In the *grand chorus* join, ye creatures all,
Ye birds that mount the ſkies his acts extol;
Ye gentle gales, that fan the evening air,
Murmur his praiſes, and his acts declare.
Thou, Ocean, when thy tow'ring billows riſe;
Thou, awful thunder, rolling thro' the ſkies;
Ye howling winds, that dreadful oft engage;
Ye roaring blaſts, that, with *Typhaus* rage,
Sweep down the honeſt labour of the plow,
To whom the ſturdy oaks, with rev'rence, bow;
Praiſe, praiſe your Maker, ſtill your God extol,
Praiſe him who, out of nothing, form'd ye all.
And when the night draws on with duſky ſhade,
And the pale moon peeps thro' the glim'ring glade,
Sweet *Philomela* warble forth his name,
And make the woods re-echoe with his fame:
And to the deep and ſolemn organ's ſound,
Let the full *Choir*, in hymns divine, refound;
With ſymphonies ſo ſweet, ſo ſtrong, ſo clear,
That liſt'ning angels may delight to hear:
And the rapt ſoul be fir'd with holy love,
And joys preluſive to the joys above.

HORACE. *Epode* II. *imitated.*

OF all mankind, moſt happy, he,
From ſervile occupations free;
To whom his own paternal field
An eaſy competence can yield;
From debts, and mortgages who, clear,
Enjoys ſome hundred pounds a year;
Or more, or leſs, it matters not,
If kind contentment crown his lot;
Nor the ſhrill trumpet's loud alarms
Diſturb his ſleep, and rouſe to arms;
Nor tempted by the thirſt of gain,
Braves he the dangers of the main;
His ſoul, no quarrels e'er perplex,
No laws litigious jargons vex;
Nor ſhews at full levees his face,
A cringing ſuitor to his Grace.
He loves his ſocks, and generous ſteeds,
His fertile crops, and verdant meads;
In ſummer's heat, behold him laid
Beneath yon poplar's friendly ſhade;
While warbling birds in ſweeteſt lays,
Echoing from the leafy ſprays;
And riv'lets trickling down the ſteep,
Invite a ſelf-refreſhing ſleep.
When wintry blaſts begin to blow,
And thick deſcends the fleecy ſnow;

Then

Then he hears the thickets ſound,
Travers'd by the clamorous hound:
O'er the wide plains they trace her way,
And make the timorous hare their prey:
Or o'er the hills, with fervent ſpeed,
Purſues the foe, condemn'd to bleed.
Mean while, his breaſt, no paſſions move;
He quite forgets to ſigh for love.
But if a chaſte, and modeſt wife,
(To render ſtill more bleſt his life,)
His rural habitation ſhare,
Partake his joys, aſſiſt his care;
Not a fine lady of the city,
Yet ſomewhat decent, neat and pretty,
Quite unaffected, free from pride:
If ſuch a one be made his bride,
Who, joyful at his ſafe return,
Prepares the well-pil'd fire to burn,
With grateful banquets to regale,
Of unbought meat, and home-brew'd ale.
More bleſt than thoſe, who richly dine,
Who feaſt on Turtles, and *French* wine.
I love the homely, rural board,
With unluxurious plenty ſtor'd.
Thus ſpoke *Hilario*, haſtening down,
For rural joys, to quit the town.
Next day reſumes his ſycophant grimace;
Again he goes to court, and gets a place.

Feb. 6, 1760. LYCIDAS.

HORACE, *Ode* II. *Book* III. *modernized, and addreſſed to the People of* GREAT BRITAIN.

DRead, *Britons*, dread no more the loud alarms
Of war, but train your freeborn ſons to arms,
Teach them to bear fatigues in heat and cold,
And form their infant minds in martial mould,
Teach them to guide, with manly hand the ſteed,
And make proud *Gallia*'s downy offſpring bleed;
Let hoary dames, and blooming virgins ſigh,
When they from far our dauntleſs ſons deſcry,
(Like *Afric*'s tawny lions rous'd from ſleep)
O'er crimſon'd fields of blood and carnage ſweep.
To die is noble in a virtuous cauſe,
To guard religion, liberty, and laws;
But cow'rds, who fly, are always ſure to feel
The keeneſt edge of death's avenging ſteel.
True fortitude no baſe repulſe can know,
But genuine and unmix'd its honours flow;
With earth-borne mortals ſhe diſdains to ſtay,
And tow'ring ſoars to realms of endleſs day,
The juſt rewards of virtuous deeds to ſhare;
Be virtue then, and fortitude your care.

Mattiſhall. J. SMITH.

The VERNAL EVE. *A Poem.*

AW'D by ſuperior force, lo! Winter flies;
And Spring, fair ſeaſon! now his place ſupplies:
Unfetter'd Nature owns her gentle ſway,
And clad in verdure, earth around looks gay.
Prolific mildneſs o'er the cold prevails,
And o'er the ſtormy winds zephyrian gales:
Soft ſprink'ling ſhow'rs refreſh the teeming ground,
And fill with ordours all the air around;
Bid the young greens with larger verdure ſpread,
And with more ſplendour ſhine each level mead.
In gay profuſion bid the flow'rs appear,
The painted tribute of the riſing year!
To him whoſe wiſdom form'd the ſpacious earth,
And now glads nature by a recent birth,
Let ev'ry creature bring the tribute due,
Of ſolemn praiſes, and thankſgiving too,
The pride of man (O, might that error die!)
Surveys his bounty with a heedleſs eye:
O'erlooks the whole perhaps, or cannot ſee
Farther than this; what is, it ought to be.
O, pride! O, blindneſs to the ways of heav'n,
Each bleſſing own'd, unmerited is giv'n!
But lo! the Sun his ev'ning ray extends,
And moving downwards to the ſea deſcends.
His beams awhile on the young foilage play,
As if he linger'd to prolong the day;
Till later, on the ground he gilds our view,
Then ſinks; and bids our upper world adieu!
The chearful ſkies the bluſhing night retain,
'Till the grey twilight reaſſumes his reign.
How mild the ev'ning! and how ſweet the air;
The trees how blooming; and the ground how fair!
How gayly clad the face of things appear,
All ſeem to ſmile on the returning year!
Now in ſoft ſilence life progreſſive flows,
Moves in each ſtem, and in each bloſſom glows;
Springs in the buds, and ſhoots forth ev'ry green,
'Till all the land appears one Sylvan ſcene.
Hills, fields, and woods their varied charms diſplay;
And all appears beyond deſcription gay!
The verdant walks, with pleaſure now I rove,
Charm'd with the warbles of the vocal grove.
While from the diſtant vale, in ether floats,
The ſame, unvaried, ſilly *Cuckoo*'s notes.
More ſweet the *Blackbird* tunes his ſwelling lay,
Now ruſhes from the hedge, and now reſumes the ſpray!
Thy *Brooks*, O *Burling*, claim my juſt regard,
(Nay, ev'n the notice of a better bard.)

The

The out-spread surface of whose level green
Bedeck with willows; form a lovely scene!
On either side the graceful rows appear:
There cattle-grazing, water gliding here.
Whence, on a sudden, lo! to greet our eyes
The prospect lengthens, and the landscapes rise:
The purple hills an ample range extend,
And at their feet the fruitful vales descend.
Seams of distinguish'd verdure strike our view,
Of different texture, and of various hue:
Here spreading honours almost brown appear;
Here shine in brighter green; in yellower there.
A sweet variety thro' all is found,
And vernal beauties joy the country round!
What pleasing thoughts from ev'ry scene accrue,
The pleasure of past thoughts now lives anew!
Was there a time when from all noise retir'd,
That friendly sweets and rural scenes inspir'd?
When clad in verdure shone the vernal day,
And nature welcom'd in all-charming *May!*
Say, did nature, friends, or country please?
Sure then 'tis pleasure e'en to think of these!
But then, what quick transition wounds the mind:
Seasons return; and rural scenes we find;
But of a few selected Friends, lo, one
Is lost! has left us, and for ever gone!
The spring returning, now the time returns
My pensive muse in softest sorrow mourns.
But stop, my muse; thy grief suspend awhile,
See nature wantons, lo, the landscapes smile.
The dead shall rise again.—Behold the Earth
Now smiles, now blooms, now owns a recent birth!
It was not so she look'd some time before;
No marks of beauty, no soft smile she wore,
But, dying, seem'd as if to live no more!
Yet earth revives again, and smiles anew:
Then mourn no more; my friend shall do so too!
He shall revive, and prove (lo! earth's the sign)
A resurrection; and a life divine:
Holy, eternal; never more to cease;
One life of love, one endless age of peace,
Where friendship reigns with unmolested sway
Thro' the bright circle of eternal day!
But hark! sweet *Philomel* from yonder bough,
Hid in thick shades repeats her am'rous woe!
Tho' other birds retir'd have ceas'd their songs,
In plaintive strain she yet her theme prolongs
Thro' the still ev'ning, and the stiller night;
And rarely ceases with returning light!
The fields with deep'ning shades how rich appear,
As the grey twilight owns the darkness near.
See the gay *Cowslips* now strut ev'ry sweet:
And some their honours loose beneath our feet;
As thro' the flow'r-enstudded mead in walk,
To thought devoted, or engag'd in talk.
But chilly breezes now affront the air,
And on their pinions shiv'ring agues bear.
Rouse us with eager haste to quit the fields,
And taste those sweets the warmer cottage yields:
Where we in converse heavy time deceive,
And finish, blameless, the remains of Eve.

May 22, 1759. PHILODEILE.

The ÆNIGMA, *Page* 299, *Supplement*, *answered.*

THE fragrant plant, the product of the Field,
Does to mankind some mundane virtues yield:
But none resumes a greater virgin's name,
Than *Rosemary*, esteem'd for use and fame.

Corf-castle, Feb. 2, 1760. SAMUEL BERT.

Note. *In our next Numbers we shall enter upon the Natural History of* Northamptonshire, *then of* Warwickshire: *If any of our Correspondents please to favour us with any Anecdotes relating to the Natural History of those Counties, they will much oblige their humble Servants, the Proprietors.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *FEBRUARY*, 1760.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Berlin, January 8.

OUR King often visits the Piquets and advanced Posts, in order to encourage the Soldiers by his Presence; Marshal Daun does the same. In a Word, they seem to bid Defiance to the Inclemency of the Season; the late Movement seems to be a Prelude to some great Action.

Hanover, Jan. 11. Most of the Wirtembergers lately made Prisoners having entered

tered into our Service, and their Officers being in some Measure useless here, Leave has been granted them to return home on their Parole of Honour, upon Condition that they appear again whenever called for.

Amsterdam, Jan. 15. The French King is about borrowing eight Millions of the Inhabitants of Maritime Flanders, for which Purpose Subscription Books were opened at Lisle on the first Day of the New Year.

Hague, Jan. 24. According to Letters from Maestricht, the Shocks of an Earthquake felt there last Sunday about ten at Night, were so violent, that, in some Parts of the Town, divers Chimneys were thrown down, and the Walls of the Guard House on the Parade were cracked in three or four Places——By the German Mail just arrived we have Advice, that the same Earthquake has been felt at Aix la Chapelle and Cologn, but not exactly at the same Hours: In the former City it happened the 19th about three o'Clock in the Afternoon, and in the other the 21st at four in the Morning.——In some Parts of the Netherlands, particularly at Antwerp, they have been alarmed by Shocks of Earthquakes, though the Damage done by them is not worth Notice.

Freyberg in Saxony, Jan. 16. His Prussian Majesty, finding it impossible to attack the Post of Dippoldeswalda, and the Frost increasing to an extreme Degree, thought proper, on the 12th Instant, to withdraw his Troops from Pretschendorff and Frauenstein; and, since that Time, has fixed his Head-quarters here. The Enemy did not even attempt to harrass the Rear-guard of these Corps in their March hither. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick came to this Place, along with the King of Prussia, on Saturday Morning; and, the same Day, Part of the Troops under his Command, marched to Odern, where they were to halt the next Day, and the Day after to go on to Chemnitz. The Austrian General Harsch, it is said, is marching through Bohemia by Lusatia into Saxony; and General Fouquet, with the Prussian Troops in Silesia, has Orders to attend his Motion. The Austrian General Beck still continues in the Neighbourhood of Groffen Hayn; and his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia, keeps the same Position he has so long been in. Marshal Daun has yet made no Movement since the King of Prussia withdrew his Troops from Pretzschendorff and Fruenstein, except that the Austrians took Possession of that latter Post on the 13th.

Hague, Jan. 25. By the last Advices from Prince Ferdinand's Head-quarters at Marbourg of the 18th Instant, we are informed, that on that Morning the Army began their March to their respective Winter Quartots: His Serene Highness's Head Quarters, it is supposed, will be fixed at Paderborn. The British Troops are to have theirs at Osnabrug, and in the Neighbourhood thereof, where they will arrive on the 28th Instant.

Hague, Feb. 5. By our last Letters from Saxony it appears, that the King of Prussia's Head Quarters were on the 27th past still at Freyberg, and that no Alteration has happened in the Position of any of the respective Armies in that Neighbourhood, where every Thing remained quiet. The Forces under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick occupy the Villages and little Towns which lie between Freyberg and Chemnitz; and they are said likewise to enjoy perfect Tranquility in their Quarters; his Highness himself continues at Freyberg. We hear, that in Saxony, as well as in the King of Prussia's Dominions, Recruits are raising with all possible Expedition, and that Officers of different Ranks have lately been dispatched from Freyberg and Willsdruff to discipline the new Levies made in Brandenbourg and Silesia. On the 24th the Thaw began in Saxony, and the Weather there had been very mild ever since. We have received the News of the Death of his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, which happened at Rinteln on the Night of the 28th past.

Hague, Feb. 12. It's said that the King of Spain has declared to the Earl of Bristol that he will join his Fleet to that of France, in case England should persist in the Design of attacking Martinico. This Resolution of his Catholick Majesty is attributed partly to the Pains taken by the French Ambassador at the Court of Spain, and to an Opinion which his Majesty has adopted, that the English cannot make any further Conquests in America without giving Alarm to the Spanish Settlements there. There can therefore be no Reason to be under Apprehensions for Louisiana, the Invasion of which would enable England to make Encroachments upon Florida. It is thought, that this Declaration of the King of Spain is only a Prelude to something more decisive towards restoring the Liberty of Trade and Navigation. *Brussels Gazette.*

Hague, Feb. 19. Every Thing is now settled for the Marriage of the Princess Caroline with the Prince of Nassau Weilbourgh. Notwithstanding the Difficulties that have hitherto obstructed it, the necessary Preparations are making for celebrating it on the 5th of March next. The Princess Caroline of Orange will enter into her 18th

Year next Thurſday. The Prince invariably perſiſts in his Profeſſion of the Lutheran Religion; but agrees, we are told, that all his Children ſhall be trained up in the eſtabliſhed Religion of the Provinces, whereby they will enjoy all the Rights and Prerogatives annexed to the Stadtholderſhip.

By Letters from Saxony, the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick left Freyberg on the 7th, with Intention to march into the Frontiers of the Country of Heſſe.

In general, Things remain in the ſame Situation. The Auſtrians have made no Movements whatever. It is ſaid, that Marſhal Daun is gone to Vienna, and the Weather in thoſe Parts is become much milder.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Charles Town, South Carolina, Nov. 17.

ON Sunday arrived here his Majeſty's Ship Mermaid, with our London Fleet under her Convoy. In the Mermaid came Paſſenger his Excellency Lieut. Gen. William Shirley, Eſq; formerly Governor of New England, now of his Majeſty's Bahama Iſlands. Three of the Fleet have brought over thirty Pieces of Cannon (French twenty-ſix Pounders) a Preſent from his Majeſty to this Province, together with every Kind of Stores neceſſary for them, and for all the Artillery we had before.

Boſton, Nov. 26. We have Advice from Fort Frederick, that on the 12th of October the Inhabitants of St. John's River, having heard of the Surrender of Quebec, ſent to Lieut. Col. Arbüthnot, who commands 250 of the Provincial Troops at Fort Frederick; "Deſiring to ſurrender themſelves Priſoners at Diſcretion, whether he ſhall pleaſe to receive them as Priſoners of War, and ſo remove them off their Lands, or whether he would grant them Leave to continue, with Liberty of their Religion, as is permitted to the Canadians." Colonel Arbuthnot's Prudence did not permit him to truſt them on any Terms; he therefore went up the River, and in two Schooners brought off with him 196 of the Inhabitants; and more, we hear, are coming in. We are informed that all the Indians, except about a Score, are at preſent in Canadia, and that theſe deſire nothing more than to live in a good Accord with the Engliſh Commander. Lieut. Col. Arbuthnot has this Summer deſtroyed ſeveral of their Villages, and taken and deſtroyed ſeveral of their Veſſels up the River; and on the 18th of September had a Skirmiſh with ſome of theſe Inhabitants and Indians.

New-York, Dec. 10. By the laſt Accounts from Quebec, which are to the 30th of October, we are aſſured, that our Troops are healthy and in high Spirits; thoſe who were either wounded or infirm, being ſent to theſe Parts for Recovery. That nothing had been attempted by the Enemy to recover the Place ſince its Capitulation; and that there was not a Word of Truth in the Report ſpread here a few Weeks ago, of the Canadians attempting to blow up the grand Magazine there.

Charles Town, Dec. 12. By Advices from our Provincial Army we learn, that they actually marched from Keowee the 29th ult. The 200 detached from Col. Singleton were at Little Saluda on Friday the 30th ult. and on Saturday the 1ſt Inſtant, the Detachment from Col. Pawley's Regiment was within 11 Miles of Mrs. Mercier's.

We hear ſeveral conſiderable Public Alterations have been made in North Carolina, and that John Rutherford, Eſq; and other Gentlemen, who had been ſuſpended, are, by Orders from Home, reſtored to their former Places.

New-York, Dec. 17. The 55th Regiment of Foot is arrived in Town from Albany.

A Number of the wounded Men now in this City, are to embark on board the Tranſports here, in order to receive the Benefit of Chelſea Hoſpital.

An Exchange of Priſoners has been made at Crown-Point: The French ſent about 26 Officers, and 200 private Men, with a Flag of Truce to Crown-Point, and the ſame Number of French were ordered from hence in return. The French Officer who brought the Flag of Truce ſays, that the French Army under M. Montcalm, which was beat before Quebec by General Wolfe, conſiſted not of above 1500 Regulars and 6000 Canadians; and that when M. Montcalm fell, they all fled with the greateſt Precipitation: That the 3d and 4th in Command were killed, 'tis true; but that they were only Lieutenant-Colonels, for Levy, the ſecond in Command, had that Day been to ſee Bourlamaque's Situation at Iſle au Noix. Two Days after, having ſtopped the Fugitives, Levy ſent to Ramſey to defend the Town to the laſt extremity, acquainting him, that he and Bourlamaque would come to its Relief, and raiſe

raiſe the Siege: Ramſey anſwered, he had already offered Articles, which if agreed to, he was in Honour bound to capitulate. M. Boucainville, with 600 Grenadiers, ſome Volunteers and Canadians, had been detached, in order to hinder the Engliſh from landing in Parties to deſtroy the Country.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Norwich, January 19.

THE Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of Kings-Lynn, preſented the Hon. Brigadier General Townſend with the Freedom of that Borough.

Cambridge, Jan. 19. According to annual Cuſtom, 74 Gentlemen were admitted to the Degree of Batchellors of Arts.

Portſmouth, Jan. 22. The Royal William of 80 Guns went out of the Dock.

Wedneſday was launched from his Majeſty's Yard at Chatham, the Bellona, a new Ship of 74 Guns, completely finiſhed. She has a beautiful Figure Head, repreſenting Bellona, the Goddeſs of War, elegantly carved and decorated.

Norwich, Feb. 2. On Friday laſt died Mr. Robert Mott, in the 93d Year of his Age; he was 50 Years ſucceſſively a Common council Man of the Ward beyond the Water. He has left behind him a Widow to whom he had been married 69 Years.

LONDON.

January 27.

HIS Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, attended by Perſons of Diſtinctions, went to the Magdalen-houſe in Preſcot-ſtreet, heard a Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Dodd, and gave 50 l. towards that Charity.

28. The Center of the Drawlock Arch on London-Bridge was ſtruck, ſo that there is now a free Paſſage for Boats.

31. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Warburton preached before the Houſe of Lords, from *Iſaiah Chap* xix. *v.* 13, 14.

——The Rev. Mr. Burdett preached before the Houſe of Commons, 1 *Cor. Chap.* x. *v.* 11.

The Judges met and choſe their Circuits for the enſuing Lent Aſſizes.

The LENT CIRCUITS, 1760.

Northern Circuit. Lord Mansfield, and Mr. Juſtice Clive.

City of York, Monday, March 3, at the Guild-hall.

Yorkſhire, Same Day, at the Caſtle of York.

Lancaſhire, Monday 17, at the Caſtle of Lancaſter.

Norfolk Circuit. Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, and Mr. Baron Smyth.

Bucks, Monday, March 3, at Ayleſbury.

Bedfordſhire, Thurſday, March 6, at Bedford.

Huntingdonſhire, Saturday, March 8, at Huntingdon.

Cambridgeſhire, Monday, March 10, at Cambridge.

Norfolk, Thurſday, March 13, at Thetford.

Suffolk, Monday, March 17, at Bury St. Edmund's.

Midland Circuit. Lord Chief Baron Parker, and Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt.

Northamptonſhire, Tueſday, March 11, at Northampton.

Leiceſterſhire, Friday, March 14, at the Caſtle of Leiceſter.

Borough of Leiceſter, Saturday, March 15, at the Borough.

Rutland, Tueſday, March 18, at Oakham.

Lincolnſhire, Wedneſday, March 19, at the Caſtle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, Thurſday, March 20, at the City.

Nottinghamſhire, Monday, March 24, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Tueſday, March 25, at the Town.

Derbyſhire, Thurſday, March 27, at Darby.

City of Coventry, Monday, March 31, at the ſaid City.

Warwickſhire, Tueſday, April 1, at Warwick.

Home Circuit. Mr. Juſtice Deniſon, and Mr. Juſtice Foſter.

Hertfordſhire, Wedneſday, March 5, at Hertford.

Eſſex, Monday, March 10, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday, March 17, at Rocheſter.

Suſſex, Monday, March 24, at Eaſt-Grinſtead.

Surry, Thurſday, March 27, at Kingſton upon Thames.

Oxford Circuit. Mr. Baron Adams, and Mr. Juſtice Wilmot.

Berkſhire, Monday, March 3, at Reading.

Oxford, Wedneſday, March 5, at Oxford.

Worcestershire, Saturday, March 8, at Worcester.
City of Worcester, the same Day at the City of Worcester.
Staffordshire, Thursday, March 13, at Stafford.
Shropshire, Monday, March 17, at Shrewsbury.
Herefordshire, Saturday, March 22, at Hereford.
Monmouthshire, Thursday, March 27, at Monmouth.
Gloucestershire, Saturday, March 29, at Gloucester.
City of Gloucester, the same Day at the City of Gloucester.
Western Circuit. Mr. Justice Noel, and Mr. Baron Lloyd.
Southampton, Tuesday, the 4th of March, at Winchester.
Wilts, Saturday the 8th, at New Sarum.
Dorset, Thursday the 13th, at Dorchester.
Exeter, Monday the 17th, at the Guildhall.
Devon, the same Day at the Castle of Exeter.
Cornwall, Monday the 24th, at Launceston.
Somerset, Monday the 31st, at Taunton.
Chester Circuit. Mr. Justice Noel, and Taylor White, Esq;
Montgomeryshire, Wednesday March 26, at Pool.
Denbighshire, Wednesday, April 2, at Ruthin.
Flintshire, Tuesday the 8th, at Flint.
Cheshire, Monday the 14th, at the Castle at Chester.
South-Wales Circuit. The Hon. John Williams, and John Harvey, Esq;
Radnorshire, Friday March 28, at Presteign.
Brecknockshire, Thursday April 3, at Brecon.
Glamorganshire, Wednesday April 9, at Cardiff.

SHERIFFS *appointed by his* MAJESTY *in Council, for the Year* 1760.

Berkshire, Charles Wymondesold, of Locking, Esq;
Bedfordshire, Baker Coleman, of Cranfield, Esq;
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Saunders, of Brill, Esq;
Cumberland, William Dalston, of Milrigge, Esq;
Cheshire, Sir Peter Leicester, Bart.
Cambr' and Hunt' Philip Vavazor, of Wisbich, Esq;
Cornwall, Christopher Treise, of Lavethan, Esq;
Devonshire, Arscott, Bickford, of Bradford, Esq;
Dorsetshire, Ralph Wilet, of Merley, Esq;
Derbyshire, Thomas Bainbrigge, of Darbey, Esq;
Essex, Thomas Towers, of South Weald, Esq;
Gloucestershire, Onesiphorus Paul, of Woodchester, Esq;
Hertfordshire, Benjamin Truemam, of Hatfield, Esq;
Herefordshire, James Hereford, of Modiford, Esq;
Kent, Thomas Wilson, of West-Wickham, Esq;
Leicestershire, Sir William Halford, Bart.
Lincolnshire, Clement Trafford, of Dunton Hill, Esq;
Monmouthshire, William Cur, of Ifton, Esq;
Northumberland, Robert Bewick, of Closehouse, Esq;
Northamptonshire, Sir William Dolben, Bart.
Norfolk, John Berney, of Bracon Ash, Esq;
Nottinghamshire, Ralph Edge, of Strelley, Esq;
Oxfordshire, Samuel Trotman, of Bucknell, Esq;
Rutlandshire, Charles Roberts, of Belton, Esq;
Shropshire, Thomas Jones, of Shrewsbury, Esq;
Somersetshire, Sir William Yeo, of Purland, Bart.
Staffordshire, John Dolphin, of Shenston, Esq;
Suffolk, Tho. Thorowgood, of Kersey, Esq;
Southampton, William Bennett, of Fareham, Esq;
Surry, Thomas Bridges, of Headley, Esq;
Sussex, John Aldridge, of New Lodge, Esq;
Warwickshire, Miller Sadler, of Upper Whitaker, Esq;
Worcestershire, John Timbrell, of Bradforton, Esq;
Wiltshire, George Flower, of the Divizes, Esq;
Yorkshire, James Shuttleworth, of Forcett, Esq;

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, John Bullock Lloyd, Esq;
Carmarthen, John Rees, of Pantyr Ewigg, Esq;
Cardigan, Thomas Hughes, of Honorefelin, Esq;
Glamorgan, Sir John De la Fountain Trywhit, of St. Donatts, Bart.
Pembroke, Thomas Roch, of Butterhill, Esq;
Radnor, John Dakins, of Llanbister, Esq;

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey, Robert Lloyd, of Tregaian, Esq;
Carnarvon, Richard Lloyd, of Ty-newydd, Esq;

Denbigh,

Denbigh, Griffith Speed, of Wrexham, Esq;
Flint, Thomas Thomas, of Downing, Esq;
Merioneth, Robert Vaughan Humphrey, of Caerynwch, Esq;
Montgomery, Richard Owen, of Garth, Esq;

Dutchy-Office. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Samuel Hilton, of Pinnington, Esq; Sheriff of the County of Lancaster.

St. James's, Feb. 9. This Day the Rt. Hon. Basil Earl of Denbigh was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

The King has been pleased to issue his Royal Proclamation for a General Fast, in order to implore the Blessing of God on his Majesty's Arms; and the same is appointed to be observed in Great Britian and Ireland upon Friday the 14th Day of March next, and Scotland on Thursday the 13th of the same Month.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Feb. 13. Orders for the Court's going into Mourning on Sunday next, the 17th Instant, for the late Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

Pursuant to the late Act, we learn, that a regular uniform Standard of Weights and Measures, will shortly take Place.

Admiralty-Office, Feb. 19. The King has been pleased to appoint the following Captains in his Navy to be Colonels of the Marines, at the undermentioned established Head Quarters, *viz.*

Portsmouth,	Sir Piercy Brett, Knt.
Plymouth,	The Hon. Augustin Keppel.
Chatham,	The Right Hon. Richard Viscount Howe. [*Gaz.*

Some Letters by the last Dutch Mail advise, that 40,000 Tartars are on their March for Poland, in order to oppose the Russians, and that they are soon to be followed by 40,000 more.

Letters from Petersbourg, import, that large Transports of Recruits are coming daily from the interior Parts of that Empire, to join the Russian Army on the Vistula. Twelve Regiments of Militia, drawn from the Ukraine, are also actually in March for that Purpose. All these Dispositions, joined to a considerable Train of Artillery, and the prodigious Quantity of Ammunition of all Kinds which have been embarked at Konigsberg, pretty clearly denote, that that Court is resolved this Year to push the War with more Vigour than it has done in any preceding Campaign.

Three Battalions of the Guards, and several Regiments of Foot are to march the latter End of this Month, to the Isle of Wight.

His Majesty's Ship the Ramillies, of 90 Guns, after weathering out several hard Gales, in which she lost all her Masts, and made shift to come to an Anchor between the Start and Plymouth, was afterwards, in another violent Squall, drove from her Anchors, and beat to Pieces near the Bolt-head. The Ship's Company consists of 775 Men, under the Command of Capt. William Wittewronge Taylor, out of which Number, we hear, no more than a Lieutenant, or Midshipman, and about a Score Hands, are saved. Captain Taylor of the Ramilies, has left a Lady, who lately Lay-in, inconsolable. We hear, that one of the Men leaped from the Forecastle upon a Rock: The gallant Commander attempting to do the like, fell short, and was carried away by the Surges of the Sea.

On Thursday the 7th Inst. about two o'Clock in the Afternoon, the Sloop Four Sisters, Edward Collins, of Megavizey in Cornwall, Master, was taken off Plymouth by a French Privateer, who, after having taken all the Englishmen out of her, except the Master, put a Prize-master, and three other French Sailors on board, to conduct her to St. Maloe's; but the Master, undismayed by Numbers, soon after attacked the four Frenchmen, retook the Vessel from them, and has carried her into Guernsey, with his four French Prisoners, who were conducted to the Prison there, by this brave Hero alone.

The Anna, Moale, from Exeter to Oporto, foundered thirty Leagues South-West of the Lizard; the Captain and Crew were taken up by the Fowey Man of War, and brought to Portsmouth.

The Mermaid Man of War, from South Carolina to Providence, run ashore on Abrian Keys, and it is feared will be lost; the People saved. Governor Shirley was on board this Ship.

Letters from the Hague inform us, that the Dey of Algiers has released the Dutch Ship and made full Satisfaction to the States General for the Insult offered by his Subjects to their Flag; on which the Presents, that had been countermanded, were ordered to be forwarded immediately, with their High Mightinesses Thanks to the Dey for the high Regard he had expressed for them, and Assurances of the Continuation of their Friendship, and sincere Desire to maintain with him the most perfect Union.

Great Preparations are making for sending Troops to Germany; and a fine Train of Artillery, with proper Officers, &c. will be ready to embark in a few Days.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Feb. 12.

"The Miniſtry and the Captains of the Navy are mutually diſpleaſed with one another. The Letter which M. Berryer, Secretary for the Affairs of the Navy, wrote to the Officers in the River Vilaine, was preceded by ſeveral others. The firſt from that Miniſter to M. de la Broſſe, was dated Dec. 12, 1759, and was as follows:

"I received, Sir, yours of the 4th Inſt. acquainting me with the Situation of the Ships that took Shelter in the Vilaine, and of the Difficulty of getting them down the River. I laid your Letter before the King at Marly. His Majeſty could not help ſaying to me, that he could not conceive why you put into ſuch a Place; which, all Circumſtances conſidered, he thought a very improper one. He charges you to examine carefully what Methods can be employed to get the Ships out, and carry them to Breſt, if not all together, which, without doubt would be difficult, at leaſt one at a Time; which may be done.

"In Conſequence of the Miniſter's Letter, all the Captains met, and after mature Conſideration of the manifold Inconveniencies of getting the Ships out of the Vilaine, we are unanimouſly of Opinion, that, notwithſtanding the preſſing Motives for complying with the King's Intentions, it is abſolutely impoſſible to fulfil them while the Enemy continues in theſe Seas; and we cannot expect that the bad Weather at this Seaſon will force them to quit their Station; for in the Bay of Quiberon they can ride as ſafe, they acknowledge themſelves, as in any Harbour of England, eſpecially from the weſterly Winds, which are the moſt violent, and which hinder us from getting out; we being obliged to wait till a favourable Wind coincide with a high Tide, as it happily did the Day we carried the King's Ships out of Danger. The favourable Winds from North-eaſt to South-eaſt, which are abſolutely neceſſary for their getting out, ſuffer the Enemy to ſtand in Shore, and to form a Chain at the Entrance of the Bay, which is near a League over, and hath only one Channel, too narrow for more than two Ships to paſs a-breaſt: And the Enemy being without us, the Ship that ſhould have once got through, could not get back, but muſt either run aſhore, or be taken. The ſame Difficulty ſubſiſts in the Caſe of a ſingle Ship, which, with the Advantage of all the moſt favourable Circumſtances, ſhould attempt to get through, there being always three of the Enemy's Ships at Anchor at the Diſtance of two Leagues, who make Signals to the reſt who are farther out. The very firſt Motions we make are known to this Squadron, which, according to the Reports daily brought to us, hath never conſiſted of leſs than twenty Ships."

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 317.

The Molly, Thomſon, from Berwick, retaken by his Majeſty's Cutter, Stormond.

A large French Ship, bound to Martinico, by the Lyme Man of War.

A Ship homeward-bound from Martinico, by the Eagle, Gallant, and Hector of Briſtol, and carried into Madeira.

The Carew, Holmes, is retaken by the Antigua Ship of War. Alſo two French Privateers of 6 Guns and 50 Men each, by the ſaid Ship.

A Schooner with Sugar and Coffee, from Martinico for St. Euſtatia, by the Levant Privateer, and one Ditto by the Briſtol Priteer.

The Vieteſti, Beaumont, and the Cerf Valante, Villeneuve, from Smyrna to Marſeilles, richly laden, by the Ambuſcade Man of War.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 317.

The Robert and Charles, Wilſon, and a Veſſel from Dublin for Genoa, by the Arno, a French Privateer of twenty-ſix 12 Pounders.

The America, Warner, from Boſton to London, taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Dolphine, from Jamaica to London, by a Schooner Privateer.

The Friendſhip, Stopall, from Oporto, and carried into Vigo.

The St. Michael, from Gaudaloupe for Liverpool.

The Dolphin, Fiſh, from Jamacia, taken and ranſomed.

The Swift, M'Tagart, from Bonny to St. Kitt's, by a French Privateer, who took out all her Staves but 100, when ſhe was retaken by the Antigua Man of War.

The George, Gregg, from Seville to London, and carried into Bayonne.

The Charming Sally, Ayres, from Anamaboe to the Leeward Iſlands, taken and carried into Martinico.

The King of Bona, of Briſtol, with 250 Slaves, by a French Privateer, and carried into Martinico.

The

The Fir-Tree, Maly, from Gibraltar to London, by a French privateer of Dunkirk, and carried into Morlaix.

The L'Aimable, Syvret, from Jerſey to Newfoundland, was taken and ranſomed.

The Proſpect, Capt. Howell, from Barbadoes for Liverpool, is taken by a French Privateer.

The Scipio, Lyon, from Philadelphia to St. Kit's, taken by a French Privateer, is retaken by the Arundel Man of War, and carried into Antigua.

The Providence Privateer, of four Guns and 45 Men, belonging to Bayonne, is ſent into Briſtol by the Tyrrel Privateer of that Port.

Births.

Jan. 28. The Lady of Sir John Frederick, a Daughter.

Feb. 12. The Lady of Capt. Rowly, a Daughter.

The Lady of John Bond, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Corſe-Caſtle, a Daughter, at the Grange in Dorſetſhire.

16. The Lady of Lord North, one of the Lords of the Treaſury, a Daughter, at his Houſe in Groſvenor-ſtreet.

The Lady of Lord Viſcount Middleton, of the Kingdom of Ireland, a Daughter, at his Houſe in Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare.

Marriages.

Jan. 18. Dr. Weberden, to Miſs Woolaſton.

19. Clement Trafford, Eſq; at Dutton-Hall, to Miſs Southwell of Wiſbich-Caſtle.

20. Sir Charles Bingham, Bart. to Miſs Smith.

21. Capt. Allen of the Horſe-Guard, to Miſs Ord of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet.

28. The Rev. Dr Yates, to Miſs Hennings of Argyle-buildings.

31. The Rt. Hon. Lord Pollington, to Miſs Delaval.

William Barrett, Eſq; to Mrs. Neld, Relict of the late James Neld, Eſq;

Feb. 2. Capt. Hoſier, to Miſs Barlow of Great Queen-ſtreet.

5. Peter Oliver, Eſq; of Leiceſter, to Miſs Iliff of Friday-ſtreet.

16. Joſeph Newton, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Smith of St. James's-ſquare.

15. Sir Robert Jenkinſon, Bart. to Miſs Mary Cope, Daughter of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart. at Bruern in Oxfordſhire.

The Hon. Capt. Riddle, of the Foot-Guards, to Miſs Sally Middleton, of Clifford-ſtreet, St. James's.

Deaths.

Jan. 20. William Henry Boyle, at Bath.

——— Ball, Eſq; at Weſtham in Eſſex.

21. Dr. Johnſon, Phyſician at Newcaſtle.

Mr. William Lowe, in the 74th Year of his Age, principal Gardener to the late Lord Cobham, at Stowe.

23. The Rt. Hon. Counteſs of Beſborough, Lady of the preſent Earl, in Cavendiſh-ſquare.

24. The Hon. Marchioneſs of Granby, at her Houſe in Albemarle-ſtreet.

31. The Dutcheſs Dowager of Bolton, at Weſtminſter.

The Rev. Mr. John Colſon, Lucaſian Profeſſor at the Univerſity of Cambridge, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

Mr. Eraſmus King, in Duke's-court, a Gentleman well known for his Lectures on Natural and Experimental Philoſophy.

Feb. 2. Ann Briant, Widow of Warborough in Oxfordſhire, 111 Years of Age, and had been three Times married.

3. Sir George Wheate, Bart. Lieut. in the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

4. Thomas Leddiard, Eſq;

5. Dr. Kennedy a Gentleman well known to the Curious for his Skill in Metals.

Thomas Baker, Eſq; of Chatham.

6. Lady Sarah Richardſon, Wife of Sir William Richardſon, Bart.

Mrs. De Tucker, aged 91, a Maiden Lady.

Mrs. Eilzabeth Van Huyſter, aged 115, who retained her Senſes to the laſt.

8. The Rev. Dr. Cheney, Dean of Wincheſter.

9. The Learned Brown Willis, LL. D. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in London, and Author of many uſeful Books.

12. Dr. Edward Leigh at Bath, Archdeacon of Salop.

Mrs. Green Bodvel, Siſter and Executrix of William Bodvel, Eſq; Member of Parliament for the Town of Montgomery.

Charles Carcaſs, Eſq; in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the City of Weſtminſter.

The Rev. Malachi Blake, a Diſſenting Miniſter, at Blandford in Dorſetſhire.

Sir William More Molyneux, Bart. of Loſeley, at Bath.

Sir John Pole, Bart. at Shute, in the County of Devon.

Civil and military Preferments.

Dr. Richard Warren, choſen Phyſician to St. George's Hoſpital.

The Hon. John Byng, Eſq; Son of the late Lord Viſcount Torrington, is preferr'd to a Cornet in the Marquiſs of Granby's Regiment of Horſe in Germany.

Lieut.

Lieut. Gen. Onſlow, Member of Parliament for Guildford, to be Governor of Plymouth.

Col. John Boſcawen, made Governor of the Iſland of Jerſey.

General Kingſley, promoted to the Rank of a Staff-Officer on the Britiſh Eſtabliſhment; and Capt. Kingſley, appointed Aid de Camp.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

The Rev. ——— Morſden, M. A. to the Precentorſhip of St. Aſaph.

The Rev. John Whaley, M. A. to the Rectory of Hagget, Yorkſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Rhudde, to be Lecturer of St. Dionis, in Fenchurch-ſtreet.

George Churchill, B. A. to the Rectory of Farewell, Somerſetſhire.

The Rev. Thomas Freke, to the Rectory of Gifford, Devonſhire.

The Rev. John Collier, M. A. to the Rectory of Charberry, Wilts.

The Rev. James Bartlet, B. A. to the Rectory of Whitechurch, Wiltſhire.

The Rev. Francis Warneford, to the Rectory of Little Harſted.

The Rev. Mr. Lawſon, to the Rectory of Swanſcombe in Kent.

The Rev. Titus Stebbing, A. B. to the Rectory of Tattingſtone in Suffolk.

B———, K———, R&.

Jan. 26. Robert Dunlop, late of Rotterdam, but now of the Strand, merchant.

James Rivington, of Pater-noſter-row, bookſeller.

29. William Tucker, of Bath, houſe-carpenter.

John Cort, Robert Smith, and William Heathfield, late of Ludgate-hill, London, ſilkmen and partners.

Feb. 2. Ruben Riley, of the Stand, linen-draper.

Thomas Vincent, of St. Mary Le Bone, ſtone-maſon.

Jonathan Greene, late of St. Mary Matfellon, otherwiſe Whitechapel, coal-merchant.

William Hall, late of Tinſley in the pariſh of Rotherham, Yorkſhire, dealer and chapman.

John Balls, of Middleton near Fordley, Suffolk, miller.

9. Hugh Roſe, of Queenhithe, London, meal-factor.

Garland Britten, of Old Swan-lane, London, merchant.

Edward Coſter, of Thomas-ſtreet, London, oilman.

John Thomas, late of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, taylor.

William Daniel, of St. John's Wapping, lighterman.

James Jagger, of St. Margaret's Weſtminſter, carpenter.

Garrard Jacob, late of Eye, Suffolk, ſhopkeer.

Thomas Ingram, late of Weſtbury, Salop, taylor.

Thomas Fenwick and Ralph Fenwick, late of Thames-ſtreet, London, Ironmongers.

Gamaliel Cowley, late of St. George, Southwark, in the county of Surry, horſe-milliner.

Arthur Bidwell, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, grocer.

John Barry, of Portſmouth, Hants, victualler.

12. Robert Alexander, of St. Bride's, London, pawnbroker.

Henry Watſon, late of Goſport, Southampton, linendraper.

Iſaac Dawſon the younger, late of Aſhby de la Zouch, Leiceſterſhire, ſcrivener.

16. John Pitman, of Briſtol, plumber.

Robert Campbell and Thomas Hill, now or late of St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, mercers and co-partners.

William Richardſon, of Newgate-ſtreet, London, merchant.

19. Thomas Euſtace, of St. Martin in the Fields, vintner.

John Lee, formerly of Edinburgh in Scotland, but late of Bath in Somerſetſhire, dealer and chapman.

Walter Harriſon, of Kentiſh-town, Middleſex, baker.

23. William Weſtfitt, of Kingſton upon Hull, merchant.

Thomas Dickenſon, late of Liverpool, grocer and tallow-chandler.

BILL *of Mortality from Jan.* 22, *to Feb.* 29.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	943	1919	Males	657	1259
Females	976		Females	602	
Under 2 years old		627	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		287	Within the walls		164
5 and 10 —		72	Without		451
10 and 30 —		57	*Mid.* and *Surry*		870
20 and 30 —		152	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		434
30 and 40 —		144			1919
40 and 50 —		175			
50 and 60 —		164			
60 and 70 —		247			
70 and 80 —		127	Weekly *Jan.* 29.		538
80 and 90 —		62	*Feb.* 5.		419
90 and 100 —		5	12.		443
100 and 110 —		0	19.		459
		1919			1919

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *published from the Fourteenth Day of* January, *to the Fourteenth Day of* February.

I.

A *Practical Treatise on Fevers.* By Dr. Stevens. Baldwin, 6 s.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 510 Pages, with a Preface, Introduction, and Contents of the Chapters.

In the Preface we have the following Account of the Author's Intention, in the Profecution of this Work.—P. 7, 8.

First, We have pointed out the general Laws of Matter and Motion, as we have been able to trace them, both from Experiments, and the Obfervations of the greateft Naturalifts of all Ages.

Secondly, We have applied thefe Laws to the animal Body, and by them have endeavoured, to account for the various Operations of Nature, to point out the true Caufe of the Diſeaſes we have treated of, to lay down the Method of relieving them, and to account for the Operations of the Medicines by which they are relieved.

This we have endeavoured to do in the plaineft Manner poſſible, carefully avoiding all the abſurd Notions we have before taken Notice of, and inſtituting in their Room a Practice which is founded upon juſt Principles and Obſervations.

The Contents of the Chapters.

1. Containing the general Laws of Matter and Motion — P. 15
2. Of Animal Secretion — 17
3. Of the State of the Solids generally cauſing Fevers — 189
4. Of the general State of the Fluids cauſing Fevers — 207
5. Of a ſimple continued inflammatory Fever — 223
6. Of an acute continual inflammatory Fever — 299
7. Of intermitting Fevers — 285
8. Of putrid Fevers, commonly called malignant — 317
10. Of the ſlow depreſſing Fever, commonly called the nervous Fever — 355
11. Of the Small-Pox — 385
12. Of a Pleuriſy — 452
13. Of the Peripneumony — 473
14. Of the putrid Peripneumony 500

As a Specimen of this Author's Stile, and Genius in this Work, we ſhall make the following Extract from Chap. VIII. p. 304, which treats

Of the Nature and Operation of Peruvian Bark upon the Fibres and Humours of the human Body.

First, Then, we are to account for the Operation of the Peruvian Bark upon the Fibres and Humours of an animal Body. But, previous to this, we muſt examine into the Nature and Quality of this Drug, and likewiſe the Nature and Quality of the Fibres and Humours it is to act on. In the Compoſition of the Peruvian Bark we find three different Subſtances;

1. A GUMMY Subſtance, or the Juice of that Tree, from which it is taken, condenſed; and this condenſed Juice has been found to conſiſt of ſuch Particles of Matter as are endued with a great attracted Force, *i. e.* ſuch whoſe Points of Contact are very great in Proportion to their Solidities.

2. A RESINOUS Subſtance, or the oily Particles of that Tree condenſed; and theſe oily Particles, beſides having a very great attractive Force, as all oily Particles are known to have, are hot and aerid, as all vegetable Oils are known more or leſs to be.

3. A woody Subſtance, or the Fibres of the Veſſels through which the Juices of the Tree are conveyed; this woody Subſtance is found to conſiſt of Particles which are endued with a very great attractive Force, as having large Surfaces in Proportion to their Solidities. This is the Medicine which acts upon the Fibres and Humours; and now we will proceed to ſearch into the Nature and Quality of thoſe Subſtances which are acted upon by this Medicine. * * *

II.

Caſes in Surgery, with Introductions, Operations, and Remarks. To which is added, an Account of the Preparation and Effects of

the Agaric *of the* Oak *in stopping of Bleedings, after some of the most capital Operations. By* Joseph Warner, *F. R. S. and Surgeon to* Guy's *Hospital. The third Edition.* Tonson.

This Work is printed in 8vo, and contains 402 Pages. Dedicated to the President, the Treasurer, and Governors of *Guy's* Hospital; which we shall insert, as it gives us the Author's Account of the Design and Utility thereof.

Gentlemen,

As the greatest Part of the Cases described in this Collection, have occurr'd to me in the Hospital over which you preside; I have taken the Liberty of addressing them to you, as the only Acknowledgment I can make for the Honour you have done me, in appointing me one of your Surgeons.

Should these Papers be found to conduce in any Degree to the Advancement of my Profession, or in other Words, to the Benefit of Mankind, I dare say it will be no inconsiderable Pleasure to you, under whose Direction this Charity flourishes, to reflect, that an Hospital is not only the Instrument of Relief to the Distressed who are immediately received there, but also a Means of helping others, by furnishing such Principles and Practice, as may improve the Art of Surgery, and thus render the Benefit more general.

I am, with the greatest Respect,

GENTLEMEN,

your most obedient, and

most obliged humble Servant,

Hatton-Garden,
July 18, 1754. JOSEPH WARNER.

Then follows a Table of the Contents, wherein we find the Work is divided into 69 Chapters, including 15 Pages: To which is annex'd, an Explanation of the Plates.

As a Specimen of the Author's Style, &c. we shall give the following Extracts.

On the Nature and Efficacy of the Agaric *of* Oak *for stopping of Blood, &c.*

I must acknowledge, after the repeated Experiments which I have made with the Agaric upon the Vessels of amputated Limbs, I am convinced that this Method of stopping the Flux of Blood is not so absolutely to be depended upon as I had good Reason to believe it might be, from the many successful Trials I had made with it at the Times I published the first and second Editions of this small Work; therefore I cannot now so strongly recommend it as I had done before it ever failed me.

The Agaric that never failed me, except in the Case of *R. U.* page 345, had the Appearance of soft Leather, with a Pile upon its Surface something like Velvet. This Agaric was thin, pliant, and capable of being adapted to, and retained upon the Mouths of the Vessels with very little Trouble. The other Agaric was thick, rough and hard; for these Reasons it was very difficultly adapted to the Vessels, and very apt to slip from their Mouths when it was placed upon them. To these Causes I think its want of Success may be attributed. Whether the Agaric, when it has succeeded, acts upon the Vessels by Compression, whether it acts upon them as a Styptic, or whether it acts by choaking and stopping up the Mouths of the Vessels, is a Point difficult to be ascertained; probably all these Powers may have contributed to the Effects it has so often produced.

III.

The Bee; being an Essay on the most interesting Subjects. Wilkie, 3 *s.*

This Book is printed in 12mo, and contains 252 Pages; to which is prefix'd a Table of the Contents, wherein it is divided into 40 Sections, or Numbers, on different Subjects.

As a proper Specimen of this Work, we shall select some Paragraphs under the Title of *Political Frugality*. p. 133.

The ancient *Romans* were very far from misplacing their Admiration or Praise; instead of regarding the Practice of Frugality as low or vicious, they made it *synonimous* even with probity.——

The Scriptures, in a thousand Places, praises Oeconomy; and it is every where distinguished from Avarice: But, in spite of all its sacred Dictates, a Taste for vain Pleasures, and foolish Expence, is the ruling Passion of the present Times. Passion, did I call it; rather the Madness which at once possesses the Great and the Little; even some are so intent upon acquiring the Superfluities of Life, that they sacrifice its Necessaries in this Pursuit.

To attempt the entire Abolition of Luxury, as it would be impossible, so it is not my Intent. The Generality of Mankind are too weak, too much Slaves to Custom and Opinion, to resist the Torrent of bad Example. But if it be impossible to convert the Multitude, those who have received a more extended Education, who are enlightened and judicious, may find some Limits on this Subject useful. They may see some Abuses, the Suppression of which would by no means endanger public Liberty; they

they may be directed to the Abolition of ſome unneceſſary Expences, which have no Tendency to promote Happineſs or Virtue, and which might be directed to better Purpoſes. Our Fire-Works, our public Feaſts and Entertainments, our Entry of Ambaſſadors, *&c.* What mummery all this! What childiſh Pageants! What Millions are ſacrificed in paying Tribute to Cuſtom! What an unneceſſary Charge, at Times when we are preſſed with real Want which cannot be ſatisfied without burthening the Poor?

Were ſuch ſuppreſs'd entirely, not a ſingle Creature in the State would have the leaſt Cauſe to mourn their Suppreſſion, and many would be eaſed of a Load they now feel lying heavily upon them. If this were put in Practice, it would agree with the Advice a ſenſible Writer in *Sweden*, who, in the Gazette de *France*, 1753, thus expreſſed himſelf on that Subject, "It were ſincerely "to be wiſhed, ſays he, that the Cuſtom "was eſtabliſhed amongſt us, that in all "Events which cauſe a public Joy, we "made our Exultations conſpicious only by "Acts uſeful to Society. We would then "quickly ſee many uſeful Monuments of "our Rejoicings, which would much better "perpetuate the Memory of Things worthy "of being tranſmitted to Poſterity, and "would be much more glorious to Humanity, than all their tumultous Preparations of Feaſts, Entertainments, and "other Rejoicings, uſual upon ſuch Occaſions."

The ſame Propoſal was long before confirmed by a *Chineſe* Emperor, who lived in the laſt Century, who, upon an Occaſion of extraordinary Joy, forbid his Subjects to make the uſual Illuminations, either with a Deſign of ſparing their Subſtance, or of turning them to ſome more durable Indication of Joy, more glorious for him, and more advantageous to his People.

IV.

The Hiſtory of the Marchioneſs de Pompadour, *Miſtreſs to the* French *King, and firſt Lady of Honour to the Queen.* Hooper, 2.36d.

Part. III.

The firſt two Volumes of the Memoirs of this Courtezan we gave an Account of in our Magazine for *Nov.* 1738, Page 931, to which we refer our Reader.

This Vol. conſiſts of 234 Pages, to which is prefixed, an Advertiſement of the Publiſher's, as follows.

As to this Supplement (of which I have procured a Tranſlation from a Gentlemen not concerned in the former Parts) the *French* Original of it may be ſeen by any Perſon of Character at the Publiſher's; with Affirmation (upon oath if it was neceſſary) of its being the true identical Manuſcript of the Author, who reſided for many Years at *Paris*, and was well acquainted with the Scene of Action.

The Public will then collaterally find ſeveral curious and intereſting Anecdotes; and the Publiſher humbly hopes, that if the Materials ſhould not even anſwer Expectation, they will do him the Juſtice to allow, that his giving them the beſt he could procure, was greatly preferable to his attempting any Impoſition of Falſities, knowing or believing them to be ſuch.

The Deſign of this Part, or what is principally the Subject of it, is, to point out the Influence of Madame *Pompadour* in making, or unmaking Generals, put down Miniſters, and ſet up others in their Places, *&c.* and the concluding Letter, p. 132 to the End, in a ſarcaſtical Manner, gives the preſent Character of the ſaid Madame de *Pompadour*.

—"When you was formerly the little "Poisson, you was a lively, lovely, "genteel little Body, and from the Top to "the Toe, one might have truly ſaid of you, "what Solomon ſays of his Beloved, "there was no blemiſh in thee.—Your "pretty Perſon caught the Eye and enſlaved the Heart of the poor, ſcraggy, "red hair'd *D'Eſtiolles*.——He married "you:——you left him for the King; and "ſhew me any Women who would not "willingly have done the ſame.—Thoſe "Charms which firſt entrapped the Monarch's Senſes, are now all vaniſhed, "yet is he not the leſs enamoured of your "Perſon.——That which your perſonal "Beauty firſt obtained, your Wit and "Addreſs have ſtill preſerved.——No Man "was ever ſo ſubjected to a Woman, for "which no doubt the World eſteems him "highly.—To you he truſts the Reins of "Government, and you diſpoſe all Things "at your Pleaſure.———To your Caprice "is owing the wretched Fate of *France* and "the unhappy State of many other Nations.———You are conſequently, and "with great Juſtice, univerſally deteſted, "and our Enemies alone wiſh that you "may live.

"*I am, Madam,*

"*With all the Reſpect and Eſteem*

"*that is your Due, &c. &c.*

V.

Elements of plain Trigonometry. In which is introduced, a Diſſertation on the Nature

and Uſes of Logarithms. By Francis Maſeres, *M. A. of* Clare-Hall, Cambridge. J. Whiſton, 7s.

This Work is printed in 8vo, and contains 471 Pages, to which there is a Preface, exhibiting an Account of the Work in general, and the Parts of which it conſiſts.

This Work is divided into three Parts, or Books, that differ conſiderably from each other in the Nature of Things they treat of, and accordingly require different Degrees of previous Knowledge in the Mathamatics to underſtand them.

The firſt Part contains the Doctrine of *Trigonometry* properly ſo called, or an Explanation of the Method of comparing a Table of Sines and Tangents by common Geometry, without the Help of infinite Series, and of ſolving the ſeveral Caſes of plane Triangles by the Means of a Table ſo computed.

The ſecond Part of thoſe Elements is a Collection of ſome of the moſt remarkable Properties of Sines and Tangents and the other Lines belonging to a Circle, many of which are of frequent Uſe in the ſeveral Branches of mathematical Philoſophy.

The third Part of theſe Elements treat of the Fluxions of the Sines and Tangents, and the other Lines belonging to a Circle, and contains an Account of the Relations of theſe ſeveral Lines to the circular Arc to which they belong; which Relations, 'tis well known, cannot be diſcovered but by the Method of Fluxions.

This Work is illuſtrated with thirteen Cooper-plate Prints adapted to the different Parts of the Work, but there is no Index, or Table of Contents.

As a Specimen of our Author's Stile, Genius, *&c.* we ſhall give a Specimen from P. 321.

Of Arithmetical Complements.

'There is another Artifice, though, I think, a much leſs natural one than the foregoing, that has been made Uſe of to avoid the Conſideration of negative Logarithms, to Wit, the Uſe of *Arithmetical Complements*; of which, as they are frequently mentioned in Books that treat of Logarithms, the Reader may perhaps be glad to have ſome Account. We ſhall therefore now endeavour to explain them.

Hitherto, whenever we have uſed the conciſe and imperfect Phraſe of *the Logarithm of a Number*, we have underſtood thereby the Logarithm of its *Ratio* to Unity, which is the Senſe in which that Phraſe is moſt commonly taken; and in this Caſe it is evident the Logarithm of the Unity itſelf, being the Logarithm of a *Ratio* of Equality, muſt be 0. But if, inſtead of Unity, we muſt chuſe ſome Fraction, or Quantity leſs than Unity, for the Quantity to which we refer all other Numbers, or which we make the common Conſequent of all the *Ratios* whereof other Numbers are the Antecedents, ſo that when we ſpeak of the Logarithm of any Number, we mean thereby the Logarithm of the *Ratio* of that Number (not to Unity as before, but) to this aſſumed Fraction, it is evident the Logarithm of Unity will not be 0, but will be the Logarithm of the *Ratio* of Unity to the aſſumed Fraction; and therefore, as that *Ratio* is a *Ratio* of Majority, will be an affirmative Logarithm: and, in like Manner, the Logarithms of Fractions greater than the aſſumed Fraction, being the Logarithms of *Ratios* of Majority, will be affirmative Logarithms.

VI.

Prolusions; or, ſelect Pieces of ancient Poetry,——compil'd with great Care from their ſeveral Originals, and offer'd to the Public as ſpecimens of the Integrity that ſhould be found in the Editions of worthy Authors,—in three Parts; containing, 1. *The nothrowne Mayde*; *Maſter* Sackville's *Induction*; *and* Overbury's *Wife*: 2. Edward *the third, a Play, thought to be writ by* Shakeſpeare: 3. *Thoſe excellent didactic Poems, intitl'd —Noſce teipſum, written by Sir* John Davis: *with a Preface.* Tonſon, 4s.

Inſcribed to the Rt. Hon. Lord *Willoughby.*

The Preface to this Work gives us an Account of the ſeveral Editions, in which the reſpective Parts have been printed, and informs us, they are ſelected from the beſt Editions; due Regard being had to the different Readings, we think the following may ſuffice, for an Idea of the Stile, *&c.* from Part III, *viz.*

Reflections on the Memory, and the Soul.

To theſe high powers a ſtore-houſe doth pertain,
where they all arts, and general reaſons, lay;
which in the ſoul even after death remain,
nor a *Lethean* flood can waſh away.

This is the ſoul, and thoſe her virtues be;
which though they have their ſundry proper ends,
and one exceeds another in degree,
yet each on other mutually depends:

Our wit is given, almighty God to know;
our will is given, to love him being known;

but

but God could not be known to us below,
but by his works, which through the
sense are shown:
And as the wit doth reap the fruits of sense,
so doth the quick'ning power the senses
feed;
thus while they do their sundry gifts dis-
pense,
the best the service of the least doth need.

VII.

The modern Part of an universal History, from the earliest Account of Time. Compiled from original Writers. By the Author of the Antient Part. Richardson.

Vol. XIV. XV. XVI. XVII. XVIII.

Vol. XIV. consists of 492 Pages.

This Volume begins with a general Description of *Africa*, to Page 156. Modern History of *Egypt*, to Page 324. History of the *African* Islands, to the End.

Vol. XV. Contain 543 Pages, including the History of *Upper Ethiopia*, from 1, to 354. Of several other adjacent Kingdoms in *Africa*, Empires, *&c. Monomotapha*, *Hottentots*, *&c.* concluding with the Natural History of *Africa*.

Vol. XVI. Containing 483 Pages, includes the History of the principal Kindoms and Nations on the western Coast of *Africa*, from Page 1, to 320. An Appendix to the Western *Ethiopic* History, giving some Account of the dreadful Incursions made into that Country, its Civil Government and Customs, from Page 321, to 383. History of the Slave Coast to the End.

Vol. XVII. consists of 445 Pages. It contains the Origin of the *French*, *Portuguese*, *Dutch*, and *English* Commerce on the Coast of *Guiqea*, and more particularly on the Gold Coast, from Page 1, to 249. Thence to the End, is a History of the interior Countries of *Afric*, including the River of *Gambia*; the Island of *Goree*, *&c.*

Vol. XVIII. Contains 522 Pages, including the History of *Barbary*, divided into the various Kingdoms and Republics of *Morocco*, *Fez*, *Algiers*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoly*, in which are exhibited the several Articles of Peace and Commerce, between his *Britannic* Majesty and *Mohamed*, *Bey*, *&c.* Of the Kingdom of *Tripoly*.

For an Extract of this Work, we shall give the following Paragraphs, from

The History of the Slave Coast.

The *Slave Coast* comprehends the Coasts and Kingdoms of *Kato*, *Poro*, *Whidah*, and *Ardrah*. Authors are not agreed about the several Limits of those Kingdoms; nor is it material to the Reader, since, under the general View of the *Slave Coast*, they will all be comprehended. According to *Bosman*, the *Koto Coast* is often called the Land of *Lampi* by the Natives. The Country is flat, sandy, dry, barren, and little Wood or Trees of any Kind, except the Palm, or wild Coco, of which it produces a great Number. It is tolerably provided with Cattle, at least as many as abundantly supply the Inhabitants. Neither River nor Sea Fish are wanting; but the Latter they are unable to catch, on Account of the great Agitation of the Sea, and the prodigious Surf on the Coast. The whole Commerce of this Kingdom is confined to the Sale of Slaves. Sometimes they offer more, sometimes less; in general, the Number sold at a Time is scarce sufficient to complete the Cargo of a single Ship.

Bosman describes the Natives as good-natured, civil, and obliging; *Des Marchais* observes, that we may safely like their Manners, if we do not repose a Confidence in them. This Remark is confirmed by what the former Writer relates.

The Natives of *Popo* depend intirely on Plunder and the Slave Trade. In the Former they are more successful than the *Koromo*, being more active, brave, and resolute. Their Slave Trade is not considerable, it frequently requiring a Residence of some Months to complete a Cargo here. In 1697, *Bosman* could purchase but three Slaves in the Space of as many Days, notwithstanding the Assurance of the Natives, on his Arrival, that in a few Days, they would procure him two Hundred.

Four Miles to the Eastward of *Little Popo* are the Boundaries of *Great Popo*. In the inland Country are found Plenty of Fruits, Roots, Birds, and Beast; but the Sea-Coast is marshy, and of Course low and flat; at the same Time that it is very dangerous.

The Natives of *Great Popo* trade in Slaves, but not deeply. If no foregin Ships arrive on their Coast, they dispose of their Stock to the King of *Little Popo*, who exchanges for them some of his *European* Commodities.

The Kingdom of *Whidah*, as it is called by the *English*, makes another considerable Part of this Coast.

Bosman, who spent three intire Months in the Country, took all imaginable Pains to inform himself of its exact Limits; but could never learn more, than that it stretches along the Shore about ten Miles, its Centre seven Miles into the Inland, after which it branches out into two Arms, each of which, in some Places, are ten or twelve Miles broad, in other much narrower.

This

This Country is watered by two Rivers, which likewise run through the Kingdom of *Ardrah*. The Southern is called the *Yakin*, and is only navigable by Canoes. Its Waters are of a yellowish Cast, in general about three Feet in Depth, though in many Places much shallower. The other is called the *Euphrates*, washing with its Stream the City of *Ardrah*, and passing at the Distance of a Mile from *Xavier* or *Sabi*, the Capital of *Whidah*.

All the *Europeans* who had been in *Whidah* speak of the Country with Raptures, and extol it as the most beautiful in the World. The Trees are strait, tall, and disposed in the most regular Order, which present to the Eye fine long Groves and Avenues, clear of all Brush-wood and Weeds. The Verdure of the Meadows, the Richness of the Fields, cloathed with three different Kinds of Corn, Beans, Roots, and Fruits, and the Multitude of Houses, with a dimpling Stream, murmuring down the Declivity to the Sea, form the most delightful Prospect that Fancy can picture to itself. Every Inch of Ground is converted into Use, except those Places destined by Nature for Pleasure, where the Woods spring up spontaneously in the most exquisite rural Simplicity. A perpetual Spring and Autumn succeed each other; for no sooner has the Husbandman cut his Corn, than he again plows and sows the Ground; yet it is not worn out; the next Crop puts forth with the same Vigour as the former, as if Nature here were inexhaustible. Unquestionably certain it is, that the Kingdom of *Whidah* is so populous, that one single Village contains as many Inhabitants as several intire Kingdoms on the Coast of *Guinea*; and yet they stand so close, that one is amazed how the most fertile Land on Earth can supply the Number of People contained in so small a Compass. So that notwithstanding the small Extent of this Kingdom, it is divided into twenty six Provinces, which take their Names from their capital Towns. Those small States are distributed among the chief Lords of the Kingdom, and become Hereditary in their Families. The King of *Whidah*, who is only their Chief, presides particularly in the Province of *Sabi* or *Xavier*, that is, the principal Province of the King, as the City of the same Name is the Capital of the Whole.

The Slave Trade is conducted by the Men, all other Things are sold by the Women. Our greatest Merchants might here receive useful Lessons from those diligent and alert Negroes, both in the useful Art of Selling and of Reckoning. Here they rely solely upon their own Address and Vigilance, making no Account of good or ill Fortune, which they think the necessary Result of a Man's own Conduct.

The Natives of *Whidah* are in general tall, well made, strait, and robust. Their Complexion is Black, but not so jet and glossy as those of the *Gold Coast*, and still less than those of *Senegal* and the River *Gambia*. They excel all other Negroes in Industry and Vigilance. Idleness is the favourite Vice of the *Africans* in general; here, on the contrary, both Sexes are so laborious and diligent, that they never desist till they have finished their Undertaking; carrying the same Spirit of Perseverance into every Action of their Lives.

Several Travellers have, not unjustly, compared the Manners of this People to the *Chinese*. The same laborious Industry, ceremonious Civility, jealous Affection to their Women, and thievish Inclinations in Trade, prevail.

VIII.

The Life of Henry *Prince of* Wales, *eldest Son of K.* James I. *compiled chiefly from his own Papers, and other Manuscripts, never before published. By* Thomas Birch, *D. D. Secretary of the Royal Society.* Millar, 7s.

This Work is dedicated to his Royal Highness *George* Prince of *Wales*.

The Reason of the Publication as well as the Dedication, are ascertained in the Preface; and the beginning and concluding Paragraphs, will exhibit an Idea thereof to the Reader, as follows:

The Character of the illustrious Prince, who is the Subject of these Memoirs; the vast Expectations conceived of him in his own Time, equal those formed of *Marcellus* and *Germanicus* by the *Roman* People; and the universal Admiration of him transmitted to the present Age by the concurrent Testimony of all the Writers of the last: These Considerations left me in no doubt, that a Work, which could in any competent Degree do Justice to his Memory, would be a Present highly acceptable to the Public.

Nor will it be expected, that the History of a Prince, who lived but eighteen Years and eight Months, and never aimed at any Share in the Conduct of public Affairs, should contain any very great Events. It will be sufficient, if it shall furnish the Promises of the greatest, and unfold the gradual Openings of a most exalted and accomplished Mind, preparing itself for the Duties of the highest Station, and qualified to have exhibited an Example to all succeeding Kings, if the awful Dispensations

tions of Providence had not otherwise determined.

And as a proper Specimen of the Work, we shall insert the Time, and Place of his Birth, from Page 1, and then select some of the most striking Particulars in the

Memoirs of Prince Henry's *Character.*

Henry Prince of *Wales*, eldest Son of K. *James*, the Sixth of *Scotland* and the First of *England*, by his Queen *Anne*, second Daughter of *Frederic* II. and Sister of *Christiern* IV. Kings of *Denmark*, was born about four Years after their Marriage, in the Castle of *Stirling*, or *Sterling* in *Scotland*, about Three in the Morning, on *Tuesday* the 19th of *February*, 1593-4.

The Prince was of a comely Stature, about five Feet eight Inches, of a strong, strait, well-made Body, with somewhat broad Shoulders, and a small Waist; of an amiable and majestic Countenance; his Hair was of an Auburn Colour; he was long faced, and had a broad Forehead; a piercing Eye; a most gracious Smile, with a terrible Frown. He was courteous, loving, and affable; naturally modest, and even shamefaced; most patient, which he shewed both in Life and Death; slow to Anger, so that, even when he was offended, he would govern it, and restrain himself to Silence. He was merciful to Offenders, after a little Punishment, to make them sensible of their Faults.

His Sentiments of Piety were strong and habitual, and his Zeal for the Interests of Religion such, that he would, if he had lived, have used his Endeavours for reconciling the Divisions among its Professors.

He had determined, if he had lived, to have made Choice of one of his Chaplains, advanced in Years, deeply learned, especially in Divinity, and of great Experience, Discretion, and Wisdom, from whom, in all such Matters, as concerned the Regulation of his Conscience, he intended to have received a continual Direction.

He had such an Aversion to the Profanation of the Name of God, that he was never heard to take it in Vain, with the Addition of any other seemingly light, much less horrible, Oaths.

He had a thorough Detestation of Popery, though he treated those of that Religion with great Courtesy; shewing, that his hatred was not levelled at their Persons, but their Opinions.

He was of a singular Integrity, and hated Flattery and Dissimulation, the latter of which he esteemed a base Quality, especially in a Prince; nor could he ever constrain himself to treat those kindly, who did not deserve his Love.

For Pleasures in general, he used them only, as it were, in Passage, without seeming to desire them, or at least to have any Inclination to indulge them.

He loved and endeavoured to do somewhat of every Thing, and to be excellent in the most Excellent. He greatly delighted in all rare Inventions and Arts, and military Engines both at Land and Sea.

We shall conclude with an Extract from a farewell Oration of Mr. *Joseph Hall*, p. 368.

His Highness's Family continued together at St. *James*'s till the End of *December* 1612, when it was dissolved; and upon the Day of their Dissolution, Mr. *Joseph Hall*, his Chaplain, preached to them a most pathetic farewell Sermon, on *Revel.* xxi. 3. In this he speaks of his deceased Master in the highest Terms of Commendation, as the *Glory of the Nation, Ornament of Mankind, Hope of Posterity, a glorious Saint, a Prince, whose Countenance was able to put Life into any Beholder*; and that he, who was *compounded of all Loveliness, had infused an Harmony into his whole Family*, in which there was "The most loving and intire Fel-"lowship, that ever met in the Court of any "Prince." The Exhortation, with which the Preacher concludes is: "Go in Peace, "and live as those, that have lost such a "Master; and as those, that serve such a "Master, whom they cannot lose."

IX.

The Praise of Hell, *or a View of the infernal Regions; containing some Account of the Advantages of that Place, with Respect to its Antiquity, Situation, and Stability, together with a Description of its Inhabitants, their Dresses, Manners, Amusements, and Employments; to which is added, a Detail of the Laws, Government, and Constitution of Hell, adorned with Cuts, and illustrated with Notes, Critical and Historical, in two Volumes. Translated from the* French. *Kearsley*, 5s.

This Work is printed in 12mo; the first Volume contains 191 Pages, with a Preface and an Introduction; it is divided into XVIII Chapters.

The second Volume contains 224 Pages, divided into two Parts; Part II. contains XIX Chapters, and Part III. contains XVIII Chapters.

Part of the Conclusion is all we think proper to select as a Specimen of the Author's Stile and Design, in writing and publishing a Work under such a Title, viz.

This

This then, beloved Reader, muſt be the ſerious and ſolid Conſequence which naturally follows, and which you ought to draw from what you have been reading: This is the eſſential Point, the End to which the Author meant to lead you; "to paint the Likeneſs of Hell, with a View to turn you for ever from thoſe Vices, which muſt inevitably plung you into it." This too, was what I had myſelf in View, when I firſt undertook to give you a Tranſlation of it: Heaven grant, that our Deſigns have both ſucceeded; and that after having led you in Idea to Hell, we none of us may ever have the dreadful Misfortune to find ourſelves in Reality in that horrible Habitation.

Books *omitted.*

The Narrative Companion: or, Entertaining Moraliſt: containing Choice of the moſt elegant, intereſting, and improving Novels and Allegories, from the beſt *Engliſh* Writers, *viz.* The *Spectator*, *Rambler*, *World*, *Adventurer*, *Connoiſſeur*, *&c. &c.* In two Volumes. *T. Becket.*

An Enquiry into the Beauties of Painting, by *Daniel Webb*, 3s. *Dodſley.*

The Field Engineer, by Mr. *Charles Vallancy*, 9s. *Johnſon.*

Elements of Arithmetic, with the Doctrine of Circulates, and Logarithms; by *J. Hardy*, 4s. *Payne.*

Pamphlets.

Conſiderations on the Importance of *Canada*, and the Bay and River of St. *Laurence*, 6d. *Owen.*

Unanſwerable Arguments againſt a Peace, 1s. *Burd.*

A ſhort but true Hiſtory of the Riſe, Progreſs, and happy Suppreſſion, of ſeveral late Inſurrections in *Ireland*, 6d. Reprinted for *Burd.*

An Oration declared before an Audience of Diſtillers; by *Baalzebub*, 6d. *Scott.*

A candid hiſtorical Account of the *Foundling Hoſpital*, 2s. 6d. *Woodfall.*

French and *Indian* Cruelty exemplified, 1s. *Griffith.*

Union, or a Treatiſe of the Conſanguinity of *Chriſt* and his Church; by *James Relley*, 2s. *Witts.*

Obſervations on Bridge-building, 1s. *Townſend.*

A Letter to a Clergymen, relating to his Sermon on the 30th of *January*, 2s. *Davey.*

A ſerious Addreſs to all Gentlemen of the Law, 1s. *Withers.*

Abraham Truman's Letter, to *James* the *Scribe*, 6d. *Burd.*

A Maſter-Key to Free-Maſonry, 1s. *Burd.*

A Plan of ſhort Heads for a Bill, for the ſecuring the Woollen Manufacture of this Kingdom, 1s. *Meirs.*

A Letter from a Gentlemen in the Country, to his Friend in Town, on the Peruſal of the Letter addreſſed to two great Men, 6s. *Davis.*

An Epiſtle to the Rt. Hon. *Philip* Earl of *Cheſterfield*; by *William Dunkin*, D. D. 1s. *Griffith.*

Sermons.

A Sermon at *Chriſt-church*, *Dublin*, *Nov.* 29, 1759; by *George Lord*, Archbiſhop of *Armath.* 6d. *C. Johnſon.*

Six Diſcourſes on important Subjects, 2s. *Newton*, and *Keith.*

A Sermon at *Lambeth* Chapel, at the Conſecration of the Rt. Rev. *William Warburton*, Lord Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, *January* 20, 1760, by *William Newton*, D. D. 6d. *Tonſon.*

A Diſcourſe delivered at *Quebec*, by the Rev. *Eli Dawſon*, on the Reduction of the Place, 6d. *Griffith.*

Poetry.

The Deſart Iſland, a dramatic Poem, 1s. 6d. *Vaillant.*

Antient and modern *Rome*, 1s. 6d. *Dodſley.*

The Way to Keep him. *Vaillant*, 1s. 6d.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *MARCH*, 1760.

Dr. HALLEY's *Diſſertation on the Method of determining the* Parallax *of the* Sun, *and it's Diſtance from the Earth, by Means of the* Tranſit *of* Venus, *over the* Sun's Diſk, *in the Year* 1761; *with explanatory Notes, illuſtrating the more difficult Paſſages thereof.*

N. B. *This Diſſertation was delivered to the* Royal Society, *and publiſhed in their Tranſactions,* N° 348.

I. NO Problem ſeems of a more difficult Nature, than that which is propoſed, to determine the Diſtance of the *Sun* from the *Earth*, near the Truth, which, yet, from proper Obſervations, † obtained at particular Times and Places, may be ſolved without much Labour; and, what I now propoſe to this Society, is to ſhew our ‡ young Aſtronomers (who may live to make thoſe Obſervations) a Method ‖, by which they may meaſure the immenſe Diſtance of the *Sun*, within the 500th Part of the Whole.

II. It is well known, that this Diſtance

† The Obſervations here referred to, are thoſe which are to be made on the Tranſit of *Venus*, over the Face of the *Sun*, in the Year 1761, at the *Eaſt-Indies* on one Part, and at *Hudſon's Bay* on the other, as is more fully declared in the Sequel of this Diſſertation.

‡ The Doctor had Reaſon to mention *young Aſtronomers*, becauſe at the Time he wrote this, which was about the Year 1718, the Tranſit of *Venus* was at the Diſtance of 43 Years.

‖ The Method propoſed by the Doctor for this Purpoſe, is the Subject of this Diſſertation, *viz.* The Difference of the Times of the Tranſit of *Venus* over the *Sun*'s Diſk, obſerved from the two diſtant Parts of the *Earth*, before mentioned. The Doctor, who is on all Hands, allowed to be the greateſt Judge in thoſe Things, has given very good Reaſons why the Planet *Mercury*, ſeen in the *Sun*, will not afford ſo good an Opportunity for determining the *Sun*'s Parallax, as the Planet *Venus*; concerning which, in a former Diſſertation (ſee *Tranſ.* N° 293.) as well as in the preſent, the Doctor ſpeaks of the Tranſit of *Venus*, as that, by which alone this great Point can be obtained. This Sight, ſays he, which is by far the nobleſt that Aſtronomy affords, like the ſecular Games, is denied to Mortals for a whole Century by the ſtrict Laws of Motion; it will be afterwards ſhewn, that by this Obſervation alone, the Diſtance of the *Sun* from the *Earth* may be determined with the greateſt Certainty, which, on Account of the Parallax otherwiſe intirely inſenſible, hath not hitherto been preciſely defined; and, at the Concluſion of that Number, he hath this remarkable Paragraph.

The

Diſtance of the Sun from the Earth is ſuppoſed different by different Aſtronomers; *Ptolemy* and his Followers, as alſo *Copernicus* and *Tycho Brahe* have computed it at 1200 Semi-diameters of the Earth, *Kepler* at almoſt 3500; *Riccioli* doubles this laſt Diſtance, and *Hevelius* makes it only half as much. §

III. But at length its was found upon obſerving by the Teleſcope, *Venus* and *Mercury* on the *Sun*'s Diſk, diveſted of their borrowed Light, that the apparent Diameters of the Planets were much leſs than hitherto they had been ſuppoſed to be; and in particular, that *Venus*'s Semi-diameter, ſeen from the *Sun*, only ſubtends the fourth Part of a Minute, or fifteen Seconds; and that *Mercury*'s Semi-diameter, at his mean Diſtance from the *Sun*, is ſeen under an Angle of 10 Seconds only, and *Saturn*'s Semi-diameter under the ſame Angle; and that the Semi-diameter of *Jupiter*, the biggeſt of all the Planets, ſubtends no more than the third Part of a Minute at the *Sun*; whence by Analogy, ſome modern Aſtronomers conclude that the *Earth*'s Semi-diameter, ſeen from the *Sun*, ſubtends a mean Angle, between the greater of *Jupiter* and the leſſer of *Saturn* and *Mercury*, and equal to that of *Venus*, *viz.* one of 15 Seconds; and conſequently, that the Diſtance of the *Sun* from the *Earth* is almoſt 14000 Semi-diameters of the latter.*

(To be continued.)

The principal Uſe of theſe Conjunctions, is accurately to determine the Diſtance of the *Sun* from the *Earth*, or his Parallax, which Aſtronomers have by ſeveral Methods attempted in vain, whilſt the Smallneſs of the Angles ſought, does eaſily elude the niceſt Inſtruments; but in obſerving the Ingreſs of *Venus* into, and Egreſs from the *Sun*, the Space of Time between the Moments of the internal Contacts, may be obtained to a Second of Time, that is, $\frac{1}{11}$ of a Second, or 4^{m} of the obſerved Arch, by Means of an ordinary Teleſcope and Clock, that goes accurately for ſix or eight Hours.

§ The Methods by which the abovementioned Aſtronomers attempted to determine the Parallax of the *Sun*, may be ſeen at large in their Writings, or in the Aſtronomical Lectures of Mr. *Whiſton*, Dr. *Keil*, and other modern Books of Aſtronomy. The moſt antient, and by far the moſt conſiderable Geometrical Method for determining the Parallax of the *Sun*, is that of the famous *Diagram* of *Hipparcus*, which was uſed by all the antient Aſtronomers. The ſecond Method is, by the Obſervation of the (*Luna Dichotoma*) or *Moon*, when ſhe is in one of her Quarters, and appears to us exactly biſected. This Way was uſed by Aſtronomers of the laſt Age. The third Method is, by the Obſervation of the Parallax of *Mars*, invented by *Caſſini*, and and followed by *De la Hire*, *Flamſteed*, and others. But after all their moſt diligent Obſervations, and the Uſe of the moſt exquiſite Inſtruments, they could arrive at no greater Preciſion than this, that the *Sun*'s Parallax was certainly more than nine Seconds, but leſs than twelve; ſo that the Diſtance of the *Sun* could not be known within a fourth or fifth Part of the Whole, whereas by the Doctor's new Method it will be known to an hundred Times that Exactneſs, and without any great Nicety or Skill required in the Inſtruments or Obſervers.

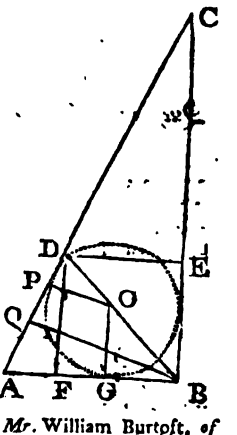
* Sir ISAAC NEWTON collected from Mr. *Pound*'s Obſervations made with a Micrometer applied to the *Hugenian* Teleſcope of 123 Feet, that an Obſerver at the Sun would ſee *Saturn* at his mean Diſtance under an Angle of $16''$; and *Jupiter* under an Angle of $37''$. Mr. *Hugens* found the apparent Diameter of *Mars* not to exceed $11''$. Dr. HALLEY himſelf obſerved the Diameter of *Mercury* to be $21''\frac{1}{2}$, and thence concludes that of *Venus* to be $40''$ at her mean Diſtance (ſee *Philoſ. Tranſ.* N° 386.) in all theſe Caſes the Eye is ſuppoſed to be placed in the Sun.

MATHE-

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 262, *answered by Mr.* William Chapman *of* Foxton.

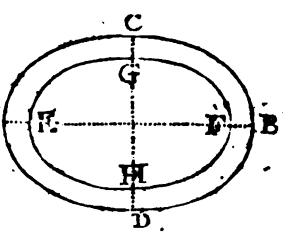
DRAW the Lines as in the Figure, call the Side of the Square D E = F D a; the Radius of the Circle O G = O P b; and A Q x: then because of the parallel Lines we shall have F G $(a-b)$: B F (a) :: O D : B D :: O P (b) : B Q = $\frac{ab}{a-b}$ whence D Q = $\sqrt{\text{BD}^2 - \text{BQ}^2} = \sqrt{2a^2 - \frac{a^2b^2}{a-b}^2}$ is also given, let it be denoted by C; let B Q = $\left(\frac{ab}{a-b}\right) = d$, then we shall have A Q (x) : B Q (d) :: B Q (d) : C Q = $\frac{dd}{x}$ and also it will be A D $(x+c)$: C D $\left(\frac{dd}{x}-c\right)$ :: A B : B C :: B Q (x) : B Q (d) whence multiplying Extrems and Means, we get $dx + cd = dd - cx$, from whence $x = \frac{d^2-dc}{d+c}$, from which A B = 5 and B C = 12, and A C = 13 as was required.



The same Question was also answered by Mr. Barak Longman, *Mr.* William Burtoft, *of Mr.* Hodson's *School*, Sibsey; *Mr.* J. Carter, *Mr.* Charles Green, *and Mr.* Scott, *the Proposer.*

Question 263, *answered by Mr.* Barak Longmate.

PUT x = AB, y = CD, a = Breadth AE, b = ,7854; then E F = $x - 2a$, G H = $y - 2a$, and bxy = Area of the greater Ellipsis, also $bxy - 2bay - 2bax + 4ba^2$ = Area of the lesser Ellipsis, consequently their Difference = $2bay + 2bax - 4ba^2$ = Area of the curvelineal Space, whence this Theorem; multiply the Sum of the Diameters A B and C D, by twice the Breath A E, and from the Product, deduct the Square of twice the Breath, this Remainder multiplied by ,7854, gives the Area sought. *Q. E. D.*



N. B. *This Question contained a wrong Assertion, as is evident by the above Solution; which we hope will be a Moments to others, not to let their Writings appear premature.*

Question 264, *answered by Mr.* John Metcalfe, *of* Wentworth-House.

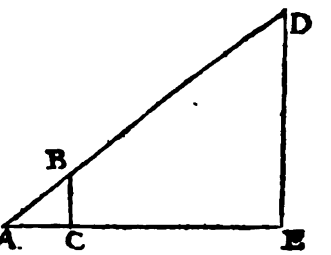
AS 67 the Length of the given Pendulum : Square of 60″ :: so the Length of the Pendulum which vibrates Seconds : a 4th, then, as the square Root of this 4th : the Excess above 44 :: so the Space of Time in a Day : to the Watch's Variation from Truth in 24 Hours, or to that Space whereby the Watch will be past the equal Time. Thus, 67 : 3600″ :: 39,2 : 2106,2686 *&c.* whose square Root = 45,8941026, then, 45,8941026 : 1,8941026 :: 86400″ = Seconds in 24 Hours : 3565″,6 nearly, which being reduced, gives 59′ . 25″ . 35‴ required. But this Answer will be different in different Latitudes, by Reason of the oblate Figure of the Earth.

This Question was answered by the following Gentlemen, which, because their Answers differ a few Seconds, are here below specified.

Mr. Boſworth *the Propoſer*,	59	267
Mr. T. Hall,	59	26
Mr. William Burtof,	58	12
Mr. William Chapman,	57	13
Mr. Barak Longmate,	58	12
Mr. Abraham Stone,	59	30
Mr. J. Carter,	59	26
Mr. Thomas Walker,	59	25
Mr. C. Green,	59	25

Beſides other Anſwers which differ widely from the above.

Queſtion 265, *anſwered by Mr.* T. Barker, *of* Weſthall.



FIRST let A D E be the Triangle required, and A B C one ſimilar thereto, whoſe Sides are 3, 4, and 5 reſpectively; then the Area = 6, whence by ſimilar Triangles, we have,

$$\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{As } 6: \\ \end{matrix}\right\} \left\{\begin{matrix}\overline{3}^2 \\ \overline{4,}^2 \end{matrix}\right\} :: 1296 \text{ Poles the given Area} : \left\{\begin{matrix}1944 = \overline{AE}|^2, \\ 5456 = \overline{DE}|^2; \end{matrix}\right.$$

Whence A E = 44.0908, D E = 58.7877; and A D = 73.4842, *&c.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Barak Longmate, *Mr.* Hall, *Mr.* J. Barber, *Mr.* William Burtoft, *Mr.* William Chapman, *Mr.* William Meeſon, *Mr.* J. Carter, *Mr.* Thomas Walker, *Mr.* Charles Green, *and by Mr.* Thomas Sadler, *the Propoſer.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 272.

By Mr. John Barber, *Pupil to Mr.* T. Barker, *of* Weſthall, Suffolk.

THERE is a Globe of dry Oak, which being put into common Water, there will be 2076,65686 cubic Inches unimmerged. Query the Globe's Diameter?

Queſtion 273.

By Mr. John Hammond, *of* Folkſtone, *in* Kent.

THERE is an equilateral Cone, whoſe Solidity is 5158,8758325 ſolid Inches leſs than its circumſcribing Sphere; query the Dimenſions and the Sphere's Axis?

Queſtion 274.

By Mr. Wildbore, *at* Greiſley, Nottinghamſhire.

THERE is a certain *Latin* Word, the Sum of whoſe Letters is 17, the ſecond Letter is the Double of the Fourth, and the third Letter is the ſame as the Fifth, the Difference betwixt the Square of the Sum of the ſecond and third, and the Square of the Sum of the fourth and fifth is 85; the firſt Letter of the Word being E, the Word itſelf is required?

Queſtion 275.

By Mr. John Roſe, *of* Pluckley.

SUppoſe a Gentleman hath a Park exactly in the Form of a Circle, whoſe Diameter is = 100 Yards, one End thereof terminates at the Gates, and the other at his Parlour Door, and at 48,05 Yards diſtant from which, in the Circumference of the Park ſtands a Pleaſure-houſe; and ſtill farther on in the Circumference, likewiſe on the ſame Side of the Diameter, ſtands a flowering Shrub at the Diſtance of 52,25 Yards from the Park Gates. Query the Diſtance of the Pleaſure-houſe from the flowering Shrub.

A

A Calculation of the principal visible Phænomena in the Solar Eclipse, *on* Friday *the* 13*th of* June, 1760, *to every five Minutes of its Duration, from* Brent's *Tables, by those Equations only, which are according to the Numbers of the late Mr.* Machin.

Apparent Time A.M. *London.*			Digits eclipsed.			☉'s true Altitude.			Az. from the East-North.		
h	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″	°	′	″
6	40	6	Eclipse begins			24	8		7	35	43
6	45			49	46	24	53	27	6	40	30
6	50		1	37	46	25	39	48	5	44	16
6	55		2	28	19	26	26	6	4	48	40
7			3	2	34	27	12	46	3	50	48
7	5		3	38	27	27	59	20	2	53	30
7	10		4	8	16	28	45	58	1	55	51
7	15		4	31	28	29	32	36		57	47
7	20		4	46	43	30	19	15	South	43	
7	25		4	53	52	31	5	54		59	42
			Max.								
7	26	42	4	54	22½	31	21	36½	1	19	35½
7	30		4	52	32	31	52	31	1	59	9
7	35		4	42	55	32	39	9	2	59	10
7	40		4	25	44	33	25	43	3	59	44
7	45		4	1	44	34	12	14	5	0	55
7	50		3	32	9	34	58	40	6	2	44
7	55		2	57	53	35	45	1	7	5	15
8			2	19	51	36	31	15	8	8	29
8	5		1	38	49	37	17	27	9	12	29
8	10			55	28	38	3	21	10	17	19
8	15			10	22	38	49	11	11	23	
8	18	6	Eclipse ends			38	59	15	11	37	35

N. B. If Column V and VI be compared with Obfervation, they muft be corrected by Refraction, for they are calculated for the Earth's Center.

The true Time of Conjunction in the lunar Orbit, according to the abovementioned Tables, is at 8h 13′ 26″, to which Time the following Numbers from thofe Tables are computed.

Longitude of the Sun and Moon	° ☊	22	36 39
Ditto afcending Node	☽ ☊	18	17 59
Ditto Apogæum	☽ ♑	4	50 23
Angle ecliptic with the Meridian		86	48 5
Right Afcenfion of the ☉		81	57 3
Angle Moon's vifible Way		5	39
Horizontal Parallax	☽		61 12
Declination of the Sun N.		23	16 36
Latitude ☽ N. afcending			23 49
Semi-diameter of the Sun			15 50
Ditto of the Moon			16 46
Eccentricity of the lunar Orbit			62866

Type, at the Time of greateft Obfcuration.

Wentworth-Houfe,
January 7, 1760.

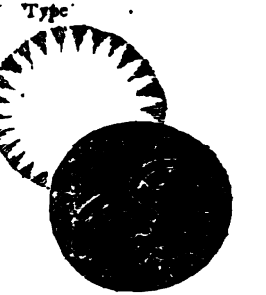
JOHN METCALFE.

Calculation

Calculation of an Eclipse of the Sun, *which happens* June 13, *by* J. Mason.

Apparent Time at the *Royal-Oak*, of the	Beginning	6h	43'	00"
	Visible Conjunction	7	22	04
	Middle	7	29	02
	End	8	18	05
	Duration	1	35	03
	Digits eclipsed	4	8	59

Type



BAROMETRICAL *and* THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS *made at* Hull, *by* B. Waddington, *in Feb.* 1760.

1760 *February.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.	1760 *February.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.
1	29,68	38	17	29,16	30
2	30,00	36	18	29,26	33
3	30,23	36	19	29,42	34
4	30,22	38	20	28,90	34
5	29,80	34	21	29,37	35
6	29,60	35	22	30,04	34
7	29,57	36	23	29,76	32
8	29,90	36	24	29,53	40
9	29,60	46	25	29,40	36
10	29,94	42	26	29,80	34
11	30,40	44	27	29,20	42
12	30,04	50	28	29,72	40
13	29,40	48	29	30,20	35
14	29,20	38			
15	29,22	38			
16	29,00	35			

N. B. *Some Remarks has been made in the Answer to Question* 248 *in* December *last, supposing it very different from the Truth: In these Remarks it is asserted, that from the undoubted Principles of Navigation, the Distance of the two Ships at the Beginning of the Chase cannot possibly exceed* 21,25 *Miles, and at the End not above* 6,5 *Miles.*

Mr. William Reeves's *Solar Eclipse will be inserted in our next; also the Lunar Eclipse of Mr.* Smith, *of* Lamberhurst.

On the Day of JUDGMENT.

Esse quoque in fatis reminiscitur; affore tempus
Quo mare, quo tellus, correptaque regiæ Cœli
Ardeat; & mundi moles operosa laboret.
OVID.

I Leave to others the unhollow'd tales
Of *Greece* and *Rome*, the wonderful exploits
Of *Hector* and *Achilles*, or the rage
Of the fierce *Centaur* and the *golden Fleece*:
Enamour'd with divine and heav'nly things,
That day when human actions shall be judg'd
By truth's immutable unerring rule,
That awful day when all the elements
Shall melt away, and vanish like a dream,
Adventrous I presume to sing. O thou
From whom all wisdom, wit, and knowledge flow,
External God! my feeble voice inspire:
Pour in my breast some beams of light divine,
That I may speak to men of heav'nly things.
Sceptic!

Sceptic! consider well the faculties
And pow'rs of human souls, whose particles
Divine, those glorious sparks of heav'nly fire;
Can beings form'd to apprehend and love
The deity, to make excursions vast
Thro' distant worlds, to pierce with swiftest thought
Thro' boundless space where time and place are lost,
Fill'd with sweet expectations and desires
Of future happiness and endless joys;
Can beings, such as these, be doom'd
To drudge and toil like reptiles on this clod
Of earth, and then, at last, for ever rest
Annihilate, struck from the book of life;
When I am taking leave of earthly joys,
When yonder beauteous canopy grows dim,
And all earth's glories seem to fade away.
Shall I then lose all consciousness, all thought,
And only mingle with the ashes of
The beasts and plants? impossible, absurd.
Whence can arise this discontent, amidst
Such various stores of happiness? when I
Survey these gifts, my conscious heart is touch'd
With gratitude unspeakable:—yet still
My longing soul, with ardent hope, aims at
Some further point. He who can fill my soul
With joys serene, when morning paints the east
With purple light, and when the twilight grey
Her curtains throws upon the earth, fit times
For contemplation and celestial thoughts;
He who can fill my soul with vernal joy,
When blushing spring with lib'ral hand begins
To spread her rich embroidry o'er the earth;
Who can regale my senses with delights
Unnumber'd, doubtless can augment my joys,
And make them all eternal.———
Who can set bounds to goodness infinite?
Where will his kindness stop? cou'd he just give
This little taste of happiness, to make
Us only long for more? is this a mark
Of wisdom and of goodness infinite?—
How comes it that the wise, the just, and good
In ev'ry age have entertain'd this hope,
This heav'nly hope of immortality?
Whence can proceed the joy and peace that flow
From virtuous deeds, and all those horrid fears
That tear the guilty soul, those phantoms dire
That haunt the murd'rer on his gilded throne?
Look round the world, and see where virtue lyes
Forlorn, contemn'd and ridicul'd by fools,
While pamper'd vice in triumph rules the world!
Behold the mighty butchers of mankind,
Who, led by vain ambition, wade thro' blood
To Thrones! see others join in impious wars
With vain pretence of heav'n's authority;
Here are those wretches who embrue their hands
In blood, only for filthy lucre's sake:
Here others violate their plighted faith,
Or, by religious fraud, seduce mankind
From truth and virtue fair, and, in their stead,
Set up vain forms and rites ridiculous.
O heav'nly father, dost thou see these things,
And wilt thou suffer virtue thus to fall
Eclips'd for ever? shall the time ne'er come,
When, in her native skies, her beams shall shine,
And sin sink down to bottomless perdition!
It will, it will; for God is good and just.
Hark! the dire clangor of the golden trump,
By slow degrees, breaks thro' the distant air,
At which the startled dead, astonish'd, rise
Unnumber'd as the stars, or as the leaves
Which yellow *Autumn* strews upon the ground!
See from the op'ning clouds the lightnings flash,
Follow'd by horrid peals of thunder! signs
Of nature's last approaching doom:
The groaning earth is rent from pole to pole,
And from her caverns fierce, destructive flames
Starts forth, devouring cities, towns, and Men.
Behold he comes! he comes! the Son of God,
Attended with celestial potentates,
The sov'reign pow'rs and heav'nly dominations,
Angels, archangels, and bright cherubims!
How chang'd from him who was betray'd, revil'd,
Disgrac'd, abus'd, contemn'd and crown'd with thorns!
O how can mortal sight sustain the beams
Of the bright, glorious Son of Righteousness!
How can frail mortals weak and feeble eyes
Look up, and gaze on majesty divine!
The sun and moon, that once with splendor shone,
Grow dark before the presence of their God;
And all the pride of nature seems to fade.
Where now the lofty *Pyrennees*, the *Alpes*,
The flow'ry carpet of the meadow, where?
Nor does this earth alone with fury burn,
But all the universe now shares her fate!
Where now the azure canopy of heav'n,
With all the radiant train of pendant stars,
Which oft th'unlearned traveller admir'd,
As spangles set above to light his way!
And thou, fair queen of night, where are thy charms?
No more thy silver lamp shall move along,
Travelling with glory thro' the pathless sky;
No more thy head shall peep thro' broken clouds,
And with a sudden lustre paint the Earth.
Blest'd is the man who can converse with God,
By holy meditation and by pray'r;
Who by the lamp of virtue still conducts

His

His steps, and treads the path that leads to heav'n.
Tho' suns and worlds are starting from their spheres,
And, like a shrivell'd scroll, the universe
Shrinks up,—see, he surveys, unterrify'd,
The universal ruin! and unmov'd
Hears groaning nature's last expiring pang!
The pow'rful hand of God supports his soul,
And leads him to the palace of the sky,
The seat of pure and unmolested joy;
Where happy souls for ever rest in peace;
Where on the glory of their God they fix their eyes,
And carroll heav'nly hymns before his throne.
O what a change from misery and pain,
And all the cares of frail mortality!
So first the Caterpillar crawls along
The ground, shaggy, and hideous to behold:
But when she rises from her grave, her form
Is chang'd, and colours of the finest glow
Shine on her new-expanded glitt'ring wings,
She mounts aloft, disdainful of the ground,
Ranges from flow'r to flow'r, and, unconfin'd,
Amidst all nature's beauties takes her flight:
But O! what anguish do the guilty feel!
Where can they fly from his avenging arm!
If they shou'd climb the wondrous heights of heav'n,
The deity is there enthron'd in light.
If to the grave, affrighted, they shou'd go,
There he is still in his pavilion dark!
If to the utmost eastern climes, where first
The flaming sun begins his course,
Or to the western regions they shou'd fly,
Th' offended God is there, whose temple is all space.
Behold! the execrable gates of hell
Upon their hinges grating, horrid sound,
Burst open, and cast forth fierce flames; hence groans
Are heard, shrill screams, and the dull clank of chains:
Down to these regions of eternal night,
By whips of Scorpions driv'n, the wicked fly,
For ever there to dwell in penal fire.—
Think then ye laughing sons of folly, e'er
It is too late: Let not the languid strain
Of pleasure tempt ye from those flow'ry paths,
Where virtue and religion love to stray:
Drown not the cries of conscience with the din
Of Riot: nor suppress the thoughts of this
Important, awful, and tremendous day.
Seize on the golden opportunity
That gracious heav'n presents with willing hand;
Who knows, but the next hour the Son of Man
May come with pow'r divine to judge the world?
Then, where are all your flatt'ring, foolish hopes,
Your gilded dreams of happiness and joy?
Then, with what face will ye appear before
The righteous Judge ye have so oft provok'd?
How will ye wish (alas, too late) to tread
Life's path again, to run the glorious race
Of virtue, to obtain th'eternal crown
Prepar'd for all who strive to reach the goal!
"Work then the Works of God while yet 'tis
"day:
"For the night soon will come when none
"can work."

The RESOLUTION.

IF colder climes and endless hoards of snow
Can quench the fires which in my bosom glow,
To those uncomfortable climes I go:
Yet with your love even there I shou'd be blest,
And dare all cold but in *Honora*'s breast.
The melancholy voyage I pursue,
A willing victim to my love and you.
Thus *Jephtha*'s daughter did with joy retire,
Shut from the world and exil'd from her sire,
Like me, to distant deserts did she rove,
While all her crime was an excess of love.
Shou'd winds and waves, confederate with my fair,
Wind up my life and finish my despair,
A life so little my *Honora*'s care:
Pleas'd, I shall sink with all my weight of woe,
Forget my grief, and lose the load below.
No more my eyes (when bury'd in the deep)
Shall view her charms, or her refusal weep.
Still, as the silent bottom of the main,
My flutt'ring heart shall cease to suffer pain;
And peaceful slumbers of eternal rest
Shall sooth the sad disquiets of my breast.

An HYMN.

Jovis Omnia
Plena:
VIRG.

I.

YE heav'nly hosts that hymn the lay
Immortal thro' eternal day,
To heav'n's eternal king;
And 'mid his courts, sublime abodes,
The King of Kings and God of Gods
In peerless praises sing.

II.

O warm an earth-born muse to soar
On empyrean wings, and pour
Her heart-felt grateful strain,
Thro' all the changes of the Year
Great *Panompheo* does appear,
And does conspicuous reign.

III.

III.

Conſpicuous in the ſoft'ring ray,
Which flufhes wide the vernal day,
And animates the breeze,
And obvious in each landſkip round,
In every verdure of the ground,
And budding of the trees.

IV.

Earth's vernal ſmile proceeds from thee,
Great, everlaſting entity;
From thee the ſummer ſtreams,
Refulgent in Perfection's veſt,
In Nature's garb of glory dreſt,
And with thy beauty beams.

V.

Or by thy Voice, in dreadful peals,
To momentary ruin yields;
For when loud thunders break,
And horror ſpreads from pole to pole,
Thy terrors 'tis that awful roll,
Thy voice it is that ſpeaks.

VI.

When ample Autumn's golden ſtore
Illumes the land from ſhore to ſhore,
Munificently kind,
Thou beam'ſt and ſpread'ſt a gen'ral feaſt,
For ſinful man and ſinleſs beaſt,
With bounty unconfin'd.

VII.

When rigid winter tempeſt forms,
The whirlwinds, clouds, and horrid ſtorms,
'Tis thou alone goes forth,
Deforming humbled Nature o'er,
Who, trembling, does thy rage adore,
Horrif'rous from the North.

VIII.

One harmony thou dealeſt round,
In Nature's mazy circle's found
Such force, and power, and ſkill,
That raviſh'd with myſterious art,
Obedient to my glowing heart,
My mouth thy praiſes fill.

IX.

Let Nature ſing, and join the ſong
Each vital power that does belong
To heav'n-created Earth,
Enraptur'd, O, enraptur'd ſing,
Let fartheſt ſhores re-ecchoing ring
The God that gave ye birth.

X.

And, O, cherubic tribes on high,
Exalt his praiſes thro' the ſky,
And ſtrike th'empyrean lyre;
In one continual grateful tide
Of gen'ral thanks,—let Heaven's guide
Your conſcious boſoms fire.

XI.

While I impell'd by the bright theme,
Will ſtrive in humble lays to beam,
And in meet carrols riſe,
To him who wheels the ſeaſons round,
And variegates the change-ful ground,
And luminates the ſkies.

XII.

O higheſt pow'r, above all height,
From thee the ſun derives his light,
And learns to riſe or fall;
'Tis thou conducts him thro' each ſphere,
And meaſures out the month and year,
Omnipotent in all.

XIII.

When *Cynthia* brighens o'er the ſhades
Of woodland glooms and bow'ring glades,
Enthron'd in ſilver light,
From thee her ever-varying courſe
Receives the ſplendour of its ſource,
And ſplendid makes the night.

XIV.

The ſidereal orbs that glow,
And glitt'ring, bright confuſion ſhow,
Shine forth at thy command;
The gayly-varied arch that forms
A glad appearance, e'en in ſtorms,
Acknowledges thy hand.

XV.

When from black clouds the rains faſt pour,
And winds tempeſtuous loudly roar,
Or earthquakes rend the ground;
When lightnings dart, and whirlwinds fly,
And terrors menace land and ſky,
In each thou cauſe art found.

XVI.

Who fall'ſt in ſhow'rs of lucid ſnow,
And o'er the whitening earth below,
One ſilver whiteneſs ſpreads,
And forms the vapours into hail,
Which ſwift deſcending on the vale
A ſtony tempeſt ſheds.

XVII.

The ſeas obey God's high command,
And inſtantaneous laſh the ſtrand
With an unceaſing roar;
But if he wills—the waters ſleep,
In one ſtill calm ſubſides the deep,
And tempeſts it no more.

XVIII.

The wonders of both ſea and earth
JEHOVAH gives amazing birth,
In glory moſt ſerene:
Each moment manifeſts his love,
He ſees life's ſprings, and does them move,
Yet ſees and moves unſeen.

XIX.

He hath his image ſtampt on clay,
And given man th'internal ray,
To ken his righteous laws;
And know that he a ſoul is giv'n
To ſhare the future gifts of heav'n,
By owning now the cauſe.

XX.

Let pray'rs and praiſes ceaſeleſs riſe,
And fervent reach the inmoſt ſkies,

And grace inſpire each ſoul,
Devotion's pure etherial fire
Shall all my humble muſe inſpire,
Shall all my mind controul.

XXI.

And O, ye ſeraphimic pow'rs,
Inhabitants of heav'nly bow'rs,
Sweet inſpiration yield;
That earthly gratitude may ſhare
The due reward of virtuous Care
To virtuous man reveal'd.

XXII.

Both now and evermore I'll ſing
High Heaven's God and Nature's King,
Tranſported wond'ring aw'd,
And meditating o'er * the leaves
Which ſacred truth and pleaſure gives,
In ſilence muſe my God.

XXIII.

Since excellence, like his, by tongue
Of human kind cannot be ſung,
I'll ponder o'ery the theme;
Immenſity can ſcarce explore,
And ſecretly my God adore,
Perfection all ſupreme.

Nov. 1759. MUSARUM AMICUS.

* *The Holy Scriptures.*

On HONORA's *Birth-day, viz. St.* THOMAS.

WINTER at length has paid the vaſt arrears,
The growing intereſt of ſucceſſive years:
More beauties open'd at *Honora*'s birth,
Than all the ſeaſons laviſh on the earth.
Tho' the cold air with icy horror teems,
And tho' the ſun withdraw his genial beams;
Honora's eyes a kinder warmth impart,
And thaw all ice—but that around her heart.
Her infant charms in miniature beguil'd,
And future *Venus* in the *Cupid* ſmil'd:
Till rip'ning time diſclos'd a fuller view,
And what was wonder once, to paſſion grew.
Thus on the morning ſun unhurt we gaze,
And ſafely catch his inoffenſive rays;
But when advanc'd to a ſublimer height,
Encreaſe of ſplendor overcomes the ſight,
And the ſenſe ſickens with exceſs of light.
The day too has diſcharg'd it's weighty debt,
An angel roſe where an apoſtle ſet.

Harrigate, *near* Knareſborough.

HAIL happy water and ſalubrious ſpaw;
Which does ſuch crowds from diſtant regions draw:
Where ills of ev'ry kind receives relief;
And worn affliction mitigates her grief.
Scorbuticks here immediate cure obtain,
In whom the ſeeds of all diſeaſes reign.
While the red tide of life, that rolls ſo faſt
Thro' latent tubes, becoming foul at laſt;
And life itſelf reduc'd to ſlipp'ry ſtate,
While hop'd-for eaſe from herbs and plants abait.
Yet in theſe ſacred ſtreams you'll waſh your grief.
And meet, beyond ev'n phyſic's ſkill, relief,
Life's crimſon current taught more ſmooth to roll,—
To curb the perturbation of the ſoul.
While health's deſtroyers bear no longer ſway;
But all the peccant humours purge away.
This lively ſcene of frail mortality
May teach the thoughtleſs man is born to die.
Phyſick and ſpaws a while may ills abait;
And move as ſlowly, to our laſt retreat.
Nor muſt frail art pretend to ſo much power,
But all muſt go; and to return no more.
A while we ſtrut in Bacchanalian ſtrain,
Then ſink, from whence we roſe, to earth again.
And to the period, ſince our race began,
We deck with folly's flowers our life's ſhort ſpan.
And tho' around ten thouſand objects roll,
To raiſe our mind and elevate the ſoul:
Yet oft a fleeting ſenſual joy's preferr'd
Whoſe taſte lies level with the ſpeechleſs herd.
Or golden dreams of wealth or fame ariſe,
To make inſipid ſcientific joys,
Such ſcientific joys, from whence you'll find
More laſting raptures to a thoughtful mind,
Than *Chloe*'s arms can yield, when prompted to be kind.
Thrice happy clime! to whom fair nymphs repair,
Whoſe ſweeten'd paths are trod by feet ſo fair!
Where *Cupid*'s captives latently retire;
And try to quench in cooling ſtreams love's fire.
In vain alas! (tho' other ills remove)
The cooling waters yield no eaſe in love.
Pity and kindneſs there muſt give redreſs:
Mind this, bright *Chloe!* and thy frowns repreſs.

Bidſombart, July 25, 1759.

An ÆNIGMA *for the Ladies.*

YE *Britiſh* fair, whoſe bright perfections ſhine,
From ice-bound climates to the burning line,
Through fame's loud trumpet echoing ſounds your parts,
Your peerleſs beauty, and your ſkill in arts,
A form like your's, a bleſſing like your love,
Is all that mortals picture of above:

For

For you, mankind all dangers undergo;
You raiſe their pleaſures, and relieve their woe:
For you the ſeaman dares the pond'rous waves,
The warrior through fields of ſlaughter laves;
By you arts thrive, yours is all nature gave,
From crowns of kings down to your faithful ſlave.
With cleareſt pearls, and rubies oft I ſhine,
And coſtlieſt diamonds from *Golconda*'s mine,
My common ſubſtance either *India* yields,
Or peaſants gather from *Bohemia*'s fields;
My origin, ye fair, you cannot trace,
Since I from earlieſt ages boaſt my race.
'Tis thought I firſt might be to help a ſtrain;
Tho' life and vigour proves that I contain,
Of th'higheſt bleſſings mortals here can prove,
The joys of friendſhip, and connubial love.
I'm deem'd a pledge, and my eſteem diſplay
On brilliant nights, if not in open day,
In antient times the men my ſervice knew;
Now, charming ladies, I ſerve only you.
This glittering ſlave, that you in triumph bear,
Therefore requeſts you would her name declare.

CHARLES WILDBORE.

An Anſwer to the ÆNIGMA, *p.* 299 *of our Supplement.*

FRIEND *Love*, your beſt beloved *Roſe** Is dear-miſs *Mary** I ſuppoſe.

TOTTENHAMISS.

* *Roſemary.*

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences, For *MARCH*, 1760.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Florence, Feb. 2.

LAST week anchored at Leghorn from a Cruize, his Britannic Majeſty's Ship the Ambuſcade, Captain Baſſett, Commander, having brought in two French Prizes of a conſiderable Value, which Veſſels, as well as the Fame Privateer, and two other French Prizes brought in by him, where all drove aſhore a few Days ago; but it is thought they might be got off without much Damage. The Favourite Sloop has likewiſe brought into Leghorn a French Ship laden with Cloth and Indigo from Marſeilles, bound from Alexandretta. A Detachment of 350 Recruits, to compleat the Tuſcan Troops in Germany, are ſet out on the 15th Inſtant.

Paris, Feb. 4. On the 20th paſt at a Quarter paſt Ten at Night, was felt here a ſlight Shock of an Earthquake; it was felt more ſtrongly at Verſailles, and at Peronne it was ſo violent for two or three Minutes, that the Inhabitants ran out of their Houſes for fear of their falling.—— The Seine has riſen fifteen Feet within theſe eight Days above its uſual Height, and laid ſeveral Parts of this City, and the Lands adjoining to it, under Water.

Hanau, Feb. 7. Her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Mary of England, Spouſe to the Landgrave Frederick of Heſſe, now reigning Prince, has taken, in Quality of Tutoreſs of her Children, the Regency and Adminiſtration of the County of Hanau Muntzenberg, as belonging to her eldeſt Son, in Virtue of the Father's abdicating the ſame ſome Time ago in his Favour. The Princeſs enjoins the Subjects of that Country to acknowledge her eldeſt Son as actual and lawful Sovereign, and his Brother Charles and Frederick as his Succeſſors; and informs them that ſhe intends to hold the Reins of Government 'till her eldeſt Son comes of Age.

From Lisbon we have Advice that on the 11th of laſt Month, at half an Hour paſt Four in the Morning, they had a Shock of an Earthquake, and another next Day at the ſame Hour; both were accompanied with the uſual ſubterraneous Noiſe; but no Danger was done thereby.

Rome, Feb. 9. Laſt week the Treaſurer to the charitable Corporation in this City, made the Eſcape from hence; and has embezzled Jewels, Caſh, &c. to the amount of 100,000 Crowns.

Franckfort on the Oder, Feb. 14. The Ruſſians are in Motion, and have divided their Army into three Bodies, the ſtrongeſt of which, amounting to 18,000 men, is ſaid to be advancing towards Sileſia: but ſuppoſing they really intend an Invaſion of that Country, they will find it very difficult to ſucceed in their Project, as General Foquet (who with the Troops he has brought from Saxony is already in the

Neighbourhood of Glogau) is very attentively watching all their Steps, and ſeveral large Detachments are poſted along the Oder, in order to diſpute the Paſſage of that River, in caſe they ſhould attempt it.

Hague, March 5. The Hamburgh Mails bring Letters of 26th paſt, which ſay, a Party of about 100 Ruſſian Coſſacks, of Major Tottleben's Corps, who had been ſeen for ſome Days in the Environs of Stargard, in Pruſſian Pomerania, advanced, on the 21ſt Inſtant, in the Night, as far as Schwedt, and carried away by Force, out of the Caſtle, his Royal Highneſs the Margrave and the Prince and Princeſs of Wurtemberg, and conducted them as far as a German Mile diſtance; but as the Prince was ſtill very ill of the Wounds which he received at the Battle of Kunnerſdorff, he could be conveyed no farther. The Prince of Bevern detached, with all Expedition, a Body of Horſe againſt theſe Coſſacks, who attacked them near Damm, put them to Flight, and retook all their Booty, and releaſed the Priſoners they had made.

Letters from Saxony on the 24th paſt, mention an Action that had paſſed on the 20th between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians on the right Side of the Elb. The former under the Command of General Beck, who had been poſted for ſome Time at Groſſen Hayn, attacked the Quarters of the Pruſſians under General Czaritz, in the Neighbourhood of Torgau, and put them into Confuſion; but the Pruſſians rallying, repulſed their Enemy, notwithſtanding the Superiority of the Numbers of the Auſtrians. The Loſs is ſaid to be nearly equal, amounting to 60 on each Side. The Pruſſian General had the Misfortune to be made Priſoner, by the Accident of his Horſe's falling with him.

Hague, March 7. The Ceremony of the Marriage of the Princeſs Caroline with the Prince of Naſſau-Weilbourg was preformed here on the 5th Inſtant, and the Rejoicings thereupon ſtill continue. The whole has been conducted with the greateſt Decency and Dignity, and to the Satisfaction of the Public; and the People, upon this Occaſion, have given the ſtrongeſt Proofs of their Affection to the Houſe of Orange. Their Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Naſſau of Weilbourg quit the Stadtholder's Apartments this Evening, to lodge in their own Houſe.

Berlin, March 8. The King is taking the moſt efficacious Meaſures to take the Field early, and to be before-hand with the Enemies. Large Magazines are forming in Saxony, Pomerania, and Sileſia, and daily Additions made to them. His Majeſty's Forces will compoſe three Armies. The firſt, which will be formed in Sileſia under Prince Henry, is diſtined to act againſt the Ruſſians; it will conſiſt of eight Battalions of Grenadiers, 36 Battalions of Fuſileers, and 52 Squadrons of Horſe. The Army which is to act in Saxony, and of which the King reſerves to himſelf the Command, will conſiſt of 62 Battalions and 106 Squadrons. The Troops that are to be employed in Pomerania will amount to 23 Battalions and 45 Squadrons. By this Liſt, which may be depended upon, the Forces which the King will have in the Field this Year will amount in all to 129 Battalions and 203 Squadrons.

Berlin, March 13. The Army which the King has deſtined to act againſt the Ruſſians, and which is to conſiſt of 40,000 Men, will aſſemble in the Neighbourhood of Coſlin, and be commanded in Chief by Prince Henry of Pruſſia, who will have under him the Generals Forcade, Grabow, Platen, and Norman. Near 20,000 Men have been detached from Saxony to join this Army, and a Part of thoſe Troops has already paſſed Copenick.

Hamburgh, March 14. We are aſſured the King of Pruſſia will open the Campagin in Saxony by the 20th of this Month, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick in Weſtphalia within 15 Days. That Prince had an Interview the 4th Inſtant with the new Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel at Willemſthal, and on the 8th had a long Conference at Hamalen with the reigning Duke of Brunſwick and the Hereditary Prince.

Hague, March 18. The Engliſh, French, Pruſſian Miniſters have each had a ſeparate Conference this Morning with the Deputies of the Aſſembly of the States-General.

Amſterdam, March 20. We talk this Day, with ſome Foundation, of the approaching Aſſembly of a Congreſs in one of the Towns of this Republic.

IRELAND.

Dublin, February 23.

YEſterday Morning, a little before eleven o'Clock, an Account was received, that a Body of French, ſuppoſed to be about 1000 Men, were landed at Carrickfergus, on Thurſday Morning; immediately upon Receipt of this Intelligence, his Grace the Lord Lieutenant gave Orders for

for the aſſembling with the utmoſt Expedition, at Newry, four Regiments of Infantry, viz. Pole's, Anſtruther's, Sandford's, and Sebright's; and three Regiments of Dragoons, viz. Moſtyn's, Yorke's, and Whitley's; and his Grace made no Doubt, that, ſhould the French be hardy enough to hazard themſelves at any Diſtance from their Ships, the Troops he ſhould be able to get together, in a very few Days, will be more than ſufficient to protect the Country from any Violence, and drive them out of the Kingdom. And this Morning, at half paſt ſeven, a farther Account was received, that Lieutenant-Colonel Jenninngs had ſuffered himſelf, with four Companies of Major-General Strode's Regiment under his Command at Carrickfergus, to be made Priſoners of War: and that, on the 2ad in the Morning, about eight o'Clock, a Flag of Truce came to Belfaſt, and made a Demand of ſeveral Articles of Proviſions, and other Neceſſaries, to be delivered that Day at two o'Clock, promiſing to pay for them, and threatening, in caſe of Refuſal, to burn Carrickfergus, and afterwards to come up and burn Belfaſt alſo: With which Demands the Gentlemen of Belfaſt thought it beſt to comply. The French Priſoners of War had been removed from Carrickfergus and Belfaſt to Liſburn. *Gaz.*

The following were the Articles of Capitulation, *viz.*

"Colonel Jennings demanded, that the Troops ſhould march out with all the Honours of War, and the Officers to be on their Parole in Ireland, and not be ſent Priſoners to France; the Soldiers alſo to ſtay in Ireland; and that an equal Number of French Priſoners ſhould be ſent to France, within one Month, or as ſoon after as Ships could be got ready for that Purpoſe.

Granted.

"That the Caſtle of Carrickfergus ſhould not be demoliſhed, or any of the Stores deſtroyed, or taken out of it.

Granted.

"That the Town and County of Carrickfergus ſhould not be plundered or burnt, on Condition the Mayor and Corporation furniſh the French Troops with neceſſary Proviſions."

Granted.

Dublin, March 4. Yeſterday the Thanks of the Houſe of Commons were unanimouſly voted to Captains Elliott, Clements, and Logie, for their gallant Behaviour in attacking and taking the French Fleet commanded by M. Thurot.

SCOTLAND NEWS.

Edinburgh, Feb. 16.

A Regiment of Militia is immediately to be raiſed in this City, to be called the Edinburgh Regiment, of which Lord George Lennox, Brother to the Duke of Richmond, and Lieutenant-Colonel in Lord Charles Hay's Regiment, is to be Colonel; and George Drummond, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the Lord Provoſt of this City, Captain in the ſame Regiment, is to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Liverpool, March 7.

ON Friday laſt the North and South Battalions of the Lincolnſhire Militia, and the Company of Invalids, quartered here, accompanied by two independant Companies of the Town, marched from thence along the Sea-ſhore with the Town's Train of Artillery, oppoſite the Rock Point, which forms the weſt Side of the Mouth of the Harbour, with their Colours flying, French Horns ſounding, Fifes playing, and Drums beating. As ſoon as they came to the Ground, which was preſumed would be the Landing-place of any Enemy who might attempt this Town, ſeveral of the detached Parties took Poſſeſſion of the Hills and Heights, whilſt others formed a Body of Reſerve. A ſuppoſed Attack of the Enemy was made; Sallies from the Camp to oppoſe their Landing; regular Retreats, and lining the Hills with the different Evolutions; flying Parties were diſpatched; Buſh fighting and purſuing an Enemy two Miles in the Country over Hedges and Ditches, executed, in order to ſhew the whole Corps the Nature of the Service, in Caſe of any Attempt from the Enemy.—

It

It was ſuppoſed there were upwards of 10,000 Spectators, and the Serenity, of the Weather added to the Regularity of the Whole.

Ipſwich, March 7. Yeſterday Morning about 400 Draughts, from Regiments of Foot, marched from hence for Landguard Fort, in order to embark for Germany.

LONDON.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

(Publiſhed on Monday, March 3.

Admiralty Office, March 3, 1760.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Elliot, of his Majeſty's Ship Æolus, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Ramſey Bay in the Iſle of Man, the 29th of February, 1760.

"PLEASE to acquaint the Right Hon. my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that on the 24th Inſtant, I received Information at Kinſale from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that there were three Ships of the Enemy's at Carrickfergus. The ſame Evening I ſailed with his Majeſty's Ship under my Command, together with the Pallas and Brillant, in queſt of them. I made the Entrance of Carrickfergus, on the Evening of the 26th, but could not get in, the Wind being contrary, and very bad Weather. On the 28th, at Four in the Morning, we got Sight of them, and gave Chace. About Nine I got up along Side their Commodore, (off the Iſle of Man) and in a few Minutes after the Action became General, and laſted about an Hour and Half, when they all three ſtruck their Colours. They are, the Marſhal Belleiſle, of 44 Guns, and 545 Men, including Troops, M. Thurot Commander, who is killed: The La Blonde, of 32 Guns, and 400 Men, commanded by Captain La Kayce; the Terpſichore of 26 Guns, and 300 Men, commaned by Captain Defrauaudais. I put into this Road to repair the Ships, who are all much diſabled in their Maſts and Rigging, the Marſhal Belleiſle in particular, who loſt her Boltſprit, Mizenmaſt, and Main yard, in the Action; and it was with Difficulty we prevented her ſinking,

"It is with the greateſt Pleaſure I acquaint their Lordſhips, that the Officers and Men of his Majeſty's Ships behaved remarkably well on this Occaſion.

"I ſhall uſe the greateſt Diſpatch in getting the Ships refitted, and purpoſe returning to Plymouth, or ſome other Port in England, as ſoon as poſſible, if I do not receive their Lordſhips Directions before the Ships are got ready.

"Incloſed is an Account of the killed and wounded on board his Majeſty's Ships.

I am, &c.

JONN ELLIOTT.

In his Majeſty's Ships killed and wounded,

Æolus	——	4	16
Pallas	——	1	5
Brillant	——	0	11

"N. B. I find it impoſſible to aſcertain the Number of the Enemy killed and wounded; but by the beſt Accounts I can get, they amount to about 300."

It is ſaid that Thurot had on board three of the principal People of Carrickfergus, as Hoſtages, for his Demands there: and that he intended to viſit Whitehaven, and then proceed to Dunkirk, where were two Frigates ready to go on another Expedition as ſoon as his Ships were fitted for the Sea.

March 8. On Sunday laſt Admiral Boſcawen, in the Namure Man of War, with the Royal William, two Frigates, and the Victuallers, ſailed from Plymouth for the Bay.

Monday Morning Admiral Holmes in the Cambridge, with the Vanguard and Dublin, ſailed from St. Helen's, with all the Ships under their Convoy, for America and Weſt Indies.

13. Yeſterday being the Day appointed for a General Faſt, the Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter preached before the Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers, at Weſtminſter-Abbey.

As did alſo the Rev. Dr. Charles Hall, of Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford, before the Hon. Houſe of Commons, at St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter.

Laſt Week a very extraordinary Affair happened to one Brooks, a poor Woman who uſed to beg, and went with Crutches, and lived in Axe-yard, Weſtminſter: on Thurſday one of her Feet came off at the Ancle, and on Friday the other Foot came off, without any Pain to her. Hundreds of People have been to ſee this extraordinary Affair. She appears to be as well as can be.

St. James's, March 11. This Day M. Alt, Miniſter from his moſt Serene Highneſs the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel, had a

private

private Audience of his Majesty, to deliver his new Credentials.

Saville-house, March 13. This Day M. Alt, Minister from his most Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, had a private Audience of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

And afterwards of her Royal Highness the Princess Dowager of Wales, at Leicesterhouse.

St. James's, March 16. This Day M. Alt, Minister from his most Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, had a private Audience of her Royal Highness the Princess Amelia.

And afterwards of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. [*Gaz.*

Whitehall, March 20. The Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, Esq; was sworn of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council.

A List *of* Ships, *taken by the* English, *continued from Page* 340.

A French Bark with 16 Tons of Saltpetre, by the Husk Privateer of Jersey.

The Fox Privateer of Dunkirk of 12 Guns, by the Roast Beef armed Ship, and brought into Plymouth.

The Henchinbrook, Jenkins, retaken by Capt. Hughes of the Prince of Brazil.

A small French Privateer, is taken and brought into Dover, by a Man of War.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 340.

The Hope, Reeves, from Bilboa to Pool; the Parrot, Foster, from Liverpool to Hull; the Brothers, Willis, from Ditto to London; and the Wilton, Long, from Parkgate to London, are all taken by a French Privateer belonging to Cherburg.

The Lisbon Packet, Brown, by a French Privateer of 14 Guns, and ransomed.

A Store-ship from Cape Coast, by two French Privateers.

The Thomas, from Leghorn, for London, by two French Ships, a Frigate and Privateer, and carried into Havre de Grace. She is said to have 385 Bales of Silk and other Goods, to the Value of 100,000 l.

The John, Blake, from Galway to Bilboa, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Student, Thompson, by a French Privateer.

The Martha, Brinkley, from Guadaloupe for London, by a French Privateer, and carried into St. Maloe's.

The Clyde River, White, from Clyde to St. Kitt's, taken and carried into Martinico.

The Jane, Robertson, from America for Ireland, by a Bayonne Privateer, and sent into Spain.

The Nancy of Pool, by the Pallas Privateer of Bayonne.

The Earl of Home, Belsour, is taken and carried into Brest.

The Peace of Barnstable, by a French Snow Privateer, and ransomed for 250 l.

The Sibell, of and from Bristol, taken and ransomed for 300 l. Also two other small Vessels with Coals.

The Nancy, Brown, from London, taken and carried into Vigo.

The Lovely Sisters, from London for Montserrat; a Snow bound to Montserrat; a Snow bound to Guadaloupe, and a Brigantine, all taken off Torbay.

Births.

Feb. 25. The Rt. Hon. Lady Penn, a Son.

March 1. The Rt. Hon. the Countess of Lauderdale, a Son.

Marriages.

Feb. 26. Robert Symes, Esq; to Miss Eleanora Ross.

March 3. Mr. James Towers, of Bishopf-Auckland, Durham, a Gentleman near 80 to a Lady of the same Place about 60.

5. John Buller Esq; Member of Parliament at E. Lowe, to Miss St. Aubin.

6. Mr. More, an eminent Brewer, at Esher, to Miss Bennet, at Chichester, an agreeable Lady with a handsome Fortune.

John Arbuthnot, Esq; to Miss Mainwaring.

7. John Dalrymple, Esq; to Miss Hamilton.

10. Mr. James Wilks, of Marshgate, to Mrs. Combe, of Richmond.

15. Edward Bearcroft, Esq; to Miss Compton, Sister to Sir Walter Compton.

17. The Hon. John Roper, Son of the Rt. Hon. Lord Teynham, to Mrs. Mendez, eldest Daughter of Sir Francis Head.

18. Robert Dingley, Esq; to Miss Spencer.

Deaths.

Feb. 20. Sir William More Molyneux, Bart. near Guildford.

22. Lady Mary Jennings, Sister to the Earl of Clenrickarc.

Edward

Edward Drummond, alias, Duke of Perth, at Paris.

24. Duncan Johnſon, at Marlborough.

Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. at Stow Bardolph, in Norfolk.

27. Sir Sceffenton Hudſon, Bart. Leiceſterſhire.

March 1. William Paſcod, Eſq; Recorder of Wincheſter.

Miſs Caroline Townſhend, Daughter to the Hon. Col. George Townſhend.

4. John Riva, an Exchange Broker, aged 116, at Venice. He walked every Day without a ſtick to St. Mark's-ſquare; and retained his Hearing and Sight to the laſt. He was born in Morocco in 1644. At the Age of 70 he married and had Children: It even appears that he had a Child at the Age of 100. He was always chewing Citron-bark.

George Shelvocke, Eſq; Secretary to the General Poſt-office, ſuddenly.

10. Richard Graham, Eſq;

12. Spence Young, Mayor of Pool.

14. The Rt. Hon. Lady Clinton, Siſter to the late Earl of Clinton.

16. Charles Stanhope, Eſq; St. James's, aged 87, eldeſt Brother of the late Earl of Harrington, Member of Parliament for Aldborough.

18. The Hon. Richard Onſlow, Eſq; Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's Troop of Horſe Grenadier Guards, Governor of Plymouth, Member of Parliament for Guildford, and Brother to the Rt. Hon. the Speaker.

Arthur Collins, Eſq; Author of the Peerage of England.

Lady Harriot Woolaſcott.

22. Mrs. Brooks, whoſe Feet came off a few Days before, in Axe-yard, Weſtminſter.

Civil and military Preferments.

Samuel Potts, Eſq; to be Comptroller of the General Poſt-office.

Mr. Watts, to be Deputy Comptroller.

James Wallice, Eſq; Sir Francis Hawkins, Eyles Stiles, Bart. the Hon. Horatio Townſend, Francis Vernon, Eſq; Sir Roger Bergoyne, Bart. Robert Pell, Eſq; together with John Rule, Eſq; Commiſſioners for victualling his Majeſty's Royal Navy.

John Paul Yvounet, Edward Montague, Robert Coney, and John Cowſland, together with John Bridger the younger, to be Commiſſioners for Appeals, and regulating the Duties of Exciſe.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

The Rev. Jacob Free, to the Rectories of Ovington and St. Clement's, Hants.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Potter, to the Rectory of Blackney, Lincolnſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Barrow, to the Rectory of Frenze, Norfolk.

The Rev. Henry Chambers to the Rectory of Waltham in Eſſex.

B——K——RS.

March 1. Richard James, of Falmouth, Cornwall, merchant.

Haldenby Dixon the elder, of Kingſton upon Hull, wine-cooper.

Thomas Brame, of Harleſton, Norfolk, ſhop-keeper.

Gabriel Holland, of Swanington, Leiceſterſhire, coal-maſter.

William Weedon Perry, of New Hermitage-ſtreet, Wapping, linendraper.

March 8. Richard Cottle, of Trowbridge, Wiltſhire, clothier.

John Sucklin, of St. Olave, Southwark, cheeſemonger.

March 11. John Fallowfield, of the town of Kingſton upon Hull, diſtiller.

Francis Macawley, late of Dublin in Ireland, but now of Briſtol, Iriſh merchant.

William Butler, of Colthrope, in the pariſh of Thatcham, Berkſhire, papermaker.

March 15. Richard Hubbold, late of Bridgnorth, Shropſhire, timber-merchant.

March 18. Abraham Andrews, now or late of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London.

22. William Yalden, of Overton, Hants, chapman.

John Mongan and Thomas Crowley, of Birmingham, merchants.

John Winn, of Great Yarmouth, ſhipcarpenter.

William Parker, of Church-broughton, Derbyſhire, chapman.

BILL *of Mortality from Feb.* 19, *to March* 25.

Buried		Chriſtened	
Males 1060	2149	Males 803	1524
Females 1089		Females 721	
Under 2 years old	669		
Between 2 and 5	187		
5 and 10	99		
10 and 20	69		
20 and 30	199		
30 and 40	199		
40 and 50	209		
50 and 60	189		
60 and 70	178		
70 and 80	108		
80 and 90	83		
90 and 100	5		
100 and 110	0		
	2149		2149

Buried,	
Within the walls	180
Without	474
Mid. and *Surry*	1036
City & Sub. *Weſt.*	457
	2149
Weekly *Feb.* 26.	405
March 4.	499
11.	418
18.	380
25.	447
	2149

ERRATUM. At the Foot of Page 352, for 11ll read 17ll.

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *publiſhed from the Fourteenth Day of* February, *to the Fourteenth Day of* March.

I.

Biographia Britannica; or the Lives of the moſt eminent Perſons who have flouriſhed in Great Britain *and* Ireland, *from the earlieſt Ages down to the preſent Time. Collected from the beſt Authorities, both printed and Manuſcript, and digeſted in the Manner of M.* Bayle's *Hiſtorical and Critical Dictionary.* Vol. V. *Browne, &c.*

This Work is too well known, by the former Volumes, to need a Deſcription of it, and quite unneceſſary to give an Extract; but for the Satisfaction of the Curious, ſhall ſubjoin a Liſt of the Lives therein given, *viz.*

Latimer,
Land,
Leake,
Lee,
Leland,
Leſley,
L'Eſtrange,
Lewis,
Lhwyd,
Lyd,
Lightfoot,
Lilburne,
Lilly,
Linacre,
Liſter,
Littleton,
Lloyd,
Locke,
Lower,
Lowth,
Ludlow,
Mackenzie,
Maclaurin,
Marſh,
Marſham,
Mavel,
Maſon,
Mather,
May,
Mayne,
Maywearing,
Mead,
Mede,
Middleton,
Mildmay
Mill,
Milton,
Moleſworth,
Molyneux,
Monk,
Monſon,
Montague,
More,
Morley,
Morton,
Mountague,
Moyle,
Muſgrave,
Nayler,
Nelſon,
Newton,
Nicholſon,
Norris,
North,
Nowell,
Ogilby,
Oldfield,
Oldham,
Oſborne,
Overbury,
Oughtred,
Outram,
Owen,
Petty,
Philips,
Pitcairne,
Pits,
Plot,
Pococke,
Pole,
Poole,
Pope,
Potter,
Powell,
Prideaux,
Prior,
Purchaſe,
Parker,
Patrick,
Pearſon,
Pell,
Penn,
Perrot,
Perſons,
Petre,
Quarles,
Radcliffe,
Raleigh,
Ramſay,
Randolph,
Ray,
Ricaut,
Roe,
Rogers,
Roke,
Rowe,
Ruſhworth,
Ruſſell,
Sackville,
——*St. John*,
Sancroft,
Sanderſon,
Sandys,
Savile.

II.

Principles of Equity.

Edinburgh, printed for *Kincaid*, and *A. Millar*, *London*. 1l. 1s.

This Work is printed in Folio, and contains 289 Pages, divided into three Books.

Book I. Powers of a Court of Equity, founded on the Principles of Juſtice.

Book II. Powers of a Court of Equity, founded on the Principle of Utility.

Book III. Application of equitable Powers to ſeveral important Subjects.

Theſe Books are likewiſe divided into a great Number of Parts and Sections, ſpecified in a Table of the Diviſions, and their Titles prefixed to the Work.—There is likewiſe an Introduction, conſiſting of 18 Pages, wherein our Author conſiders the Nature and Importance of the Subjects; gives an hiſtorical Account of Courts of Equity, and points out the Manner in which he ſhall treat of this Subject.

As a proper Specimen of the Author's Stile and Sentiment, we ſhall give the following Extract from Page iv, of the Introduction, *viz.*

Benevolence conſidered.

The Mind of Man, limited in its Capacity, cannot at once comprehend many

Objects; and a ſmall Proportion of what it can comprehend, ſuffices to exhauſt the whole Stock of Benevolence that falls to the Share of any Individual. Diſregarding what hath been taught by viſionary Philoſophers, I muſt adhere to a Principle laid down by all the practical Writers on the Laws of Nature and Nations, That it is our Duty to abſtain from injuring others, but that the doing Good to thoſe of our own Species, merely as ſuch, is not incumbent on us as a Matter of ſtrict Duty. It is indeed evident, that univerſal Benevolence, inculcated by ſome Writers as a Duty, would be extremely diſproportioned to the limited Capacity of Man: His Attention behoved to be diſtracted and his Duty rendered impracticable, among endleſs Number and Variety of Objects.

Nature, or rather the God of Nature, hath more wiſely adjuſted the Duty of Man to his limited Capacity. Benevolence, it is true, is his Duty; but then, the Objects of his Benevolence are limited in exact Conformity to his Nature. Diſtreſs never fails to beget Compaſſion, which is a Species of Benevolence; and the Exerciſe of Compaſſion, by relieving the diſtreſſed, is acknowledged to be a Duty. But, abſtracting from Diſtreſs, Benevolence is not raiſed unleſs when we have a more ſtrict Connection with the Perſon than merely that we are of the ſame Species. Hence we may conclude with Certainty, that the doing Good to one of our own Species, merely as ſuch, never is a Duty; for it is a Law in our Nature, that we are not bound in Duty to perform any Action to which we are not antecedently prompted by ſome natural Principle. The Connections that excite Benevolence differ widely in Degree, from the moſt remote to the moſt intimate; and Benevolence is excited in a juſt Proportion to the Degree of the Connection. Theſe Connections, various and widely diffuſed, are at the ſame Time fully ſufficient to employ all the Benevolence of which human Nature is capable, and conſequently to give ample Scope to the Duty of Benevolence. The chief Objects of Benevolence, whether conſidered as a Duty or a Virtue only, are Friends and Relations. It is extended to Neighbours at home, and Countrymen abroad. Some are naturally ſo benevolent, as to beſtow a Share on Perſons of the ſame Profeſſion or Calling, and even on thoſe of the ſame Name, though a mighty ſlender Connection. And thus Benevolence, ſucceſſively exerted upon a Series of Objects, leſſen gradually with the Connection, till both become imperceptible.

III.

Letters to a Friend, concerning the Septuagint Tranſlation, and the Heathen Mythology. By R. Spearman.

Edinburgh, printed by *Sands*, and ſold by *Richardſon*, *London*, 1760. Price 5s.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 495 Pages. There is no Preface or Index, but it is divided into five Letters, the Contents of which are prefixed in five Pages.

We may give our Readers a proper View of the Author's Stile, Deſign, and Sentiments, in the following Extract.

The antient Knowledge of the Meſſiah.

The Myſtery of Redemption, God manifeſt in the Fleſh, reconciling the World to himſelf in *Chriſt*, was revealed to, and fully underſtood by *Adam* and his Poſterity;—and *Jew* and *Gentile*, before their Partition, had one Lord, one Faith, one Baptiſm, for the Space of above 1700 Years, namely, from the Fall to the Diſperſion at *Babel*;—and though the *Gentiles* then and there changed the Object of their Worſhip, namely, the Truth of God, into a Lie, and worſhipped and ſerved the Creator; yet, if from thenceforward they continued in the ſame Faith of a Mighty Saviour that ſhould come, and in the Rites and Ceremonies deſcriptive of him, as Mr. *H.* has to Satisfaction proved; it is impoſſible that the Memory of this great, this intereſting Event, more intereſting than the Knowledge of a God without a *Chriſt*, which is indeed no God at all, the only true God being *he* that was in *Chriſt* reconciling the World to himſelf; it is impoſſible, I ſay, that the Memory of theſe Things ſhould be wholly obliterated. And that the great Traces or Outlines of the original Revelation of the Deſire of all Nations, were always ſufficiently legible, and do remain ſo to this Day, the whole Pagan Ritual, their Ablutions, bloody Sacrifices, thoſe of their own Children not excepted, their Mythology, their Hieroglyphics, their *Jupiter Foederator*, Ζευς Ορκιος, their Deification of their dead Heroes, their Expectation of the Gods coming down from Heaven in the Likeneſs of Men,—will for ever be ſtanding and indelible Monuments, and will riſe up, at the laſt Day, in Judgment againſt all who *deny the only Lord God, and our Lord Jeſus Chriſt*.

IV.

The Field Engineer. Of M. le Chevalier de Clairac, *tranſlated from the* French, *with Obſer-*

Observations and Remarks on each Chapter. Together with the Addition of several New Figures, on a large Copper-Plate, to explain the Author's Constructions. By John Muller, *Master of the Royal Academy at* Woolwich. Millan, 7s. 6.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 278 Pages. Dedicated to *Robert Napier*, Esq; with a Preface by the Editor, and likewise the Author's Preface, giving a more particular Account of the Work.

We shall give the first Paragraph of the Editor's Preface as a short, but comprehendsive Account of what the Reader may expect.

The Author of this Work, being an Engineer of high Rank in the *French* Army, had great Opportunities to improve his Knowledge; during a long Course of Experience, he considered, that though many have wrote upon the Construction of permanent Fortification, as well as upon the Attack and Defence of Places, yet little had been wrote in regard to the requisite Knowledge of an Engineer in the Field, which he very justly thinks to be full as necessary as any other Part; for which Reason, he imagined a Work of this Kind would meet with general Approbation; as he has wrote upon very little but what he has seen and ordered to be executed, and having besides, the Qualification of a good Writer, it is no Wonder that this Work has been so much esteemed as to go through several Editions.

This Work is divided into XIII Chapters, and these are likewise sub-divided into many Sections, the Contents of which are prefixed to it. The Whole is illustrated with 37 Folio Copper-plates. Chap. I. Sect. II. the Author lays down IX general Rules to be observed in Fortification; the first four of which we shall give as a Specimen of the Work, and for the Rest refer our Readers to the Work itself.

Rules to be observed in Fortification.

Rule I. To inclose within the Work as much Ground as possible, having Regard to Circumstances. This Attention, which principally concerns Redoubts and small Forts, is necessary for the Guards of these Works, to lodge themselves, and to move commodiously; on the other hand, that the Troops may be less crowded in their Camp, or different Motions.

——II. If there are several Works near each other, that their Lines of Defence are so directed, that they may defend each other, without annoying themselves by their own Fire. The Utility of the one, and the Inconveniency of the other of these Observations, are too evident to need an Explanation.

——III. Not to depend on the Defence of Small Arms, but where the Soldiers can Fire at right Angles; because they generally Fire without Aim, and directly before them.

——IV. Not to have Recourse to the second Flank, or Fire of the Curtain, but when there is an absolute Necessity. This Maxim is a Consequence of the former; it will appear besides, in Article III. of the next Chapter; that the real Defence is not to be estimated by the Length of the oblique Flank, but of the Perpendicular, let fall from its Extremity on the Line of Defence.

V.

A Treatise on the Art of Midwifery, setting forth various Abuses therein, especially as to the Practice with Instruments: The whole serving to put all rational Inquirers in a fair Way of very safely forming their own Judgment upon the Question; which it is best to employ, in Cases of Pregnancy and Lying-in, a Man-Midwife, or a Midwife. By Mrs. Elizabeth Nihell, *professed Midwife.* 5s.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 471 Pages. Dedicated to all Fathers and Mothers, and those likely soon to be either. With a Preface to the Reader of 16 Pages, exhibiting the Authoress's Reasons and Apology for this Publication. There is also a Table of the Contents, wherein the Work is divided into two Parts, and sub-divided into a Variety of Sections.

Page 4th, the Author says, "It will appear, in the Sequel of this Work, that it were to be wished, for the Sake of the Good that would redound from it, to the Preservation of the human Species, both in Parent and Child, that those who are entrusted with the Public Welfare, would establish such Regulations in the *British* Dominions, to expel and exclude from the Art all ignorant Pretenders of either Sex, who are, in Fact, worse than the *Herods* of Society."

As one principal Design of the Authoress is to answer the Objections to the Use of Women Midwives, and inveigh against the Use of Men and Instruments, except in very extraordinary Cases, the following short Extract will suffice for an Account of this Work.

Can it then be too strongly recommended, to the Women especially, at least, to examine whether their Notion of superior Safety under the Hands of a Man, in their

Lying-in, bears upon the ſolid Foundation of Nature, or merely on the treacherouſly Weak one of a deluſive Opinion? An Opinion that owes its Exiſtence to Fears cruelly played upon, and turned to Account by deſigning Intereſt. If thoſe then of them who are under the Force of Prejudice, or governed by Habit, or by both at once, would, on a Point that concerns themſelves and Children ſo nearly, aſſume Liberty enough of Mind to ſhake off the dangerous Yoke, they would undoubtedly find it better and ſafer to liſten to that ſalutary inſtinct of Nature ſo authorized by Reaſon, which inſpires them with that Repugnance to ſubmit themſelves in the Manner they muſt do that ſubmit themſelves to Men-Midwives, who have the Impudence to call that Repugnance "*falſe Modeſty.*"

VI.

The Greek Theatre of Father Brumoy. *Tranſlated by Mrs.* Charlotte Lenox. *In three Volumes.*

London, printed for Meſſ. *Millar, Vaillant, &c.* 1759. 1l. 11s. 6d.

This Work is printed in 4to.

Vol. I. contains 422 Pages: Dedicated to his Royal Highneſs *George* Prince of *Wales*. To which is prefixed, the following Advertiſment.

My Readers will not, I am perſuaded, be ſorry to know, that ſeveral Parts of this Work are tranſlated by much abler Hands than my own. Of thoſe Friends, who have favoured me with their Aſſiſtance, and whoſe Names ſhall be mentioned in the proper Place, I am particularly obliged to the Right Honourable the Earl of *Corke* and *Orrery*: Who has written a general Preface to the Work, and tranſlated the Diſcourſe upon the Theatre of the *Greeks*, that upon the Original of Tragedy, and the Parallel of the Theatres.

The Preface containing 28 Pages, treats in general of Plays, of Authors, and Actors, and then, as preliminary, follows;

I. A Diſcourſe of the Theatre of the *Greeks*.

II. A Diſcourſe upon the Original of Tragedy.

III. A Diſcourſe upon the Parallel of the Theatres.

This Volume contains ſeveral Tragedies of *Sophocles*, with Remarks and Obſervations upon them.

Vol. II. contains 540 Pages; in this Part, the Tragedy of *Euripides, &c.* are particularly conſidered.

Vol. III. contains 478 Pages; to which is a prefixed, the following Advertiſement to the Reader, *viz.*

In this Volume the Diſcourſe on the *Greeks* Comedy, and the general Concluſion are tranſlated by the celebrated Author of the *Rambler*. The Comedy of *Birds*, and that of *Peace*, by a young Gentleman. The Comedy of the *Frogs*, by the learned and ingenious Dr. *Gregory Sharpe*, Eſq; The Diſcourſe upon the *Cyclops*, by *John Bourryau*. The *Cyclops*, by Dr. *Grainger*, Author of the Tranſlation of *Tibullus*.

After a Continuation of Remarks on Tragedy to Page 120, Page 121 begins with a Diſſertation on the *Greek* Comedy, and ſome Obſervations and Remarks upon thoſe eſteemed the moſt conſiderable.

But that which we ſhall ſelect, as probably the moſt agreeable Extract from this Work, we ſhall borrow from the general Concluſion, tranſlated by the Author of the *Rambler*, Page 428, intitled,

The Character of antient Comedy.

The firſt is the Character of the antient Comedy, which has no Likeneſs to any Thing in Nature. Its Genius is ſo wild and ſtrange, that it ſcarce admits a Definition. In what Claſs of Comedy muſt we place it? It appears to me to be a Species of Writing by itſelf. If we had *Phrynicus*, *Plato*, *Eupolis*, *Critinus*, *Ameipſias*, and ſo many other celebrated Rivals of *Ariſtophanes*, of whom all that we can find are a few Fragments ſcattered in *Plutarch*, *Athenæus*, and *Suidas*, we might compare them with our Poet, ſettle the general Scheme, obſerve the minuter Differences, and form a complete Notion of their comic Stage. But for Want of all this we can fix only on *Ariſtophanes*, and it is true that he may be in ſome Meaſure ſufficient to furniſh a tolerable Judgment of old Comedy; for if we believe him, and who can be better credited? he was the moſt daring of all his Brethren the Poets, who practiſed the ſame Kind of Writing. Upon this Suppoſition we may conclude that Comedy in thoſe Days conſiſted in Allegory drawn out and continued; an Allegory never very regular, but often ingenious, and almoſt always carried beyond ſtrict Propriety, of Satire keen and biting, but diverſified, ſprightly, and unexpected; ſo that the Wound was given before it was perceived. Their Points of Satire were Thunderbolts, and their wild Figures, with their Variety and Quickneſs, had the Effect of Lightning. Their Imitation was carried even to Reſemblance of Perſons, and their common Entertainments

tertainments was a Parody of rival Poets joined, if I may ſo expreſs it, with a Parody of Manners and Habits.

But it would be tedious to draw out to the Reader that which he will already have perceived better than myſelf. I have no Deſign to anticipate his Reflections; and therefore ſhall only ſketch the Picture, which he muſt finiſh by himſelf: He will purſue the Subject farther, and form to himſelf a View of the common and domeſtic Life of the *Athenians*, of which this Kind of Comedy was a Picture, with ſome Aggravation of the Features: He will bring within his View all the Cuſtoms, Manners, and Vices, and the whole Character of the People of *Athens*. By bringing all theſe together he will fix in his Mind an indelible Idea of a People in whom ſo many Contrarieties were united, and who in a Manner that can ſcarce be expreſſed, connected Nobility with the Caſt of *Athens*, Wiſdom with Madneſs, Rage for Novelty with a Bigotry for Antiquity, the Politeneſs of a Monarchy with the Roughneſs of a Republic, Refinement with Coarſeneſs, Independence with Slavery, Haughtineſs with ſervile Compliance, Severity of Manners with Debauchery, a Kind of Irreligion with Piety. We ſhall do this in reading as in travelling through different Nations; we make ourſelves Maſters of their Characters by combining their different Appearances, and reflecting upon what we ſee.

The Government of *Athens* makes a fine Part of the antient Comedy. In moſt States the Myſtery of Government is confined within the Walls of the Cabinet; even in Commonwealths it does not paſs but through five or ſix Heads, who rule thoſe that think themſelves the Rulers. Oratory dares not touch it, and Comedy ſtill leſs. *Cicero* himſelf did not ſpeak freely upon ſo nice a Subject as the *Roman* Commonwealth; but the *Athenians* Eloquence was informed of the whole Secret, and ſearches the Receſſes of the human Mind, to fetch it out and expoſe it to the People. *Demoſthenes* and his Contemporaries ſpeak with a Freedom at which we are aſtoniſhed, notwithſtanding the Notion we have of a popular Government, yet at what Time but this did Comedy adventure to claim the ſame Rights with civil Eloquence? The *Italian* Comedy of the laſt Age, all daring as it was, cou'd not for its Boldneſs come into Competition with the Antient. It was limited to general Satire, which was ſometimes carried ſo far, that the Malignity was overlooked in an Attention to the wild Exaggeration, the unexpected Strokes, the pungent Wit, and the Malignity concealed under ſuch wild Flights as become the Character of Harlequin. But though it ſo far reſembled *Ariſtophanes*, our Age is yet at a great Diſtance from his, and the *Italian* Comedy from his Scenes. But with Reſpect to the Liberty of cenſuring the Government, there can be no Compariſon made of one Age or Country with another. *Ariſtophanes* is the only Writer of his Kind, and is for that Reaſon of the higheſt Value. A powerful State ſet at the Head of *Greece*, is the Subject of his Merriment, and that Merriment is allowed by the State itſelf. This appears to us an Inconveniency; but it is true it was the Intereſt of the State to allow it, though not always without Inconveniency. It was a Reſtraint upon the Ambition and Tyranny of ſingle Men, a Matter of great Importance to a People ſo very jealous of their Liberty. *Cleon*, *Alcibiades*, *Lamachus*, and many other Generals and Magiſtrates were kept under by Fear of the comic Strokes of a Poet ſo little cautious as *Ariſtophanes*. He was once indeed in Danger of paying dear for his Wit, He profeſſed, as he tells us himſelf, to be of great Uſe by his Writings to the State; and rated his Merit ſo high as to complain that he was not rewarded. But, under Pretence of this public Spirit, he ſpared no Part of the Public Conduct, neither was Government, Councils, Revenues, popular Aſſemblies, ſecret Proceedings in Judicature, Choice of Miniſters, the Government of the Nobles, or that of the People ſpared.

VII.

The Shrubs of Parnaſſus. *Conſiſting of a Variety of poetical Eſſays, Moral and Comic. By* J. Copywell, *of* Linclon's-Inn, *Eſq*; J. Newbery.

This work is printed in 12mo. and contains 154 Page.

The Author, in the Preface, informs us what we might expect in this Publication, *viz.*

The Author of the enſuing Pages is not conſcious of having therein injured or offended any Perſon; and as he is by no Means qualified, or reduced, to write for Subſiſtence, he can ſmile at the illiberal Contempt of Ignorance, and at the ſame Time kiſs the Rod of candid Criticiſm. The moral Subjects (however feebly executed) he hopes will compenſate for the Levity of the others, and as nothing directly immodeſt is introduced in the light Pieces, he flatters himſelf that they will not be altogether diſagreeable. They are all the Product of a

few

few leiſure Hours, the Writer having made Poetry (if it may be called ſuch) his ſecondary View, his Amuſement, not his Buſineſs; he therefore preſumes to hope that every candid Reader will conſider his Endeavours to pleaſe, in a favourable Light.

There is likewiſe prefixed a Table of Contents, and a Liſt of Subſcribers.

As a Specimen of the Work, we ſhall give the following Extract, from Page 102, *viz.*

Ode on the approach of Spring.

Again the bloſſom'd Hedge is ſeen:
The Turf again is dreſs'd in ſmiling Green:
Again the Lark aſcends the Sky,
Winnows the Air, and leſſens on the Eye.
The Swallow, that the Meads forſook,
Reviſits now, and ſkims along the Brook.
The Daw to Steeple top up-ſprings,
And the Rook ſpreads his ventilating Wings.
The feather'd Tribe on ev'ry Spray,
Chant lively Carols to the vernal Day.
Each length'ning Morn's diurnal Light
Beams freſher Beauties on the raptur'd Sight.
The Leaves hang cluſt'ring on the Trees,
And Health comes riding on the tepid Breeze,
Where'er the Goddeſs fans her Way,
Creation feels her univerſal Sway.
The Garden, moiſt with *April* Show'rs,
Teems with a Family of laughing Flow'rs.
Not e'en a Ray, or Drop of Rain,
But what impregnates, or that ſhines in vain.
Yet tho' the bounteous Hand of Heav'n,
All-good, this Liberality has giv'n,
Beyond our Wiſhes amply kind,
Ingratitude ſtill ſtains the human Mind.
Man ſees around celeſtial Pow'r,
And thankleſs taſtes the Bleſſings of each Hour.
He reaps the Produce of the Plains,
And meanly thinks it Tribute for his Pains.
Fond Wretch! the ſordid Thought forbear,
Nor to thy narrow ſelf confine thy Care;
For know, the Deity who gives To-day,
To-night may blaſt thy Crops and ſnatch thy Soul away.

VIII.

Converſations on the Plurality of Worlds. By M. de Fontenelle. *A new Tranſlation from the laſt Edition of the* French. *With great Additions, extracted from the beſt modern Authors, on many curious and entertaining Subjects. Adorned with Copper-plates, containing a great Variety of Figures for illuſtrating the Additions: Alſo, an Explanation of the Terms of the Art uſed in the Work, in Alphabetical Order,* &c. *By a Gentleman of the* Inner-Temple. R. Withy. 8s.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 401 Pages

The Author's Preface contains ſome Remarks on the former Editions, and in Page 16 we have the following Account of this Edition, *viz.*

The Reader will find, in this new Edition, a great many Additions interſperſed throughout the whole Book; the Diſtances, Magnitude, and Revolutions of the celeſtial Bodies are herein expreſſed more preciſely than in the former Editions, and according to the Calculations of our moſt excellent Aſtronomers; and, in general, all the Phænomena of the Heavens, conformable to the moſt exact Obſervations. I will aſſure the Readers, that upon all theſe Points, as much Dependence may be placed on this Book, ſuch as it is thus preſented to them, as if it was more learned and more profound. To this the Reader may add that new Treatiſe on Plurality of Worlds, compoſed by Mr. *Huygens*, a celebrated Mathematician, which will afford very great Pleaſure to thoſe who read it.

In the next Place follows the Tranſlator's Reaſons for a new Tranſlation: Then follows an Explanation of the Technical Terms uſed in this Work, alſo a Table of Contents.

And as a farther Specimen of the Stile and Manner in which this Converſation is conducted, we ſhall ſelect a Part of the third Evening's Converſation,

On the Probability that Venus *and the other Planets are inhabited.*

On going from the *Moon*, we draw towards the *Sun*, where we find *Venus*.—*Venus* turns upon herſelf, and round the *Sun*, as the *Moon*; we diſcover, with Teleſcopes, that *Venus*, as well as the *Moon*, ſometimes appears *horned*, ſometimes in *wane*, ſometimes *full*, according to the different Situations in which ſhe is in regard to the *Earth*. The *Moon*, according to all Appearances, is inhabited; Why, therefore, ſhould not *Venus* be alſo inhabited? But interrupted the Marchioneſs, in always ſaying, *Why ſhou'd not*, are you going to place Inhabitants in all the Planets? Doubt it not, replied I, this *why ſhould not*, hath a Virtue which will people the whole; you will ſee that all the Planets are of the ſame Nature, all opake Bodies, who have not any Light but what they receive from the *Sun*, and which Light they reflect to each other; theſe Planets have all the ſame Motion, ſo that hitherto they are all alike. In the mean Time

Time, should we suppose, that these great Bodies have been made not to be inhabited, that this was their natural Condition, and that an Exception was justly made in Favour of the *Earth* only; whoever will believe it; for me, I cannot. I find, says she, from several Instances, you are very obstinate in your Opinion. But a Moment since you saw the *Moon* a Desart, and did not seem much to regard it; and now, was any one dare to say, that all the Planets were inhabited, it would almost make you angry. It is true, answered I, that in the very Moment that you surprised me, if you had not opposed me, with regard to the Inhabitants of the Planets, I might not only have supported my Opinion, but I believe I should have delivered my Sentiments on their Formation. There are Moments of Credulity, and I have never founded my Opinion so strongly as on this Subject; sometimes, even when I am a little cooler, I cannot avoid thinking it very strange, that the *Earth* should be inhabited as it is, and that the other Planets should not also be inhabited; for we cannot believe, that we see all the Inhabitants of the *Earth*, there are many Kinds of Animals invisible as well as visible. We see from the *Elephant* just to the *Hand worm*, here surnishes our Sight; but from the *Hand worm* begins an infinite Multitude, to which that Worm is as an *Elephant*, and which our Eyes cannot perceive without the Assistance of Art. * * *

This Work is illustrated with four Copper-plates.

IX.

The Trinitarian Controversy reviewed: Or, a Defence of the Appeal to the common Sense of all Christian People, &c. Wherein every Particular advanced by the Rev. Dr. M'Donell in his Sincere Christian's Answer to the Appeal, is distinctly considered; several other Subjects relative to the Question, are discussed; and an humble Attempt is made to put a final Period, if possible, to this Controversy, by a solemn Address to the most judicious Defenders of the Athanasian Trinity. By the Author of the Appeal. Millar, 5s.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 489 Pages, with a Preface of 27 Pages, in answer to the Preface of the Rev. Mr. *M'Donell*; to which is likewise prefixed, a Table of the Contents, and an Index of the Texts cited, or explained in this Work, comprized in 16 Pages. To the Whole is subjoined an Appendix, containing an Examination of the Bishop of *London*'s Discourse upon *Philip*, *Chap.* ii. *v.* 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11. As the Design of this Work is sufficiently understood by the preceding, we shall only give the following Extract.

On the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity.

The Faith and Worship, for which I have contended, appear in the beautiful and majestic Simplicity of Scripture Language: There is one Spirit, one Lord, one God and Father of all. —— Whatsoever ye do in Word and Deed, do all in the Name of our Lord Jesus, giving Thanks to God and the Father by him. —— To God only wise, be Glory through Jesus Christ. —— The four and twenty Elders fall down before him that sat on the Throne, and worship him that liveth for ever and ever, and casts their Crowns before the Throne, saying, thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive Glory, Honour, and Power: For thou hast created all Things, and for thy Pleasure they are and were created.—And they sung a new Song, saying, Thou art worty to take the Book, and to open the Seals thereof: For thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by thy Blood out of every Kindred, and Tongue, and People, and Nation; and hast made us unto our God, Kings and Priests, and we shall reign on the Earth. And I heard the Voice of many Angels round about the Throne, and the Beasts and the Elders: And the Number of them was ten thousand Times ten Thousand, and Thousands of Thousands; saying with a loud Voice, Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive Power, and Riches, and Wisdom, and Strength, and Honour, and Glory and Blessing. And every Creature which is in Heaven, and on the Earth, and under the Earth, and such as are in the Sea, and all that are in them, I heard saying, Blessing, Honour, Glory, and Power, be unto him that sitteth upon the Throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever. And the four Beasts said, *Amen*. And the four and twenty Elders fell down, and worshipped him that liveth for ever and ever. —— This was the Faith and Worship of the primitive Christians, settled by the express Authority of God.

I cannot conclude without observing, that, as the Apostle's professed View was to point out the Christian Faith, and the Evidence on which it is founded, there arises from this very Chaper a demonstrative Argument against the Athanasian Doctrine: for if it had been true, the Apostle would have fallibly argued in this Manner: *Whosoever believeth* that Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, are one God, *is born of God*; and *who is he that overcometh the World, but he that believeth* these three Persons to be one God? and then he

he would have proceeded to have proved this Doctrine by Arguments drawn from Revelation. But inſtead of this, we find a plain and familiar Truth propoſed, exactly agreeable to the whole Tenor of the Goſpel; and likewiſe the Evidence is clearly ſet forth, on which this Truth is built, which is no leſs than the infallible Teſtimony of God himſelf.

BOOKS *omitted.*

The ſecret Hiſtory of Colonel *Hooke*'s Negotiations in *Scotland*, in Favour of the Pretender; in 1707. Including the original Letters and Papers which paſſed between the *Scotch* and *Iriſh* Lords at the Court of *Verſailles* and *St. Germains*. Never before publiſhed. Written by *Himſelf*. With a Tranſlation of Letters, containing a Narrative of the Pretender's Expedition into *Scotland* in 1708, and his Return to *Dunkirk*, tranſmitted to the *French* Court by the commanding Officers of the Squadron. *T. Becket*. 3s. 6d. ſewed.

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Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *APRIL*, 1760.

Dr. HALLEY's *Diſſertation*, &c. *continued from Page* 352.

IV. ANOTHER Conſideration has made theſe Authors enlarge this Diſtance a little more; for ſince the *Moon*'s Diameter is ſomething more than a Quarter of the *Earth*'s Diameter, if the *Sun*'s Parallax be ſuppos'd 15 Seconds, the Body of the *Moon* would be bigger than that of *Mercury*, to wit, a ſecundary Planet bigger than a Primary one, which ſeems repugnant to the regular Proportion and Symmetry of the Mundane Syſtem.

V. But on the Contrary it ſeems hardly conſiſtent with the ſame Proportion, that *Venus*, an inferior Planet, and without any Satellite, ſhould be bigger than our *Earth*, a ſuperior Planet, and accompanied with ſo remarkable a Satellite; therefore, at a Mean, ſuppoſing the *Earth*'s Semi-diameter, ſeen from the Sun, or which is the ſame Thing, the *Sun*'s horizontal Parallax to be 12 Seconds and a Half, the *Moon* will be leſs than *Mercury*, and the *Earth* bigger than *Venus*, and the *Sun*'s Diſtance from the *Earth* come out nearly 16500 Semi-diameters of the *Earth*. *

VI. The Dr. admits of this Diſtance

Upon Suppoſition that the horizontal Parallax is 15 Seconds, the Diſtance of the *Sun* in Semi-diameters of the *Earth* is found by the following Analogy.

As the Tangent of	15″	—	5,8616666
Is to Unity	1	—	0.
So is Radius		—	10,000000
To the Semi-diameters 13750 in the Diſtance of the *Sun*		—	4,138334

Accordingly if the Parallax be 12″ ½, the Diſtance of the *Sun* will come out nearly 16500 Semi-diameters of the *Earth*.

* A general Method for determining the Proportion of the Magnitude of the ſeveral Planets, is eaſily deduced from the Ratio of their Diſtances from the *Sun*, which, according to the periodical Times of their Revolutions, are as follows:

☿	♀	⊕	♂	♃	♄
38710	72333	100000	152369	520096	954008

Therefore, let D = apparent Diameter of the *Sun*.
P = ditto of the *Earth*.
d = the apparent Diameter of a Planet.

tance at preſent, till its preciſe Quantity be made to appear more certain by the Trial he propoſes; nor does he regard the Authority of ſuch as ſet the *Sun* at an immenſely greater Diſtance, relying on the Obſervations of a vibrating *Pendulum*, which are not, as it ſeems, accurate enough to determine ſuch minute Angles; at leaſt, ſuch as uſe this Method will find the Parallax ſometimes none at all, and ſometimes even negative; that is, the Diſtance will become either infinite, or more than infinite, which is abſurd; and it is ſcarce poſſible for any one certainly to determine by Means of Inſtruments, however nice, ſingle Seconds or even ten Seconds; and therefore, it is not at all ſurpriſing, that the exceeding Minuteneſs of ſuch Angles has hitherto baffled the many and ingenious Attemps of Artiſts.†

VII. As the Dr. was making his Obſervations in the Iſland of St. *Helena*, about 40 Years before, on the Stars round the South Pole, he happened to obſerve, with the utmoſt Care, *Mercury* paſſing under the *Sun*'s Diſk; and contrary to his Expectation, he very accurately obtained with a very good 24 Foot Teleſcope, the very Moment in which *Mercury*, entering the *Sun*'s Limb, ſeemed to touch it internally, as alſo that of his going off; forming an Angle of internal Contact; whence he diſcover'd the preciſe Quantity of Time the whole Body of *Mercury* had then appear'd within the *Sun*'s Diſk, and that without an Error of one ſingle Second of Time; for, the Thread of ſolar Light, intercepted between the obſcure Limb of the Planet, and bright Limb of the *Sun*, though exceeding ſlender, affected his Sight, and in the Twinkling of an Eye, both the Indenture made on the *Sun*'s Limb by *Mercury* entering into it, vaniſhed, and that made by his going off, appeared: Upon obſerving this he immediately concluded

a = Diſtance of the *Earth* from the *Sun*.
b = the proportional Diſtance of the Planet.
S = the real Diameter of the *Sun*.
E = ditto of the *Earth*.
N = ditto of a Planet.

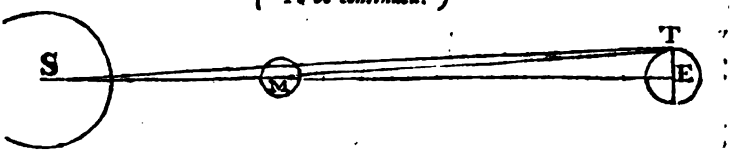
Then it will be D : P :: S : E; and becauſe $d \times \frac{b}{a}$, is the apparent Diameter of the Planet ſeen from the *Sun* at the Diſtance of the *Earth*, therefore D : $d \times \frac{b}{a}$ :: S : N. Conſequently E : P :: N : $d \times \frac{b}{a}$; or E : N :: a P : d b; whence it appears, that the true Porportion of the Magnitudes of the Planet and *Earth* will be known when the *Sun*'s Parallax is determined; and that the Diameter of the Planet is reciprocally Proportional to that Parallax, or half the Quantity P.

Upon Suppoſition therefore, that the *Earth*'s apparent Diameter is 30″, and that of *Mercury* 20″, then the Proportion of their Magnitude will be as 100000 × 30 to 38710 × 20, that is, as 300000 to 77420, or as 109 to 28 nearly; whereas the Magnitude of the *Earth* is to that of the *Moon* as 109 to 30; therefore the Suppoſition makes *Mercury* leſs than the *Moon* in the Ratio of 28 to 30, or of 14 to 15. But if the *Sun*'s Parallax be 12″ ½ or the apparent Diameter of the *Earth* 25″, then 100000 × 25 is to 38710 × 20 as 109 is to 34 nearly; in this Caſe therefore, the Planet ☿ will be bigger than the *Moon* in the Proportion of 34 to 30. And the *Sun*'s Diſtance will be nearly 16500 Semi-diameters of the *Earth*. On the other hand, the *Sun*'s Parallax being 15″ that of *Venus* will be 54″, (See the Note to Art. VII.) and the Magnitude of the *Earth* and *Venus* will be as 100000 × 30 to 72333 × 54″, or as 30 to 39, nearly; ſo that *Venus* would in this Caſe be near ¼ Part bigger than the *Earth*.

† The above Paragraph mentions the Vibrations of a Pendulum as the Means of determing the *Sun*'s Diſtance, but I find no mention made of this Method by any other Author, and from the Nature of the Thing, it muſt appear precarious, uncertain, and inſufficient for any ſuch Purpoſe.

cluded, that the *Sun*'s Parallax might be duly determined by such Observations, if *Mercury* being nearer the *Earth*, had a greater Parallax, when seen from the *Sun*; for, this Difference of Parallaxes is so very inconsiderable, as to be always less than the *Sun*'s Parallax, which is sought; consequently, tho' *Mercury* is to be frequently seen within the *Sun*'s Disk; he will scarcely be fit for the present Purpose. ‡ VIII. There-

(To be continued.)



‡ The *Sun*'s Parallax having been stated at 12″ ½ the Parallax of *Mercury* is easily known by the known Ratio of its Distance from the *Sun* and *Earth*, but this will be best explained by a Diagram; therefore let S be the *Sun*, M *Mercury*, and E the *Earth*, whose Semi-diameter is E T, draw the Lines S E, S T, and M T, then is the Angle T S E = 12″ ½ the *Sun*'s Parallax, and E M T is the Parallax of *Mercury*, and the Difference of those Parallaxes is the Angle M T S. Now as these Parallaxes, and their Difference, are proportional to the Lines M T, S T, and S M, which are in a given Ratio to each other, they will also have a constant Proportion among themselves, and therefore when any one of them is known, or supposed to be known, the others will be known according to that Hypothesis.

For Example, if the Solar Parallax T S E be 12″ ½, then it will be M T : S T (or M E : S E) : : 6129 : 10000 : : 12″ ½ : 20″ $\frac{3}{10}$ = T M E, the Parallax of *Mercury*, nearly; then the Difference is 7″ ‡ for the Angle M T S, on the above Supposition. Now this Difference of Parallaxes is less than the Sun's by more than 4″ ½; and since the Parallax of the Sun is to be found by the Difference of the Parallaxes from Observation; the Planet *Mercury* will not be so proper for this Purpose as *Venus*, where the Difference of Parallaxes will be so much more considerable.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

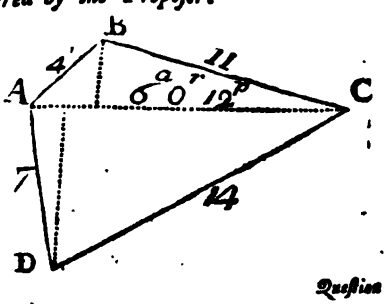
Question 266, *answered by Mr.* Charles Green.

FIRST correcting the Press by putting $x^2 x^2$ instead of $x^2 y^2$, then by making y to flow we get $y = \frac{x}{2}$, and by making x to flow we have $x = \sqrt{\frac{x x}{2}}$, then by substituting their Values we have $\overline{a^4 - x^4} \times \frac{x x}{4} \times \frac{x^4}{4}$ which fluxed, and reduced properly, gives $x = 17{,}6$ $y = 35{,}2$ and $x = 12{,}201$. Q E R.

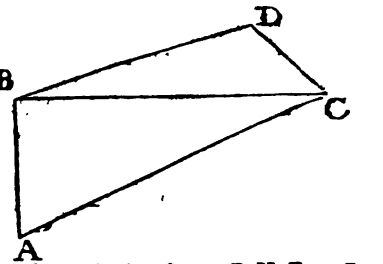
Mr. Chapman's *own Numbers are different from the above, for he makes* $x = 352{,}04464$, *and* $y = 176{,}02232$, *and* $x = 248{,}933$.

Question 267, *answered by the Proposer.*

LET $x = 36$ Chains, then its first or least Side is a, then let $c = 3$, $i = 7$, and $o = 10$, from which the four Sides will be thus found; $a \left(= \frac{x - c - i - o}{4}\right) = 4$, or thus, $a \left(= \frac{36 - 3 - 7 - 10}{4}\right) = 4$, $a + c = 7$, $a + i = 11$, and $a + o = 14$, whose Area is $6^a\ 0^r\ 12^p$. See Figure A B C D.



Question 268, *answered by the Proposer Mr.* Barak Longmate.



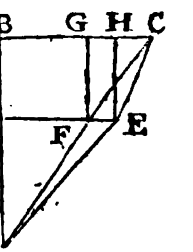
IN the annexed Scheme let A be the Sloop, B the Ship, A B = 2,5, B C the Sloop's Course, CD the Race of the Current in Proportion: B C as 2 to 6, and ∠ D C B = 45°. Now as the Current sets equally to them both, it causes no Alteration in the Course which the Sloop must steer, which is plain must be A C, therefore $\sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2} = AC = 6\frac{1}{4}$ Miles the Sloop sails, to overtake the Ship in the least Time possible; and to find the Course, say as A C: Radius:: B C to Sine ∠ C A B = 67° 23′, its Complement = 22°, 37′ = ∠ C, whence the Course was E. N. E. 7° E.

To find the Bearing and Distance of D from B, say as $BC + DC : BC - DC :: t\frac{\angle D + \angle B}{2} : t\frac{\angle D - \angle B}{2}$ ∴ ∠ B = 17° 8′, whence the Course made good by the Sloop was East by North, 5° 52′ East; and as Sine ∠ B: D C:: Sine ∠ C: B D = 4,8 Miles distance from the Ship at B, and the Chase will last one Hour.

N. B. *This Question was proposed as Mr.* Carter's *by mistake.*

Mr. Charles Green *also answered this Question in Numbers, nearly agreeing with the Proposer's.*

Question 269, *answered by Mr.* George Redaway.



IN the Triangle A B C, we have given all the Angles; and A C, whence A B = 66,5224, and B C = 44,7352 make D B = F G = E H = $\frac{1}{3}$, and H E C = to the Current's Course, then in the Triangle H E C we have all the Angles and H E, whence H C = 10,3566, and E C = 27,062 also in the Triangle A D F we have all the Angles and A D = A B − D B = 41,3224, whence A F = 49,24427, and D F = 27,872 ∴ F C = A C − A F = 30,15573, then in the Triangle G F C similar to D A F, we have all the Angles and G F = H E given, whence G C = 26,86478; ∴ G C − H C = G H = F E + D F = D E = 34,37858 the Departure, A E = 53,7925 the Distance 39° 43′ N. E. the Ship's Course made good, and E C = 27,062 the Rate of the Current per Day. *W. W. R.*

New Questions *to be answered.*

Question 276.

By Mr. James Garden.

GIVEN the solid Content of the Frustum of a Cone = 35,4520833 Feet, the slant Height = 81,394803 Inches, and the Difference of Diameters = 30 Inches, to find the Diameters?

Question 277.

By Hullsiensis.

HAVING given the Length of a Cask, with the Bung and Head Diameters, to find the Middle Diameter when the Cask is the Frustum of a Spheroid; and also when the Frustums of the two equal parabolic Conoids?

Question 278.

By Mr. J. Hammond.

SUppose three Market Towns A, B, and C, whose Distances are thus, from A to B is 30 Miles, from B to C 25 Miles, and from C to A is 20 Miles; Whereabouts (between the said Towns) must a Gentleman erect his Mansion-house, to have an equal Distance from thence to each Town, and what will the Distance be?

Question

Question 279.
By Mr. T. Robinson.

IN an Ellipſis, whoſe conjugate Diameter is to the Tranſverſe as 2 is to 3, and the Difference between the Area of the greateſt Parallelogram, and the Area of the greateſt inſcribed Square is 111,692308; query the Dimenſions of the Ellipſis?

Solar Eclipſe, June 13, *by Mr.* Reeves.

	Latitude. ° ′		Longitude. ° ′		
The Eclipſe begins at Sun-riſing	5	30 N.	2	37 E.	off *London.*
Sun centrally eclipſed at riſing	13	09	15	49 W.	
The Eclipſe ends at Sun-riſing	44	20	52	15 W.	
Centrally eclipſed in the Nonageſime Degree	46	32	53	37 E.	
Centrally eclipſed in the Meridian	46	46	54	49 E.	
The Eclipſe begins at Sun-ſet	57	54	179	1 W.	
Sun ſets centrally eclipſed	29	10	136	44 E.	
The Eclipſe ends at Sun-ſet	31	41	118	8 E.	
Sun's Upper touched by the Moon's lower Limb	31	15	54	49 E.	
Sun's Lower touched by the Moon's upper Limb, beyond the Pole	87	20	54	49 E.	

Apparent Time at *London*, of the	h	′	″	
Beginning *June* 13	6	38	18	in the Morning.
Ecliptic Conjunction	7	20	33	
Middle	7	23	53	
End of the Eclipſe	8	13	7	
Digits eclipſed	4°	39′		

A Calculation of the Lunar Eclipſe, *by Mr.* T. Smith, *at* Lamberhurſt.

	Beginning Eclipſe. h ′ ″	Beginning Tot. Dark. h ′ ″	Middle of Eclipſe. h ′ ″	End of Tot. Dark. h ′ ″	End of Eclipſe. h ′ ″
Apparent Time 1761, *May* 18, *London.*	8 30 48	9 25 15	10 17 36	10 59 45	11 54 12
Lamberhurſt Court-Lodge	8 29 09	9 23 36	10 15 57	10 58 36	11 52 33
Bubwith in *Yorkſhire*	8 34 28	9 28 55	10 21 16	11 03 25	11 57 52
Duration of Total Dark.		1 36 30			
Duration of Eclipſe		3 23 24			
Digits eclipſed		17°34 15			

An Eclipſe of the Moon, May 29, 1760, *by Mr.* B. Talbot.

	London. h ′ ″	*Newport.* h ′ ″
The apparent Time of Beginning	9 03 23	8 54 23
Oppoſition	9 23 24	9 14 24
Middle of the Eclipſe	9 33 42	9 24 42
End	10 04 01	9 55 01
Duration	1 00 38	1 00 38
Minutes of the Moon's Diameter eclipſed	1 49	1 49

November 22, *the* Moon *will be eclipſed.*

	h ′ ″	h ′ ″
Beginning (P.M.)	7 40 54	7 31 54
Oppoſition	8 50 35	8 41 35
Middle of the Eclipſe	8 57 41	8 48 41
End	10 14 28	10 05 28
Whole Duration	2 33 34	2 33 34
Minutes of the Moon's Diameter eclipſed	19 06	19 06

In

In theſe Computations I have added as many Seconds, as the Moon's Parallax contained Minutes; alſo it may be obſerved, as the Earth is not an exact Sphere, its Shadow cannot be ſo, but Elliptical, and may cauſe a Variation in the Duration of Eclipſes. Therefore the Middle (if it can be obſerved or obtained from ſome other Obſervations made during an Eclipſe) is moſt proper to compare with Computations, in order to prove the Tables in Longitude. It's therefore hoped, the Middle of the foregoing Computations will agree very nearly with correct Obſervations. I am your's &c.

Newport, Shropſhire, March 10, 1760. *Benj. Talbot*, Teacher of Mathematics.

BAROMETRICAL *and* THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS *made at* Hull, *by* B. Waddington, *in March* 1760.

1760 *March.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.	1760 *March.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.
1	30,30	34	17	29,45	40
2	30,20	43	18	29,76	40
3	30,00	48	19	29,90	35
4	30,10	50	20	29,94	36
5	30,10	48	21	29,49	39
6	30,14	48	22	29,63	36
7	30,20	41	23	29,72	35
8	30,30	42	24	29,83	40
9	30,12	45	25	29,90	38
10	30,16	46	26	29,88	34
11	29,95	38	27	30,10	34
12	29,67	38	28	30,21	33
13	29,27	50	29	30,22	36
14	29,50	46	30	30,12	39
15	29,81	48	31	29,98	38
16	29,32	46			

N. B. *In anſwer to a Query of an ingenious Correſpondent, whether a Man who walks quite round the Globe of the Earth (ſuppoſed to be a perfect Sphere)* walks moſt up Hill or down? *We anſwer, That ſuch a Perſon can neither walk up Hill nor down, for no one goes* up Hill, *unleſs he goes* farther from the Center *of the Earth, nor* down Hill, *unleſs he approaches nearer to the ſaid Center; but the Perſon in Queſtion, is always at an equal Diſtance from the Earth's Center, therefore,* &c.

The Wedding-Day.

'TWas one *May* morning, when the clouds undrawn,
Expos'd to naked view the waking dawn;
When night-fallen dews, by day's warm courtſhip won,
From reeking roſes climb'd to kiſs the ſun;
Nature, new bloſſom'd, ſhed her odours round,
The dew-bent primroſe, kiſs'd the breeze-ſwept ground:
The watchful cock, had thrice proclaim'd the day,
And glimmering ſun-beams faintly forc'd their way;
When join'd in hand and heart, to church we went,
Mutal in vows, and priſ'ners by conſent.
Aurelia's heart beat high, with mixt alarms;
But trembling beauty glow'd with double charms;
In her ſoft breaſt a modeſt ſtruggle roſe,
How ſhe ſhould ſeem to like the lot ſhe choſe.

A

A ſmile, ſhe thought, would dreſs her looks too gay,
A frown, might ſeem too ſad, and blaſt the day.
But while nor this, nor that, her will could bow,
She walk'd — and look'd — and charm'd — and knew not how.
Our hands at length th' unchanging fiat bound,
And our glad ſouls ſprung out to greet the ſound.
Joy meeting joys, unite and ſtronger ſhine,
For paſſions purify'd grow half divine.
Aurelia, thou art mine, I cry'd, — and ſhe
Sigh'd ſoft — now, *Damon*, thou art lord of me.
But wilt thou, whiſper'd ſhe, the knot now ty'd,
Which only death's keen weapon can divide,
Wilt thou, ſtill mindful of thy raptures paſt,
Permit the ſummer of love's hope to laſt;
Shall not cold wint'ry froſts come on too ſoon;
Ah, ſay what mean the world, by honey-moon?
If we ſo ſhort a ſpace our bliſs enjoy,
What toils does love for one poor month employ!
Women, thus us'd, like bubbles blown with air,
Owe to their outward charms a ſun-gilt glare:
Like them we glitter to the diſtant eye,
But graſp'd, like them, we do but weep and die. ——
Leaſt more, ſaid I, thou ſhould'ſt profane the bliſs,
I'll ſeal thy dang'rous lips with this cloſe kiſs;
Nor thus the heav'n of marriage hopes blaſpheme,
But learn from me to ſpeak on this lov'd theme.
There have been wedlock joys of ſwift decay,
Like light'ning ſeen, at once, and ſhot away:
But theirs were hopes, which all unfit to pair,
Like fire and powder, kiſs'd and flaſh'd to air.
Thy ſoul and mine, by mutual courtſhip won,
Meet like two mingling flames, and make but one.
Union of hearts, not hands, does marriage make,
'Tis ſympathy of mind keeps love awake:
Our growing days increaſe of joys ſhall know,
And thick-ſown comforts leave no room for woe.
Thou the ſoft ſwelling vine, ſhall fruitful laſt,
I the ſtrong elm, will prop thy beauties faſt:
Thou ſhalt ſtrew ſweets, to ſoften life's rough way;
And when hot paſſions my proud wiſhes ſway,
Thou, like ſome cooling breeze, ſhalt in my boſom play.
Thou for protection, ſhalt on me depend,
And I, on thee, for a ſoft, faithful friend.
I, in *Aurelia*, ſhall for ever view,
At once my care, my fear, my comfort too.
Thou ſhalt firſt partner in my pleaſures be,
But all my pains ſhall laſt be known to thee.
Aurelia heard, and view'd me with a ſmile,
Which ſeem'd at once to cheriſh and revile.
Oh, god of love! ſhe cry'd, what joys were thine,
If all life's race were wedding-days like mine!

To the ſubſcribing LADIES *of the Circulating Library, in* Warrington, Dec. 14, 1759.

TELL me, bright nymphs! why with ſuch coſt and care,
Thoſe fleeting charms you labour to repair?
Why do thoſe ears, with brilliant rubies glow?
And why, uncover'd, ſhine thoſe mounts of ſnow?
While all undreſt, unpoliſh'd, unrefin'd,
Uncultivated, lies th' immortal mind?
That gem, which once improv'd, no clouds can hide;
Which dart more light than earth can boaſt beſide.
Think then, moſt fair! if 'tis not low and baſe,
To ſee angelic beauteous fingers chaſe
The ſtubborn needle, with unrivall'd ſkill,
Yet never move with grace the noble quill?
That quill which paints all beauties of the mind;
And to whoſe motion empires ſtand confin'd:
That quill which makes all real worth ſurvive,
And ev'ry grace and virtue keeps alive:
That quill, which when with years your charms ſhall fly,
The mortal ſtamps, with immortality:
That quill, which wafts your thoughts where ſeas can roll,
Convey'd without a bluſh from pole to pole.
As ever, therefore, you deſire in fate,
A man of ſenſe and prudence for your mate;
To tread th' remainder of life's narrow round;
Let beauties of the mind your wiſhes bound:
Mindleſs, beſides, of what the ſun goes round.
Only from faithleſs men at diſtance keep,
And 'midſt ten thouſand dangers, ſafe you'll ſleep.
What's wealth and riches, but a gilded toy,
Which the afflicted never once enjoy;
Which, more we gather, ſtill we covet more;
And pine the moſt amid'ſt the greateſt ſtore.
What's fame and honour, but an empty blaſt,
To ſooth conceit, and ſeldom found to laſt:
A fleeting tranſitory bubble, blown;
Elate, this moment, but the next is gone.
What's love and beauty, but a fleeting joy,
Which very ſoon will taſteleſs grow, or cloy:
A momentary bliſs, unknown to ſtay;
But, like all earthly pleaſures, will away:
Remember this, bright nymph! and dread delay.

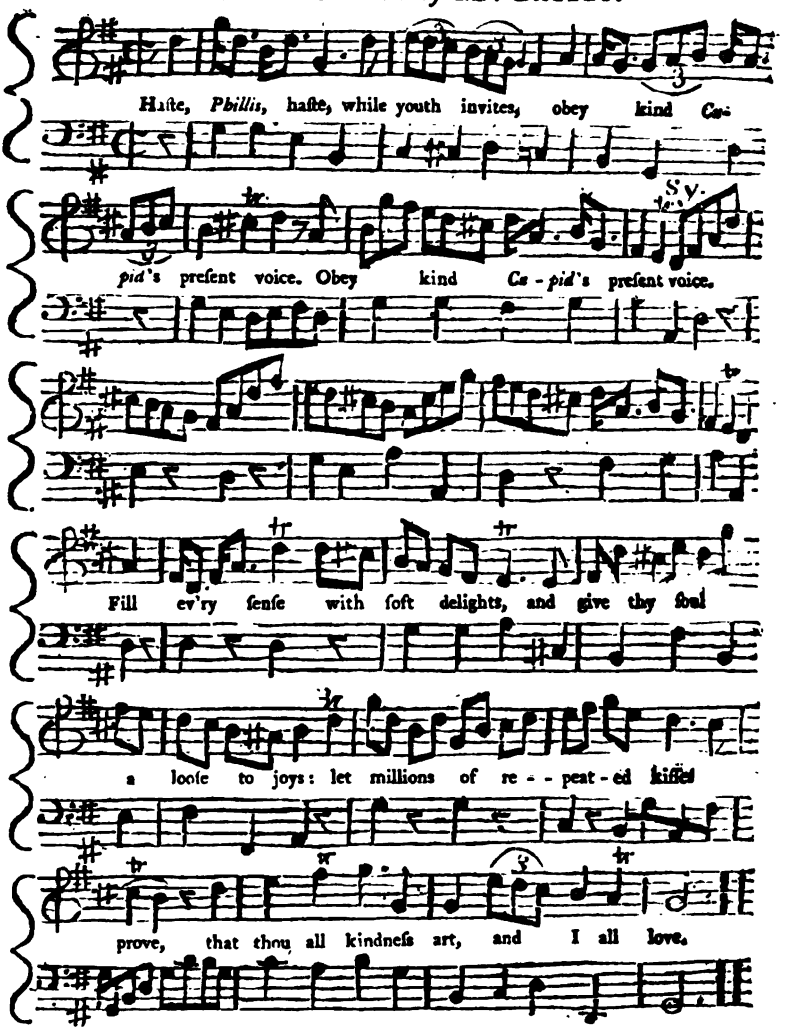
Love

Look round the world, and tell me what you'll find
Will long endure, but beauties of the mind?
Whoſe intellectual rays, with light divine,
For ever flouriſh, and for ever ſhine.
No time, no fortune can impair the fame;
But gives your merit an eternal fame.
All other beauties flouriſh but an hour:
But theſe ſurvive, beyond time's a with'ring pow'er.
Then in your boſom, ſuch golden arts inſure
No wealth can purchaſe, and no gold procure.
With tireleſs-toil ſuch ſcience bright purſue,
The vulgar cannot taſte, or ever knew,
Such rays internal, ſoon will ſet thee forth,
Admir'd and lov'd by ev'ry man of worth,
And which is more, ſhall flouriſh green, and ſtay
When all thy other charms with time decay.
Come then, fair nymph! and let that lilly hand
Subſcribe, where fame and intereſt joined ſtand:
Where ſciences, their fruitful boughs bend down
With never withering wreaths thy brows to crown.
Such charms ne'er fail the world's applauſe to meet,
And bend all men of ſenſe beneath your feet.

Pſalm XCIV.

O Lord, in thee! ſweet mercy doth abound,
And juſtice is with mercy ever found;
Send from thy red right-arm conſuming fire;
O! come array'd in all thy dread attire,
For ſee! in triumph how the wicked ride,
Deſpiſe religion, and thy pow'r deride?
With barb'rous cruelties thy people goad,
Who ſink beneath oppreſſion's heavy load;
No heav'nly hoſpitality remains,
But hell-born tyranny thro' all the city reigns.
The penſive widow overcharg'd with grief,
Inſtead of finding there the hop'd relief,
Sollicits Charity's cold hand in vain;
But meets untimely death to end her pain.
When ſable night o'erveils th' azure ſkies,
The weary trav'ller o'er the deſart flies;
With trembling he takes the doubtful way,
Fearing to fall the hungry lion's prey:
His heart exulting ſees the city near,
And hopes to find a peaceful refuge there;
But back to horrid caves he'd gladly run,
To herd with beaſts he ſtrove before to ſhun,
(For tame the ſavage monſters of the wood,
The fierce hyæna, and the tyger's brood,
Compar'd to ſavage men who thirſt each others blood.)
For there, inſtead of a ſecure retreat,
In agonising pangs he ends his panting breath.
The helpleſs orphan, deſtitute of friends,
Whoſe piteous moan the heart with ſorrow rends,
Deaf to their cries they plunge the fatal dart,
Nor can their tender looks one ray impart
Of ſoft'ning pity to their ſtony hearts.
And can ye think, ye wretched among men!
That injur'd heav'n won't vengeance on you ſend?
The pitchy clouds encompaſſing you around
Ye think a veil to hide your guilt profound;
Know fools! in darkneſs moſt his majeſty is found.
Vain fooliſh men! how ye yourſelves deceive!
If by groſs error, ye can e'er believe
That he, who form'd th' auditory nerve
Don't hear your profanations; don't obſerve
Your impious actions done in ſpight
Of him, who made the inſtrument of ſight.
O think e'er yet the fatal period come,
Which fixes your irrevocable doom!
Think on the ire of a juſt anger'd god,
Provok'd to ſcourge you with his iron rod,
To hurl ye to perdition! there to dwell
In lakes of fire among the fiends of hell.
Heav'n's piercing eye our ſecret faults can find,
Tho' hid in cloſe receſſes of the mind.
Happy the man who feels the chaſt'ning rod,
And by afflictions owns the pow'r of god;
Who by celeſtial patience bears the ſtroke
Of adverſe fate, and ſmiles beneath the yoke
Of vengeful foes. For th' all-wiſe will pour
Deſtruction on them in a dreadful ſhow'r.
While the juſt man who to heav'n's will's reſigned,
Like a fair ſtar, with brighter luſtre ſhines
From out the cloud of ills that him ſurrounds;
He knows in heav'n that love divine abounds;
Conſcious th' almighty judge will ne'er forſake
The virtuous man, that ſuffers for his ſake:
While he, whoſe breaſt with guilty paſſion glows,
Immers'd in pleaſure, no contentment knows;
To luxury, tho' ev'ry ſenſe is bleſt,
It is but ſplendid miſery at beſt.
Too ſoon, alaſs! he finds the fatal truth,
When pale death ſummons th' licentious youth
Before th' great tribunal to appear,
To anſwer for his paſt miſconduct here.
O dreadful retroſpect! no virtuous deed
To calm his anxious ſoul, at this dire need;
But all the horrors of his conſcience riſe:
And plung'd in black deſpair, he groaning dies.
Ah! thoughtleſs mortals think (e'er 'tis too late)
On this cataſtrophe! and ſhun the fate.
In pleaſure's pleaſing paths with caution tread;
Let virtue charm ye; but be vice your dread:
Then all the joys from heav'nly hope you'll prove,
Of bliſs immortal in the realms above.

A SONG.

A SONG. Set by Mr. BAGLEY.

Haſte, *Phillis*, haſte, while youth invites, obey kind *Cu-*
pid's preſent voice. Obey kind *Cu - pid's* preſent voice.
Fill ev'ry ſenſe with ſoft delights, and give thy ſoul
a looſe to joys: let millions of re - - peat - ed kiſſes
prove, that thou all kindneſs art, and I all love.

II.

Be mine, and only mine; take care
Thy looks, thy dreams, thy thoughts to guide,
To me alone, nor come ſo far,
As liking any youth beſide.
What men e'er court thee fly 'em, and believe
They're ſerpents all, and thou the tempted *Eve*.

III.

So ſhall I count thy dearest truth,
When beauty ceaſes to engage,
So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age.
So time itſelf our Raptures ſhall improve,
While ſtill we wake to joy and live to love.

Prologue to the Siege of AQUILEIA. *Spoken by Mr.* GARRICK.

WHen *Philip*'s ſon led forth his warlike band,
To die, or conquer, in a diſtant land;
To fan the fire, a martial muſe he choſe;
From *Homer*'s ſong a new *Achilles* roſe!
When generous *Athens* her prime trophies won,
Vanquiſh'd *Darius*, and *Darius*' ſon,
The ſtage breath'd war — the ſoldiers boſom burn'd,
And fiercer to the field each chief return'd:
Now when the world reſounds with loud alarms,
When victory ſits plum'd on *Britain*'s arms,
Be war our theme: the hero's glorious toil,
And virtue ſpringing from the iron ſoil!
Our ſcenes preſent a ſiege in ſtory known;
Where magnanimity and valour ſhone:
If nature guides us, if the hand of truth
Draws the juſt portrait of a *Roman* youth,
Who, with the beſt and nobleſt paſſions fir'd,
In the ſame moment, conquer'd, and expir'd;
Perhaps your hearts may own the pictur'd woe,
And from a fonder ſource your ſorrows flow:
Whilſt warm remembrance aids the poet's ſtrain,
And *England* weeps for *Engliſh* heroes ſlain.

Epilogue. Spoken by Mrs. CIBBER.

OUR author, as I'm told, is not to ſeek
In antient lore; in *Latin*, nor in *Greek*,
I therefore did adviſe him as a friend,
To make his learning ſerve ſome uſeful end;
And let me know, what rules he had obſerv'd,
What unities of time and place preſerv'd.
He anſwer'd, Poetry is not an art;
'Tis nature only frames the poet's heart:
Still, as he thinks, the ſcene he feels along,
And from his boſom burſts the raptur'd ſong.
This is the ſacred oracle, the ſhrine,
The bard conſults, and here, the tuneful nine,
With the ſame fire, the hearer's ſoul muſt glow,
Elſe vain to him, the tale of tragic woe.
There is a temper, which is all in all,
That ſounds reſponſive to the poet's call.
Like *Memnon*'s harp which pour'd harmonious lays,
Whene'er its ſtrings were touch'd by *Phœbus*' rays.
This temper of the ſoul is ſweet and mild;
It ſobs or ſmiles, as ſudden as a child;
To woes imagin'd tears unfeigned gives,
And in the poet's world of fancy lives.
While thus he ſpoke, a bell was heard to ring;
He ſtopp'd, and ſtarted like a guilty thing;
E're the dread curtain roſe, in haſte withdrew,
And at a diſtance waits his doom from you.

An ÆNIGMA. *Said to be wrote by a Gentleman near* Warrington.

THE female world own my deſpotic ſway,
Who ſoon, or late my ſov'reign pow'r obey.
Poetic numbers, which ſo ſmoothly roll,
Whoſe charming accents ſtrike the raviſh'd ſoul,
By me forget the pleaſing art to move;
With friendſhip's ties, and dearer bands of love,
That wit, thoſe parts, which a gay world ſurpriz'd,
By me grow tacit, taſteleſs, and deſpis'd.
Sweet beauty too, to me reſigns her charms;
No longer graſp'd in man's deſiring arms.
I oft make *Cælia*'s breaſt no longer move,
But from her wounded boſom baniſh love.
And ſurer than long courtſhips, drain her joys,
Which all her hopes of *Hymen* quite deſtroys.
Think, charming *Chloe!* this may be thy fate!
Then graſp more kindneſs e'er it be too late.
I fix the final bounds of human pride,
Where all the anxious cares of life ſubſide;
I make the prince and beggar's craving breaſt,
For want of neither pow'r or food conteſt:
I make all grand diſtinction diſappear,
And eaſe all heavy loads of hope and fear.
That ſweet repoſe I give, the great to gain
So long thro' idle life purſu'd in vain:
Earth's brilliant glory darken in my ſhade;
And gold and gems, as earth refin'd are made.
The vile and vicious only me deteſt,
While by the wiſe and good I'm ſtill careſt.
At diſtance, few or none my preſence mind,
But nearer, mightieſt monarchs ſtand reſign'd.
On ev'ry land and ſea I'm known to tread,
E'en far as *Britain*'s canvas wings can ſpread:
Nor any place demands my preſence more,
Than where *Britannia*'s ſmoaking thunders roar.
I too on wars and mightieſt heros wait,
And fix great *Hector* and king *Priam*'s fate.
I more than *Galen* boaſt th' intrinſic pow'r
To heal the tortur'd lover's ſleepleſs hour.
I, too, ſalubrious balſam can repeat
To thoſe who under *Hymen*'s yoak do fret.
I dull the furious critic's crimſon blade;
While peace is to the bleeding bard convey'd.
My reign before the flood is ſaid t' extend;
Nor ſhall, 'till the laſt conflagration end.

A CHRO-

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *APRIL*, 1760.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Embden, March 20, 1760.

"WHereas our moſt gracious Lord, his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia, has reſolved, for Reaſons him moving, to revoke and annul all Commiſſions granted to Privateers; it is thereby notified, by virtue of a Reſcript of his Majeſty, dated at Aurick, the 17th Day of March 1760, to Capt. Daniel Hurley, Commander of a Veſſel bearing his Commiſſion, to take Notice according to the aforeſaid Reſolution. An authentic Copy of the ſaid Reſolution will be immediately delivered to him by one of the Bailiffs of this City.

"Done at Embden, at the Town-hall, this nineteenth Day of March, 1760.

"Signed, J. Roſingh, Secretary."

The Reaſon why the King of Pruſſia has called in all the Commiſſions he had granted to Privateers, is, that ſome of them have behaved in a very irregular Manner towards the veſſels of neutral nations: In particular, they took two Raguſian Ships; and as the Republic of Raguſa is under the Protection of the Grand Seignior, his Pruſſian Majeſty has ordered full ſatisfaction to be made for thoſe two Captures.

Paderborn, March 22. We have received an Account here, that a Body of our Troops detached under General Gilſoe, to oppoſe the French that were in Motion on the Side of Fulda, had attacked the Enemy, who had taken poſſeſſion of an Eminence between Neuhoff and Fliede, where they made an Appearance of Reſiſtance, but having been diſlodged from thence, retired to Schlichtern. The Detail of this Action is not yet known. We hear, however, that General Luckner, with his Chaſſeurs, ſignalized himſelf upon the Occaſion.

Hague, March 28. On the 18th Inſtant the Deputies of the States General invited Major General Yorke, his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, and M. Hellen, his Pruſſian Majeſty's Miniſter, to a Conference; in which they were acquainted, that their High Mightineſſes had taken the Reſolution of offering to the belligerent Powers the Town of Breda for holding a Congreſs for treating of a general Peace; and were deſired to convey this Propoſal to their Britannic and Pruſſian Majeſties. The Miniſters of the other belligerent Powers have likewiſe had the ſame Communication made to them.

Notwithſtanding the Advantages the French pretend to have gained over the Engliſh in Aſia, all the Correſpondence upon the Exchange of Amſterdam agrees in confirming the Defeat of M. D'Ache's Squadron by Admiral Pocock; and that the Former had been obliged to fly to the Iſle de France, in a very ſhatter'd Condition, without having been able to put any Thing of Conſequence a ſhore at Pondichery.

Magdeburg, March 25. Letters from Sileſia bring the following Account of what has paſſed lately in thoſe Parts. Lieutenant General Baron Goltze having received intelligence of General Laudohn's aſſembling his Troops, and of the Enemy's Cavalry and Infantry having moved from behind the Oppa towards Hotzenplotz and Johaniſthal, recalled all his Detachments, and began his march on the 15th Inſtant, with his whole force. In the mean Time General Laudohn, who had ſet out from his Quarters on the 14th with Palfy's Regiment of Cuiraſſers, Lowenſtein's Dragoons, 500 Huſſars of Nadaſti, 500 of Kalnocki, 2000 Croats and 14 Companies of Grenadiers, marched all Night with a View to ſurprize our Troops at Neuſtadt. A Skirmiſh hereupon enſued, with ſome conſiderable Loſs on each Side. Both claim the Advantage.

An Account has likewiſe been received here, that a conſiderable Body of Troops from the Army of the Empire, under the Orders of General Luckinſki, who had with him a Train of Artillery of 13 Pieces, had approach'd the Village of Zeitz in the Night between the 16th and 17th Inſtant, and attacked two Squadrons of the Regiment of Garabiniers, and taken Priſoners 8 Officers and about 100 Troopers, but that the Enemy retiring from that Poſt immediately after, the Pruſſian General Solomon, with the Free Battalion under his Command, had retaken them.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Cambridge, April 12.

THE Hon. Mr. Finch, and the Hon. Mr. Townſhend, having propoſed, after the Example of his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, Chancellor of our Univerſity, to give two Prizes of Fifteen Guineas each, to two ſenior Batchelors of Arts, and the like to two middle Batchelors, who ſhall compoſe the beſt Exerciſes in Latin Proſe; the Subjects for this Year are,

For the ſenior Batchelors: "Qualis fuit in Academia veteri & nova philoſophandi ratio, & quenam ſit ad verum exquirendum accommodatior."

For the middle Batchelors: Utrum quo auctior fuerit hominum Eruditio eo magis corrumpantur Mores."

The Meeting at Newmarket was the thinneſt that has been known for many Years; attributed chiefly to great Numbers of Gentlemen being ſerving their Country in the Militia, &c.

Glouceſter, April 13. Laſt Week died at Haſfield in this County, Sarah Taylor, Widow, aged 107, who retained her Senſes to the laſt.

GRANTS *for the Year* 1760.

	l.	s.	d.
FOR maintaining 50000 Seamen and Marines	2,600,000	0	0
For the Ordinary of the Navy	219,021	3	0
Towards Buildings and Repairs of the Navy	200,000	0	0
Towards paying the Navy Debt	300,000	0	0
Total of the Navy —	3,319,021	3	0
For maintaining 34263 Men for Guards and Garriſons	930,603	6	9
For the Forces in the Plantations, &c.	298,534	17	10½
For the Office of Ordnance for the Land Service	152,435	5	6
For extraordinary Expence of ditto, not provided for	146,721	15	2
For the Charge of ten new Regiments of Foot	91,919	10	0
To New England, &c. for their Services	115,000	0	0
To Sir William Johnſon	5,000	0	0
For eleven Troops of Light Dragoons	49,628	11	3
For extra Expences of Land Forces, not provided for	75,835	7	3
For a Regiment of Foot, to be raiſed in North America	81,178	16	0
For ſix Regiments of Foot from Ireland, to ſerve in North America and E. Indies	79,915	6	0
Total for Land Forces -	2,026,772	15	9½
Subſidy to Ruſſia - - -	100,000	0	0
Ditto to Heſſe Caſſel - -	54,140	12	6
Ditto to Bavaria - - -	10,000	0	0
For Heſſian Troops and Subſidy	163,357	9	9
For Hanoverian Troops -	121,447	2	6
To the King of Pruſſia -	20,000	0	0
Total for our continental Connection	468,945	4	9
Vote of Credit - -	1,000,000	0	0
Total relating to the War	6,314,739	3	6½

The Supplies granted by this Seſſion amounted in the Whole to 7,229,117 l. 4s. 6d. ½, and for raiſing them, beſides the Malt-tax and the Land-tax, of 4s. in the Pound, the whole Produce of the ſinking Fund, from the 5th of January, 1756, until it ſhould amount to 1555,955 l. 11s. 11d. ½, was ordered to be applied thereunto, together with a Million, to be raiſed by Loans, or Exchequer Bills, at 3 l. per Cent. Intereſt, 1,500,000 l. to be raiſed by the Sale of the redeemable Annuities, at 3 l. 10 s. per Cent. and 500,000 l. to be raiſed by Lottery, at 3 l. per Cent. all which Sums, with 83,412 l. 2s. 5d. ½, then remaining in the Exchequer, amounted to 7,427,261 l. 5s. 7d.

LONDON

LONDON.

Whitehall, March 29.

THE King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. Sir Robert Henley, Knt. Keeper of the Great Seal of Great-Britain, and to his Heirs male, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great-Britain, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Lord Henley, Baron of Grainge in the County of Southampton.

Whitehall, April 1. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto his Majeſty's dearly beloved Grandſon Prince Edward Auguſtus, and to the Heirs male of his Royal Highneſs, the Dignities of Duke of the Kingdom of Great Britain, and Earl of the Kingdom of Ireland, by the Names, Stiles, and Titles of Duke of York and Albany in the ſaid Kingdom of Great Britain, and of Earl of Ulſter in the ſaid Kingdom of Ireland.——And the 31ſt took his Seat in the Houſe of Lords. [*Gazette.*

2. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York went to view St. Stephen's Church, Walbrooke, the Manſion Houſe, and Guildhall.

A Draught of 175 Men from the Royal Regiment of Artillery, embarked at Woolwich for Germany.

Orders are given for raiſing a new Regiment of Horſe, which is to be given to Lord Robert Sutton.

A Party of Dragoons marched for Graveſend to embark for Germany; when they arrive, the Britiſh Cavalry will conſiſt of three Regiments of Horſe, and nine Regiments of Dragoons.

On Wedneſday, April 2, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, adjudged a Premium of 100 Guineas for the beſt original hiſtorical Picture, to Mr. Robert Edge Pine, his Subject being the Surrender of Calais to Edward the Third; and a Premium of 50 Guineas for the 2d beſt, to Signior Cazalle, his Subject being the Story of Ganhilda. The Society likewiſe adjudged a Premium of 50 Guineas for the beſt original Landſkip, to Mr. George Smith of Chicheſter, and a Premium of 25 Guineas for the ſecond beſt, to his Brother Mr. John Smith of Chicheſter. The Numbers on the Ballot for the Landſkip were equal, and decided by the Chairman, in favour of Mr. George Smith.

5. There was a Cabinet Council at St. James's, on Affairs of Importance, when the Court Martial laid before his Majeſty the Proceedings on Lord George Sackville's Trial, with their Opinion thereon.

6. His Majeſty, attended by the Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle and Bath, in the Collars of their Order, went to the Communion Table, and offered the Byzant, or Wedge of Gold.

Mr. Philips, Builder and Architect, has agreed with the Commiſſioners for building the New Bridge over the Thames at Black Friars, for 110,000 l. and to finiſh the ſame in five Years, to commence at Midſummer next, and to be executed on Mr. Mylne's Plan.

7. There was ſold in Smithfield Market, one of the greateſt Oxen that has been brought to that Market for a great while, for 42 Guineas.

15. The following Bills were paſſed by Commiſſion from his Majeſty:

An Act to prevent the exceſſive Uſe of ſpirituous Liquors.

An Act to enable his Majeſty to grant Leaſes out of Part of the Dutchy of Cornwall.

An Act for removing the Gunpowder Magazine from Greenwich, and erecting the ſame at Purfleet.

And to 10 Road Bills, and 12 private Acts.

April 16. This Morning about a Quarter after Nine, the Right Hon. Laurence Shirley, Earl Ferrers, Viſcount Tanmouth, and a Baron, paſſed through the City, Strand, &c. in his own Landau, with the Blinds drawn up; he was attended by a large Body of the Foot-guards, with the Warders of the Tower well armed. Soon after the Earl had paſſed the End of Southampton-ſtreet in the Strand, the Right Hon. Lord Henley, who, on the 10th, was appointed Lord High Steward of England, came down that Street in his State coach, drawn by ſix Horſes, from Powis-houſe, preceded by five other Coaches filled with Gentlemen of his Retinue, and was followed by a long Train of Coaches belonging to the Judges, Maſters in Chancery, and other eminent perſons in the Law. In the State-coach there were with his Lordſhip, Garter King at Arms in his rich Habit, and another Officer of Dignity. The Staff of Office was held by a Gentleman ſeated in the Middle of the Coach, the upper End of which went out of the Window on his Lordſhips's Right Hand, and the Accompanyment of Livery Servants, bare-headed, on each Side, was very numerous. Having paſs'd Charing croſs, ſeveral Noblemens Chariots were added to the Proceſſion, the Riders in which being in their Parliament Robes added great Luſtre and Solemnity to the Whole.

His

His Royal Righneſs the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the greateſt Number of Peers ever known on ſuch an Occaſion, attended, moſt magnificently dreſſed and arrayed in their Robes.

Earl Ferrers being brought to the Bar, after hearing the Charge againſt him, pleaded Not Guilty; on which the Attorney and Sollicitor General called ſeveral Witneſſes, who atteſted the Fact; and then Mr. Serjeant Davy and Counſellor Stow enumerated on his Lordſhip's Defence, and examined ſome Witneſſes, which tended to prove that his Lordſhip was at that Time out of his Mind.

17. This Morning, about Nine o'Clock Earl Ferrers paſſed over London-Bridge, with his Guard, to attend his Trial before the Houſe of Peers in Weſtminſter-Hall, when the Remainder of his Lordſhip's Witneſſes were examined; after which the Lords adjourned to their own Chamber, and came in again, and their Opinions taken by the Lord High Steward, when their Lordſhips unanimouſly found him Guilty of the Felony and Murder. And,

18. The unhappy Earl was again brought to Weſtminſter-Hall, when the fatal Sentence of the Law was paſſed upon him; according to which he was condemned to be *hanged and anatomiſed* on Monday the 21ſt; but by Virtue of a Power given by the Act of Parliament to the Judges to reſpite the Execution, and his Lordſhip having pray'd the Court for a longer Time to prepare for Death, the Execution of his Lordſhip was reſpited to Monday the 5th of this Inſtant May.

During Lord Ferrers's Trial he was not all the Time obliged to ſtand at the Bar, but had the Liberty of retiring occaſionally into a Room allotted for that Purpoſe; but upon every Time of his entering the Bar, he was obliged to kneel down as a Compliment to the Throne, his Majeſty being ſuppoſed to be there in the Perſon of the Lord High Steward.

When his Lordſhip petitioned the Court for a longer Time to prepare himſelf, the Lord High-Steward very tenderly and pathetically remark'd, that notwithſtanding the Awefulneſs of that Court, where he had experienced all poſſible Juſtice and Indulgence, yet he was in Hopes he had, during his long Confinement, uſed every Endeavour to prepare himſelf for that much more Supreme and Tremendous One, before which he would ſhortly appear; but as there was a Clauſe in the Act, which inveſted him with the Power, he would grant him the Indulgence requeſted.

The Axe being carried before Lord Ferrers, we underſtand, is not as an Emblem of the Death he is to die; but the Badge of the Office of the Perſon who carries it.

The Nature of the Office of a Lord High Steward, being generally little known, the following ſhort Account of it may be acceptable to many of our Readers.

The Lord High Steward, according to the Account of our Anceſtors, was the firſt great Officer of the Crown; as having the Authority of what we call Vice-Roy. But the Power of this higheſt Officer under the King, was found to be ſo very great, that it was thought unſafe to veſt it longer in the Hands of any Subject: For, according to an ancient Record, the Office was no leſs than to ſuperviſe and regulate the whole Kingdom, both in Time of Peace and War, immediately under the King, and after him. The Office was hereditary and permanent, in the Family of the Dukes of Lancaſter, till the Time of Henry IV. The laſt who poſſeſſed it was Henry of Bolingbroke, Son and Heir to the great Duke of Lancaſter, John of Gaunt, afterwards King of England. Since whom, it has been made, pro hac vice, occaſionally only; as to officiate at a Coronation, where a Lord High Steward ſits judicially, and keeps his Court at the King's Palace at Weſtminſter, and there receives the Bills and Petitions of all ſuch Noblemen and others, who claim to do Services on that Occaſion; or to officiate at the Arraignment of a Peer of the Realm for Treaſon, Felony, or any other Crime, to judge and give Sentence, as the ancient High Stewards were wont to do. When the Trial is ended, his Grace breaks the White Staff, which, during his Stewardſhip, he bears in his Hand, and with this Ceremony the Commiſſion expires.

20. A Petition was, by the Hon. Capt. Shirley, and the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Shirley, preſented to his Majeſty in Favour of Earl Ferrers.

His Lordſhip, ſome Time before his Trial, made a handſome Proviſion for the Children of his deceaſed Steward, and for the Payment of his Debts.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 22.

"The Britiſh Miniſter has as yet delivered no formal Invitation for the Swediſh and Saxon Courts to ſend Plenipotentiaries to a Congreſs. But ſuppoſing a Congreſs ſhould meet in the Courſe of next Month; when we conſider the great Diſtance between each Court and Breda, it will, in all Probability, be many Months before the various Pretentions of each Court can poſ-

ſibly

fibly be adjuſted to their mutual Satisfaction, ſo as to obtain a ſolid and laſting Peace; which Conſideration alone is ſufficient to convince any reaſonable Man, that a Peace is not ſo near at Hand as many Perſons imagine."

The Fleets which are to be commanded by Sir Edward Hawke and Admiral Saunders, are getting ready with all Expedition to ſail.

The Baggage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York is ready to be embarked on board the Expedition Fleet.

On Tueſday the Preſident and Governors of the London Hoſpital, near Mile End, were at St. Lawrence's Church, near Guildhall; where a Sermon was preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Briſtol, and an Anthem Sung by Meſſrs. Beard and Champneſs; after Divine Service they went to Merchant Taylors-hall, where an elegant Entertainment was provided for them, and a Collection made of 1063 l. 4d.

The following Liſts of the Armies are handed about in Germany.

ALLIES.

100,000 Engliſh, Hanoverians, Pruſſians, Heſſians, and Brunſwick Forces, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick.
70,000 under the Command of the King of Pruſſia.
40,000 under Prince Henry of Pruſſia.
35,000 under General Fouquet.
16,000 under General Manteuffel.

261,000 Men.

Of the AUSTRIANS, *&c.*

200,000 Auſtrians and Troops of the Empire.
110,000 French, Saxons, and Wirtemberg Troops.
100,000 Ruſſians.
25,000 Swedes.

435,000 Men.

A LIST *of* SHIPS *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 365.

A large, old French Ship, from Martinico, by the Sarah Brig from Liverpool.

Eight Veſſels from North America to Port-au-prince, are taken by an Engliſh Squadron in the Weſt Indies.

The Ocean Privateer, of St. Malo's, by the Cumberland Cutter, and ſent into Plymouth.

The Chevalier de Groſſelle, a ſmall French Privateer, by the Launceſter, and brought into Plymouth.

The Sparrow-hawk Sloop, retaken by the Roaſt beef Privateer.

The Providence, Privateer, of St. Malo's, of 6 Guns, 33 Men, by the Lynn Man of War. ——— Alſo, the N. S. Dependela, from Liſbon with Salt.

The Hazard Privateer, of Brieux, of 8 Guns and 26 Men, by the Peggy Sloop of War.

The Paix Couronnee, from St. Domingo, by the Juno Frigate.

The Sarah, Taylor, and Ann, Houghton, of Liverpool, have taken a Privateer that had with her a Prig and a Sloop, and carried all three into Guadaloupe.

The Chevalier Barro, of Bayonne, of 20 Guns and 146 Men, by his Majeſty's Ship the Repulſe.

A Shallop Privateer, of 6 Guns, drove on Shore by two Cutters.

A Schooner Privateer, having 4 carriage and 6 ſwivel Guns, and 38 Men, by his Majeſty's Ship the Rocheſter.

The Chauve Souris, of Cherburg, with 27 Men, by his Majeſty's Ship the Kingſton.

The Villegenie Privateer, of St. Malo's, having 12 carriage and 6 ſwivel Guns, by his Majeſty's Ship the Antelope.

A ſmall Brig Privateer, by his Majeſty's Ships the Vengeance and Mercury.

The Mercury, of Rochelle, of 10 carriage and 10 ſwivel Guns, and 90 Men, by the Carcaſs Sloop.

A French Veſſel from the Weſt Indies, by his Majeſty's Ship Conqueror.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 365.

The Tyrrel, Gill, from the Coaſt of Africa, but laſt from Antigua, with Sugar, Teeth and Gold-duſt, by a Bayonne Privateer, ſaid to be worth 100,000 l.

A Xebeque from Gibraltar, by two French Frigates.

The Cheſterfield, from Africa, by four French Privateers, near Antigua.

The Richard and Ann, by a French Privateer, in the Streights.

The Dolphin, from New-York, to Newry, by a French Privateer, and ſent into Bayonne.

The Harlequin, Ayles, from London to Liſbon, by the Villegenie, and carried into St. Malo's.

The Ann and William, Read, from Newcaſtle to Holland, by a French Privateer.

The George and Betty, M'Gill, of Liverpool, carried into Martinico.

The Parkſon, of Pool, and a Sloop from Goſport, by a French Privateer; the Hands eſcap'd

escap'd in their Boats, being but 4 Leagues from Berry-head.

The Polling, Keele, from London, and the Ann, Hatton, from Madeira, were taken and ranſomed.

The True Briton, Cotterel, from Gibraltar for London, carried into St. Malo's.

The Induſtry, from Colcheſter, taken and ranſomed.

The Keelham, Cooper, from London to Oporto, taken and carried into Vigo.

A Ship with 90 Blocks of Tin, ſent into Havre de Grace.

Births.

April 5. The Ducheſs of Hamilton. Lady of the Hon. John Campbell, a Daughter.

7. The Lady of Frank Schutz, Eſq; a Daughter.

10. The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Harrington, a Daughter.

The Lady of James Digges Latouche, Eſq; a Daughter.

13. The Counteſs of Oſſory, Lady to Richard Vernon, Eſq; a Daughter.

Marriages.

April 3. Richard Lloyd, Eſq; to Miſs Wheate, of Glymton, in Oxfordſhire.

7. Sir Matthew Blackiſton, Knt. and Alderman of London, to Miſs Annabella Bayly, of Derby.

12. The Rev. Mr. Prior, to Miſs Regis, of Windſor.

13. Sir George Armytage, Bart. to Miſs Wentworth, of Cavendiſh-ſquare.

15. Sir Charles Smith, of Thoydon Boys, Eſſex, to Miſs Burgeſs, of St. John's Square.

William Whitaker, Eſq; to Miſs Burkin, of Burlingham, Norfolk.

Deaths.

Mar. 25. Dr. William Cox, Phyſician, in Piccadilly.

The celebrated Mrs. Margaret Woffington, in Queen-ſquare, Weſtminſter. She had quitted the Stage a conſiderable Time.

30. Mrs. Hayter, Mother to the Lord Biſhop of Norwich.

April 1. The Right Hon. Lady Dowager Viſcounteſs Cobham.

3. The Right Hon. the Lady Amelia Butler, Siſter to the late Duke of Ormond, aged near 100.

5. The Right Hon. Lady Petre, Daughter to the late Earl of Derwentwater.

7. John Clifford, Eſq; at Hammerſmith.

William Leman, Eſq; at Truro in Cornwall; ſaid to be worth 200,000 l.

10. Alderman John Forbes (who lately ſerved the Office of Lord Mayor of Dublin,) while on the Bench at the Tholſel.

Lady Harcourt, Mother of the preſent Earl.

William Bennet, Eſq; at Lewiſham.

13. Mr. Pearſon, an Apothecary in Durham, who had acquired a Fortune of 2000 l. by his Buſineſs with a fair Character. Notwithſtanding which, his whole Stock and Library have ſince been ſold for 2 l. 19 s.

15. Sir Aſhwell Lake, Chairman of the Hudſon's Bay Company.

Miſs Trevor Hamden, Daughter of Trevor Hamden, Eſq; one of the Poſtmaſters General.

16. Mr. Billinghurſt, Maſter of Sunning Mill; ſaid to die woth 30,000 l.

Ja. Scott, Eſq; at Alnwick.

B——K——RS.

March 29. Edward Wilmot, of Mancheſter, Lancaſhire, Dealer and Chapman.

John Bevan, of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, victualler.

April 5. John Young, of Cornhill, London, woolendraper.

Samuel Tucker, of Exchange-ally, London, broker, dealer and chapman.

Joſeph Richards, of the Hill, St. Martin's, Birmingham, Warwickſhire, buckle-maker, dealer and chapman.

15. Gerard Vanhorn, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, glaſs-bottle-maker.

22. John Waud, of York, miller.

Robert Stephenſon, of St. James Clerkenwell, ſaleſman.

John Gregory, of Feverſham, Kent, linendraper.

Bill *of Mortality from March* 25, *to April* 22.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	813	1609	Males	561	1137
Females	778		Females	576	
Under 2 years old		515			
Between 2 and 5		139			
5 and 10		49	Buried,		
10 and 20		68	Within the walls		99
20 and 30		143	Without		387
30 and 40		137	*Mid.* and *Surry*		763
40 and 50		167	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		360
50 and 60		125			1609
60 and 70		117			
70 and 80		105	Weekly *April* 1.		398
80 and 90		37	8.		377
90 and 100		7	15.		461
100 and 110		0	22.		373
		1609			1609

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *published from the Fourteenth Day of* March, *to the Fourteenth Day of April.*

I.

An Eſſay on Bilious Fevers; or, the Hiſtory of a Bilious Epidemic Fever at Lauſanne, *in* 1755. *By S. A. D.* Tiſſot, *M. D. Tranſlated into* Engliſh. D. Wilſon, 3s. 6d.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 228 Pages. The Author ſays, in the Preface to this Book, I here offer to the candid Reader a faithful Hiſtory of a ſevere and tedious Diſeaſe of the putrid Kind, which was epidemical at *Lauſanne* in *Switzerland*, particularly in the Year 1755: Which he ſtiles a Deſign of great Utility, and points out the Method in which he had proſecuted it; concluding with the following Paragraph.

I have inſerted no Forms of Preſcriptions; I made Uſe of few, and thoſe very ſimple; and every Phyſician, who is acquainted with the Cauſe of a Diſtemper and Virtues of the Remedies, will very readily preſcribe the beſt in each particular Caſe; nor are we deſtitute of ſuch already compoſed by Men remarkable in the Art, *Boerhaave*, *Carter*, and *Gaubius*.

The Language will be found void of rhetorical Flowers, and affected Ornaments, which would have ſerved no Purpoſe. I ſtudied Eaſe, avoided pompous Words, and have endeavoured to ſhun Improprieties; perhaps ſeveral have crept in, for which I crave Indulgence. I ſubmit the whole Treatiſe not to the Multitude of thoſe, who pretend to be Judges, but to the ſmall Number, who deſerve that Name; if they approve it I ſhall perhaps be encouraged to attempt ſomething more conſiderable on Nature conſidered in a Medical View, and the Small-pox.

Then follows the Table of Contents, wherein the Whole is divided into 18 Sections.

As a proper Specimen of this Work, we ſhall give an Extract from Page 96.

Of the Food ſuited to a Bilious Fever.

With regard to Food there are two Rules, from which a Phyſician muſt not recede, firſt that the Quantity be not too great for the digeſtive Powers; and ſecondly that the Quality of it be oppoſed to the Cauſe of the Diſeaſe. In our Caſe the thinneſt Diet was pointed out both by the Stomach, which loathed every Thing, and by Reaſon too; for when the Stomach was diſtended by putrid Sordes, all the digeſtive Powers were perverted; what Benefit then from Food? It is preſently thrown up again by vomiting, which happens oftner than once; or what was far worſe, it was retained, and furniſhed freſh Matter of Oppreſſion to the Stomach; a new Stimulus and freſh Fuel to the Fever. Whatever does not nouriſh the Patient, feeds the Diſeaſe. *Impure Bodies, the more you nouriſh them the more you hurt them.* I do not know a better Aphoriſm in *Hippocrates*, nor one more frequently tranſgreſſed to the Deſtruction of Mankind.

The Strength of the Stomach was not equal to the Concoction of Solids; I therefore gave only Liquids of very eaſy digeſtion, always obſerving *Hippocrates*'s Rule; the more violent the Fever, the thinner muſt be the Diet.

It was our next Buſineſs to chuſe a Nutriment, which being oppoſed to the Cauſe of the Diſtemper, would not putrify: The great Maſter of our Profeſſion uſed his two Kinds of Patiſan, which were nothing elſe but Decoctions of Barley: The beſt in our Diſeaſe was unboubtedly Oat Grits, *for no farinaceous Species is found by Experience ſo powerful as Oats, to ſubdue an Alkali quickly.*

II.

An Introduction to Botany. Containing an Explanation of the Theory of that Science, and an Interpretation of its Technical Terms. Extracted from the Works of Dr. Linnæus, *and calculated to aſſiſt ſuch as may be deſirous of ſtudying that Author's Method and Improvements. With twelve Copper Plates, and two explanatory Tables. To which is added an Appendix; containing upwards of two Thouſand* Engliſh *Names of Plants, referred to their proper Titles in the* Linnæan *Syſtem. By* James Lee, *Nurſery Man, at the Vineyard, at* Hammerſmith, *Surrey.* 4to.

This Work conſiſts of 380 Octavo Pages. In the Preface, the Author points out the Utility of ſuch an Undertaking, and the peculiar or principal View of our Author in this Work, *viz.* To eſtabliſh the Sexual Syſtem of Botany. We ſhall not think it neceſſary to trace our Author's Hypotheſis, and Arguments very minutely, but ſhall give two Extracts from the Preface, *viz.* Page 3.

Though the Study of Botany is of late Years become a very general Amuſement in this Country, there has yet appeared no Work, in our own Language, that profeſſedly treats of the Elements of that Science; it is therefore hoped, that what is now offered to the Public, if it ſhall appear to have been carefully, executed, will be conſidered as a Performance of ſome Utility. The Matter it contains, or at leaſt the far greater Part it, will probably be new to the *Engliſh* Reader; for though ſome Explanations of the ſame Kind may be found interſperſed in larger Works, theſe are for the moſt Part too coſtly to fall into many Hands; nor could the Reader expect to find therein the Whole of what he ſeeks, the explaining the Theory of the Science not having been the immediate Object of thoſe Publications.

The Matter of the following Sheets has been collected from the Works of the celebrated Dr. *Linnæus*; whoſe Labors for the Reformation of this Science in general, and whoſe Invention of the Sexual Syſtem in particular are well known.

Extract of Mr. Mylius's *Letter to Mr.* Watſon, *dated at* Berlin, Feb. 20, 1750-51, *Page* 7.

"The Sex of Plants is very well confirmed, by an Experiment that has been made here on the *Palma major foliis flabelliformibus.* There is a great Tree of this Kind in the Garden of the Royal Academy. It has flowered and bore Fruit theſe thirty Years, but the Fruit never ripened, and when planted, it did not vegetate. The Palm Tree, well known, is a *Planta Dioecia*, that is, one of thoſe in which the male and female Parts of Generation are in different Plants. We having therefore no male Plants, the Flowers of our Female were never impregnated by the Farina of the Male. There is a male Plant of this Kind, in a Garden at *Leipſic*, twenty *German* Miles from *Berlin*. We procured from thence, in *April* 1749, a Branch of male Flowers, and ſuſpended it over our female Ones, and our Experiment ſucceeded ſo well, that our Palm Tree produced more than an Hundred perfectly ripe Fruit; from which we have already eleven young Palm Trees. This Experiment was repeated laſt Year, and our Palm Tree bore above two thouſand ripe Fruit. As I do not remember a like Experiment, I thought it convenient to mention it to you; and if you think proper, be pleaſed to the communicate it to the Royal Society."

This Treatiſe of Botany is divided into Claſſes, Orders, Genera, Species, Varieties, *&c.* in 57 Chapters: To which is likewiſe ſubjoined, a Table containing ſuch *Engliſh* Names of Plants, as have been generally received, whether Specific or Generic, and ſhewing the Titles of the Genera, under which they are ſeverally ranged in the *Linnæan* Syſtem.

III.

The Works of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moſchus *and* Muſæus. *Tranſlated into* Engliſh. *By a young Gentleman of* Cambridge. J. Newbery.

This Work is printed in 12mo. and contains 321 Pages; to which is prefixed an Introduction, and the Life of *Anacreon*, and an Index to the Odes.

Nothing more appears neceſſary in an Account of this Piece, than an Ode, as a Specimen of the Stile, *&c.* of the Tranſlator, which I ſhall ſelect from Page 216, Idyllium VII.

To the Evening Star.

Hail, golden Star! of Ray ſerene,
Thou Fav'rite of the *Cyprian* Queen,
O *Heſper!* Glory of the Night,
Diffuſing through the Gloom Delight;
Whoſe Beams all other Stars outſhine,
As much as ſilver *Cynthia* thine;
O! guide me, ſpeeding o'er the Plain,
To him I love my Shepherd-ſwain;
He keeps the mirthful Feaſts, and ſoon
Dark Shades will cloud the ſplendid Moon.
Of Lambs I never robb'd the Fold,
Nor the lone Traveller of Gold:
Love is my Crime: O lend thy Ray
To guide a Lover on her Way!
May the bright Star of *Venus* prove
The gentle Harbinger of Love!

IV.

Louiſa: *Or, Virtue in Diſtreſs. Being the Hiſtory of a natural Daughter of Lady* * * * *. C. Corbett, *and* W. Flexney.

This Novel is printed in 12mo. and contains 212 Pages, Price 3 s.

The Author introduces the Work itſelf by a Preface, apologizing for Novels in general,

general, and for this in particular. We ſhall content ourſelves with giving a Paragraph in the Beginning of the Preface, and refer the more curious Reader to the Work itſelf, for the Author's Stile and Merit of this Performance, *viz.*

Books are intended for the general Emolument of Mankind, to applaud Virtue, and to explode Vice; and in whatever deſpicable Light the World may look upon Novels, they are ſeldom defective of noble and virtuous Characters, and are wrote with a View of entertaining as well as amending the Age we live in: The *Utili* and the *Dulci* are joined, and in whatever Dreſs it appears, a Man may glean ſomething from it, that may be advantageous to him.

V.

A Treatiſe on the Gout: From the French *of* M. Charles Louis Liger, *M. D. Profeſſor of Phyſic in the Univerſity of* Paris. R. Griffiths, 5s.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 384 Pages, divided according to the Table of Contents into three Parts.

Part I. contains IV Chapters.

—— II. contains XV Chapters.

—— III. contains XIV Chapters, with a Preface and an Introduction.

The Preface by the Editor, exhibits the Author's Deſign in the following Work; the firſt Paragraph of which, we ſhall here inſert.

In this Treatiſe M. *Liger* undertakes to diſcover the real Cauſe, and to diſtinguiſh the true Character of the Gout; he alſo propoſes ſuch Means, as undoubtedly appear to him effectual, as well for the Prevention as the Cure of this Diſtemper, which has hitherto been deemed a Reproach to phyſical Knowledge. That our Author has aſſiduouſly ſtudied, and been earneſtly attached to, his Subject, is manifeſt from the numerous Authors both antient and modern that he has quoted. Nevertheleſs he does not ſeem a Slave to Authority; his Remarks upon, and Objections to, the Opinions of thoſe Writers, who have previouſly traverſed the ſame Path of Medicine, appear generally pertinent, and judicious.

The following Extract may ſerve as a Specimen of the Author's Stile and Genius.

It is taken for granted, that the gouty Humour is of a mucilaginous Character; a Character which is the Effect of a plentiful Uſe of Liquors and Aliments containing a great deal of Mucilage. This Matter giving no Indications of its Preſence, and declaring itſelf only by Tortures, which is always the Caſe when its Quantity ſuperabounds, it follows that there are two different Methods of procuring Relief and treating this Diſtemper with Succeſs; either by totally deſtroying its efficient Cauſe, the very mucilaginous Particles, or by removing the ſecondary Cauſes, which determine the Fits.

The Deſtruction of the Mucilage will be eaſily compaſſed by a proper Regimen, oppoſite to that which has produced the Diſtemper. Nothing is more eaſy, it being the Product of Subſtances heterogeneous to the Maſs of our Juices; I mean of Aliments and Liquors, the Uſe of which is not abſolutely neceſſary to the Preſervation of Life, or even to Health, but ſuch as may be eaſily abſtained from. A Cure might ſpeedily be effected where there is a ſincere Inclination to be cured; eſpecially if in the firſt Appearances of the Gout, the Patients would reſolutely confine themſelves to Foods and Liquors of very little Nouriſhment, and, which, conſequently, contain very little Mucilage.

But gouty Perſons no ſooner imagine the Fit to be over, than they forget the Tortures of it, and are immediately making themſelves amends for the long Time they have been debarred from their favourite Way of Living. They are impatient till they renew their epicurean Practices; Diſhes muſt be prepared for them to revive that Appetite which the Diſtemper had taken away; they will be obeyed, and which, to their Misfortune, they are too readily. Accuſtomed to enjoy the Pleaſures of this Life with all poſſible Freedom and Facility, and being able to gratify all their Caprices, they refuſe to liſten to thoſe ſalutary Advices by which their Conſtitutions might be improved and their Health confirmed. On the leaſt Reſpite they imagine themſelves in a Condition of partaking in all the Freedoms and Engagements permitted to one in a confirmed State of Health.

But if there are any who are really deſirous of being cured, and who will themſelves contribute towards their Cure, their Endeavours will not be in vain. Let them only abridge themſelves of one Meal a Day, eſpecially Supper; content themſelves with a good Dinner, which muſt, however, conſiſt only of Foods containing very little Nouriſhment in a conſiderable Degree, and make Uſe of the ſaponaceous Medicines I ſhall mention in the third Part of this Work.

By ſuch a Conduct the Superabundance of the gouty Humour will be prevented, and at the ſame Time deſtroyed. This is not indeed the Work of a Moment; but which is not to be abandoned as it will relieve us from a Diſtemper, which, when regular, is attended by ſuch terrible Torments, and, when irregular, ſo dangerous and fatal.

VI.

The Trial of the Right Honourable Lord George Sackville, *at a Court-Martial held at the* Horſe-Guards, February 29, 1760, *for an Enquiry into his Conduct, being charged with Diſobedience of Orders, while he commanded the* Britiſh *Horſe in* Germany, *Together with his Lordſhip's Defence.* W. Owen.

This Trial is printed in 8vo. and contains 342 Pages, Price 3s. To which is prefixed a Plan of the Battle of *Minden*, Liſt of the Witneſſes, *&c.* The following Extracts from this Trial will we apprehend be highly acceptable to our Readers at this Juncture.

Horſe-Guards, Feb. 29, 1760, at a Court-Martial there held. Preſent,

General *Onſlow*, Preſident.

Lt. Gens. Sir *C. Howard*, Earls of *Harrington*, *Campbell*, *Abercrombie*,
Lord *Delaware*, *Albemarle*,
Cholmondely, Maj. Genl. *Leighton*,
Stuart, *Carr*,
Earls of *Panmure*, Earl of *Effingham*,
Ancram, *Belford*,
Charles Gould, Judge Advocate.

His Majeſty's Warrant to try Lord George Sackville *read, dated* Jan. 26, 1760.

Reciting the King's Orders to Lord *George*, requiring his Lordſhip to obey ſuch Orders as ſhould be given him by Prince *Ferdinand*, or ſuch Perſon as ſhould be appointed Commander in Chief of the Allied Army. That his Majeſty had received Information, that L. *G. Sackville* had diſobeyed Orders given him by Prince *Ferdinand*, and that his Majeſty had thought fit to enquire into his Conduct at a general Court-Martial; therefore wills and requires that a general Court-Martial be ſummoned, whereof Gen. *Onſlow* to be Preſident.—This Charge the Judge Advocate propoſed to inſiſt upon.

March 7. Preſident, to L. *G. Sackville.*

General *Onſlow* being taken ill, there is a new Warrant to hold the Court-Martial.—Warrant read, dated *March* 6, 1760, appointing Sir *Charles Howard* Preſident; and adding to the Court, the Lord *Robert Manners*, Lord *Robert Bertie*, and *Julius Cæſar*.

Col. *Hotham* called, in Support of the Charge, who depoſed as follows.

The Orders given on the 29th of *July* were theſe: The regiments to make immediately the neceſſary Overtures and Communications, that they may be able to march in Front without any Impediment. The Generals will take particular Notice of the nine *Debouchers*, by which the Army may advance to form in the Plain of *Minden*; that they may be well acquainted with them, ſhould the Army be ordered to advance: That is all, relative to the Battle.—The 31ſt.—His Serene Highneſs orders, that, at one o'Clock to-morrow Morning, the Army ſhall be ready to march; the Cavalry muſt be ſaddled, the Artillery-horſes harneſſed, and the Infantry gatered. But the Tents are not to be ſtruck, nor the Troops under Arms till further Orders. That was the Order I ſent to the Lines.—There was another Part of it relative to my Lord *George* only, which I immediately ſhewed to his Lordſhip, together with thoſe I have recited, upon his Return from the advanced Pickets where he had been detached. The Purport of it was, that his Serene Highneſs deſired the Generals, leading in Columns, according to the Diſpoſition given that Day, would make themſelves acquainted with the Avenues leading from the Camp. That is, the March of the Columns from the Camp, as well as the Ground in Front. I do not poſitively recollect, whether the Poſition the Army ſhould then take, was mentioned or not.—This, to the beſt of my Remembrance, is the Subſtance of that Order.

Major *Stubbs* ſworn, who depoſed as follows:

On the firſt of *Auguſt*, the General's Aid de Camp came to my Tent before 4 o'Clock. He inquired for Col. *Preſton*. I thought it was ſome Orders for the Cavalry, and went to him; he told me, his Buſineſs was to order the Cavalry to ſtrike their Tents, and immediately form at the Head of the Lines. I accordingly ſent the orderly Men in Waiting to the firſt and ſecond Lines, acquainting them with theſe Orders: The firſt and ſecond Lines of the Cavalry, I mean. They immediately ſtruck their Tents, mounted, and formed.—The Troops being formed, I heard ſeveral Officers ſay, where is Lord *George Sackville*, who is to lead the Line? Upon which, knowing the Village his Lordſhip was quartered in, I galloped down to his Lordſhip's Quarters to inform him the Line was formed. I found his Lordſhip in the Yard of his Quarters, between the Stable and the Houſe; his Lordſhip immediately ordered his Horſe and followed me up to the Lines, ſaying, he had but juſt before had Notice of it from General *Sporken*.

Col. *Johnſton* depoſed to the ſame Effect.

Capt. *Winſchingrode*, Prince *Ferdinand*'s *Heſſian* Aid de Camp, ſworn in *French*.

Q. Relate to the Court, whether you carried any Orders from Prince *Ferdinand*, and when.

A. I do not remember the Hour, but I know what Poſition the Army was in at that Time. It was at the Time when the Infantry of the right Wing was advancing towards the Enemy for the ſecond Time after Duke *Ferdinand* had ordered them to halt a Moment, to give Time for the right of the Infantry adjoining, and the ſecond Line to come up and form. His Serene Highneſs, as I have been ſaying, then ordered me to go and give his Orders to Lord *George Sackville* to advance with the Cavalry of the right Wing to ſuſtain the Infantry which was going to be engaged. I went immediately. *The Duke of Richmond* joined me after I had gone a few Paces, to tell me again from his Highneſs, to haſten the Arrival of the Cavalry, and to tell Lord *George Sackville* to form with the Cavalry of the right Wing under his Command, upon the Heath in a third Line behind our Regiments. I found Lord *George* with the Cavalry of the right Wing poſted there, where I believe they were firſt formed, on arriving at their Poſition, at ſome Diſtance, but I cannot tell what, behind our Artillery, which was poſted near the Wind-mill of the Village of *Halen*, having ſome Trees on his left, which prevented him from ſeeing our Infantry. In coming up I paſſed before the ſecond Line, I aſked where I could find Lord *George*.' My Lord *Granby*, whom I met that Inſtant at the Head of the ſecond Line of Cavalry, told me, that I ſhould find Lord *George Sackville* at the Head of the firſt Line. I acquainted Lord *Granby* then, as I paſſed, that I was going to carry Orders from his Highneſs to Lord *George Sackville* to advance and form upon the Heath behind the Infantry to ſuſtain it; after which I found Lord *George* at the Head of the firſt Line of Cavalry.—I communicated to him the Orders of his Highneſs as they were given to me by him. My Lord *George Sackville* ſeemed not to underſtand them. He aſked me the Queſtion, how that was to be done? I endeavoured to explain them as well as I could to him. I told him (I do not remember the exact Terms I made uſe of then) but I am certain that I explained the Senſe of the Orders that I brought him. I made him underſtand that he was to paſs with the Cavalry between the Trees that he ſaw upon his Left; that he would then arrive upon the Heath, where he was to form with the Cavalry, to advance in order to ſuſtain our Infantry, that I thought was already engaged with the Enemy.—My Lord *George* aſked me again ſeveral Queſtions, how that was to be done? I repeated to him what I had been ſaying. Then my Lord turned towards the Officers of his Retinue, that belonged to him, and I, firmly perſuaded that he was going to give Orders for advancing, went to rejoin his Highneſs; in riding upon the Heath, behind our Infantry, which were then fully engaged with the Enemy, I ſaw Col. *Fitzroy* coming towards me full gallop; he aſked me why our Cavalry of the right Wing did not advance? He made me to underſtand, as he went by, that his Highneſs was under the greateſt Impatience about it.—I followed him to tell him, that I had been carrying Orders for that Purpoſe, from his Highneſs to Lord *George*, and that the Cavalry was coming. But he, without waiting for any Anſwer, went his Way towards Lord *George*; and I ſeeing that our Cavalry of the right Wing, from whence I was coming, made as yet no Movement, beyond the Trees, or on the Side of the Trees that then ſeparated it from the Heath, where it was to form itſelf to advance, I followed Col. *Fitzroy* to aſſiſt him in haſtening the Advancing of the Cavalry; he going towards Lord *George Sackville* and I towards Lord *Granby*, whom I found at the Head of the ſecond Line of the Cavalry in the ſame Poſition as when I paſſed by him firſt, juſt as I found him when I firſt paſſed him. I have nothing further to ſay concerning Lord *George*; theſe were the Orders I carried him from his Highneſs.

Q. Did you repeat the Subſtance of Prince *Ferdinand*'s Orders in any other Language than *French*.

A. I ſpoke them at firſt in *French*, and I do not remember to have made Uſe of the *Engliſh* Language, nor of any other, except that I think, that I endeavoured to make him underſtand in *Engliſh*, that he was to paſs between the Trees on the Left, to form upon the Heath, on the other Side. I ſpoke to him in general in *French*.

Colonel *Legonier* ſworn.

Q. Pleaſe to inform the Court, whether you carried any, and what Orders, from Prince *Ferdinand*, to Lord *George Sackville* that Day.

A. I brought Lord *George* Orders from Prince *Ferdinand*, to advance with the Cavalry, in order to profit from the Diſorder which appeard in the Enemy's Cavalry. I found his Lordſhip at the Head of *Bland*'s Dragoons. I delivered him my Orders, to which his Lordſhip made no Anſwer, but turning about to the Troops ordered Swords to be drawn, and to march, which they did, moving a few Paces upon the Right forwards. I then told his Lordſhip it was to the Left he was to march. *In* that Time Col. *Fitzroy* arrived and delivered Orders for

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Col. *Johnſton* depoſed

Capt. *Winſchingrode*, *Heſſian* Aid de Camp, t

Q. Relate to the Cour ried any Orders from P when.

Artillery,

Lord *George* towards the Officers of his Regiment, that belonged to him, and I, firmly persuaded that he was going to give Orders for advancing, went to rejoin his Highneſs; as I came upon the Heath, behind our Infantry, which were then fully engaged with the Enemy, I ſaw Col. *Fitzroy* coming towards me full gallop; he aſked me why our Cavalry of the right Wing did not advance? He made me to underſtand, as he went by, that his Highneſs was under the greateſt Impatience about it.—I followed him to tell him, that I had been carrying Orders for that Purpoſe, from his Highneſs to Lord *George*, and that the Cavalry was coming. But he, without waiting for any Anſwer, went his Way towards Lord *George*; and I ſeeing that our Cavalry of the right Wing, from whence I was coming, made as yet no Movement, beyond the Trees, or on the Side of the Trees that them ſeparated it from the Heath, where it was to form itſelf to advance, I followed Col. *Fitzroy* to aſſiſt him in haſtening the Advancing of the Cavalry; he going towards Lord *George Sackville*, and I towards Lord *Granby*, whom I found at the Head of the ſecond Line of the Cavalry in the ſame Poſition as when I paſſed by him firſt, juſt as I found him when I firſt paſſed him. I have nothing further to ſay concerning Lord *George*; theſe were the Orders I carried him from his Highneſs.

Q. Did you repeat the Subſtance of Prince *Ferdinand*'s Orders in any other Language than *French*.

A. I ſpoke them at firſt in *French*, and I do not remember to have made Uſe of the *Engliſh* Language, nor of any other, except that I think, that I endeavoured to make him underſtand in *Engliſh*, that he was to paſs between the Trees on the Left, to form upon the Heath, on the other ſide. I ſpoke to him in general in *French*.

Counſ. *Expunge* [illegible]

Q. Pleaſe to ſhorten the Court, whether you ſaw any one Order from Prince *Ferdinand*, to Lord *George*

A. I brought Lord *George Sackville* Orders to advance with the Battery?

Prince *Ferdinand* to advance with the Battery?

A. I was ordered to bring from the Enemy, I cannot exactly ſay, but I believe which appear in the Account, ſilenced in about ten minutes.

I found his Lordſhip at the Head you afterwards advance?

Dragoons I delivered him and found the Enemy retreated which his Lordſhip

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for the *Britiſh* Cavalry only to advance. Lord *George*, turned to me, ſaid our Orders were contradictory. I anſwered, they differed only in Numbers; that the Deſtination of his March was the ſame to the Left. His Lordſhip then aſked me if I would lead the Columns, I ſaid I could not undertake to conduct them properly; but if his Lordſhip would truſt it to me, I would do my beſt.

Colonel *Fitzroy* ſworn.

Q. Did you bring any Orders from Prince *Ferdinand*, to Lord *George Sackville* that Day, *viz.* the 1ſt of *Auguſt*, and what paſſed in Conſequence of it.

A. I think when I came to Lord *George Sackville* he was then upon the Right of *Bland*'s Regiment, I told him it was the Prince's Orders, for the *Britiſh* Cavalry to advance towards the Left. He deſired me not to be in a hurry, and to give my Orders more diſtinctly. I think he ſaid ſo, or ſomething to that Purpoſe. I again repeated that it was the Prince's Orders for the *Britiſh* Cavalry to advance towards the Left. I think Lord *George Sackville* obſerved, that Col. *Legonier*'s Orders were different; his Lordſhip ſaid, he thought the Prince did not mean to break the Line. I think my Lord *George* aſked which Way the Cavalry was to march? Who was to be their Guide? I told my Lord, I did not know of any Guide being appointed to lead the Column; but offered to lead the Column myſelf through the little Wood, that was upon our Left, where I imagined they might paſs two Squadrons in Front, through that Wood. Lord *George* then did not ſeem to be ſatisfied with the Order, ſaying it did not agree with that which Col. *Ligonier* brought him. He deſired me to lead him to the Prince to have an Explanation of theſe Orders, which I did. My Lord *George* came to the Prince ſoon after I got to him. That is all except what paſſed between Capt. *Smith*, one of Lord *George*'s Aids de Camp, and myſelf.

Col. *Sloper* ſworn.

About Four o'Clock in the Morning of the 1ſt of *Auguſt* Captain *Pence* called upon me at my Tent, and told me that it was his Serene Highneſs Duke *Ferdinand*'s Orders that the Regiment ſhould ſtrike their Tents and mount as ſoon as poſſible; adding, it was for Action. I immediately went round the Regiment myſelf, and ordered his Serene Highneſs's Orders to be put in Execution as ſoon as poſſible. The Horſes were then ſaddled, the Men booted and lain down in their Tents. This had been done at One o'Clock in the Morning, agreeable to Orders received the Evening before. When the Regiment had been mounted much about half an Hour Lord *George Sackville* came to the Head of it, and ordered it to march. We marched to the Ground the Cavalry formed upon. Upon that Spot. I heard Capt. *Melborti* (I am not ſure as to the name) Aid de Camp to his Serene Highneſs the Duke, give Lord *George Sackville* an Order to form the Line. Juſt after the Line was formed, Capt. *Winſchingrode*, Aid de Camp to Duke *Ferdinand*, came up to Lord *George Sackville*, and told him in *French*, that it was the Duke's Orders he ſhould advance to the Left with the Right Wing of the Cavalry, and form in a Line behind the Infantry. My Lord ſaid, *Mais Comment, mais Comment.* At that Time Capt. *Winſchingrode* ſaid, moving his Hand, you muſt paſs thro' thoſe Trees. He ſaid thro' the Trees; that was the Word I am certain. You will then arrive upon the Heath; you will then ſee our Infantry and the Enemy. Capt. *Winſchingrode* left my Lord. I heard my Lord ſay, I do not comprehend how the Movement is to be made. Being ſo near to him I anſwered (I don't know that the Queſtion was addreſſed to me) I ſaid it was very clear to me that it was to be made to the Left by the Right Wing of the Cavalry. His Lordſhip ſaid he would make it. For a Quarter of an Hour after that I did not ſee his Lordſhip. He then returning to the Squadron that I was at the Head of, ſaid, Sir, Colonel, put your Regiment in Motion. I ſaid, my Lord, to the Left? I aſked him that Queſtion. His Lordſhip anſwered, no, ſtraight forwards. The Regiment moved a very few paces. Capt. *Ligonier* arrived. He ſaid to Lord *George Sackville*, that it was the Duke's Orders that he immediately advanced with the Cavalry under his Command, and that the Movement was to the Left. I then ſpoke to Capt. *Ligonier*; as to what I ſaid the Court muſt tell me whether I am to go on.

Judge Adv. Yes, proceed.

Col. *Sloper.* I ſaid, for God's Sake, Sir, repeat your Orders to that Man, that he may not pretend not to underſtand them, for it is near half an Hour ago that he has received Orders to advance, and yet we are ſtill here.

Q. Who did you mean by the Words, that Man?

A. My Lord *George Sackville.* My Oath obliges me to ſay all I ſaid. For you ſee the Condition he is in.

Being aſked to explain himſelf, the Witneſs replied,

My Opinion is, that my Lord *George Sackville* was alarmed to a very great Degree. When his Lordſhip ordered me to advance, he ſeemed in the utmoſt Confuſion. The original Order was to the Left;

Capt.

Captain *Ligonier*'s Order was to the Left. The Cavalry afterwards made a move to the Left, and the Order his Lordſhip had given me, was to move with the Regiment ſtraight forwards.

Lord *Granby* ſworn, who depoſed to the ſame Effect as Capt. *Winſchingrode*.

Some other Witneſſes were examined; but nothing very material ariſing from thence, we may paſs to the Evidences ſworn on his Lordſhip's Defence.

Col. *Hotham* ſworn, who depoſed:

In the Morning of the 31ſt of *July* the following Order was given. All the *Britiſh* Troop to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march, but not to ſtrike their Tents till further Orders. The Cavalry to ſaddle immediately. The Infantry to dreſs, and the whole to wait till further Orders.

Being aſked if he obſerved that Lord *George* ſeemed alarmed, or any Difference in his Looks, or Behaviour on that Day? He anſwered, none in the leaſt.

Lieut. *Robert Biſſet* ſworn, Aſſiſtant Quarter-Maſter-General, who depoſed:

That between five and ſix in the Morn- of the firſt of *Auguſt*, hearing a cannonading, I got up, and liſten'd to it, and found it was to the Right of the Camp; I immediately dreſſed and went to Lord *George Sackville*'s Quarters, where I found his Servants up, and buſy getting all Things ready: I aſked the Servant if my Lord had any Orders; they anſwered, That he had had a Meſſage from the Line; that he had ordered his Horſes to be got ready, and was preparing to go there. I returned immediately back to my Quarters, got my Horſe and returned to Lord *George Sackville*'s Quarters. I found my Lord then ſtanding at the Door of his Quarters, and the Groom was leading the Horſe up to him. His Lordſhip mounted and rid up to the Line, without being accompanied by any of his Aids de Camp. That he was the firſt general Officer that arrived there, and immediately bid them march.——That by Orders of the Prince the Cavalry was firſt formed into Squadrons, and then into Line.

Capt. *Smith* being ſworn, depoſed, That immediately upon Lord *George Sackville*'s marching, Major *Eſtiff* brought Orders to form in Squadrons. That ſeeing an *Hanoverian* Officer coming from the Rear, galloping towards us; he told me he was going to beg we would move ſlower, for the Horſes would be blow'd; upon my acquainting Lord *George* with it, he ſaid, he would halt no more.——That, ſoon after, Orders came to form the Line by Capt. *Malberti*, and that he ſaw him point, and tell my Lord to halt and wait for further Orders.

Capt. *David Williams*, of the Artillery, ſworn.

To the beſt of my Knowledge, I was ſent by Capt. *Philips* to ſee if I could find Lord *George Sackville*, or any other General Officer, that could tell me of any extraordinary Orders relative to us; we were at a loſs for Orders; we were marching from the ground without any Orders. I then rode off, and the firſt General Officer I met was Gen. *Elliott*; I aſked him if he knew of any Orders relating to us. He told me he did not, but that he would ſend an Aid de Camp to Lord *George Sackville*. I then begged to know where Lord *George Sackville* was; he told me in the front of the firſt Line: Upon which I told him, I believed I could be there ſooner than the Aid de Camp. I then rode up to Lord *George Sackville*. My Lord *George*, before I had time to ſpeak to him, aſked me what I wanted. I told him that Capt. *Philips* had marched from the Ground with our heavy Brigade of Artillery; that he had ſent me to his Lordſhip, to know if he had any extraordinary Orders for us. I think my Lord ſeemed ſurprized at our not having received any Orders; he therefore ordered me back to haſten Capt. *Philips* up as ſoon as poſſible. I was ſenſible that Capt. *Philips* would not want to be hurried up, and therefore rode off to the Front to reconnoitre the Ground there.

Upon being aſked if Lord *George* gave any other Orders than to bid Capt. *Philips* advance; anſwered, To the beſt of my Knowledge, We ſhall find ſomething for you to do in Front.

Q. How long was it, after you got upon the Heath, before you opened the firſt *Engliſh* battery? How long did you take in unlimbering and preparing?

A. I believe we began to fire about half an Hour after we paſſed through the Cavalry.

Q. Upon what did your Battery firſt fire?

A. I only anſwer for four Guns, which I commanded. We firſt fired a few Shot, I think upon the Cavalry of the Enemy, and then turned them upon a *French* Battery that fired at us; when that Battery was ſilenced, we turned the Fire upon the Cavalry and the Infantry both.

Q. How long was it before you ſilenced the Enemy's Battery?

A. I cannot exactly ſay, but I believe they were ſilenced in about ten minutes.

Q. Did you afterwards advance?

A. When we found the Enemy retreated we did.

Q. At what Time of the Day did the Enemy retreat?

A. To the beſt of my Knowledge, about twenty Minutes after Eight.

Q.

Q. How far did you afterwards advance?

A. We advanced with the whole ten medium Twelve-pounders, which was the Whole. We came to a Marſh, or rather a Meadow, that was there at the Bottom; two of the Guns of the Four that I commanded went about 50 or 100 Yards, for what I know, into the Meadow. I was ordered to ceaſe firing, and theſe Guns brought back to the edge of the Marſh.

And being aſked, whether it was nearer for the Cavalry to join the Infantry by the Windmill, or by going thro' the Wood to the Left? anſwered that as they were obliged to retreat by *Minden*, the Windmill was the neareſt Way. —— Being aſked how far it was from the Poſition the Cavalry was in, when he paſſed them, to the Wood? ſaid, it was about 5 or 600 Yards from the Left of the Cavalry, —— and from their Battery to the Enemy about 900 or 1000.

Capt. *Macbean* depoſed much to the ſame Effect, and ſome other Witneſſes.

Several of the former Witneſſes were re-examined, which ſerved principally to explain their former Evidence. His Lordſhip likewiſe reads his Defence, and remarks on ſeveral Things mentioned by the Witneſſes.

After this the Evidence for the Crown in Reply is inſerted.

In the Remarks which his Lordſhip read, he obſerved, that the Witneſſes had varied in their Accounts with reſpect to the Spot where he was.—That Col. *Sloper* totally omits the Movement made upon Capt. *Legonier*'s Arrival; — That upon his Order, without anſwering, he gave the Word to march, which they did. — That Capt. *Ligonier* did not ſpeak with Col. *Sloper* immediately after delivering his Order, but after the Troops had advanced. — That it was no Contradiction to Capt. *Smith*, that Capt. *Ligonier* does not remember to have ſeen or heard him deliver his Meſſage to him, as the Drums were then beating. — That two Officers of the *Inniſkillings* miſtake greatly in placing the Cavalry's advancing after Capt. *Legonier*'s Return from delivering his Orders, whereas it is agreed, that, immediately upon the Order, the Troops advanced; and after that Capt. *Legonier* went to the Right, to Col. *Sloper*, before he could return towards the *Inniſkillings*. — That notwithſtanding what an Officer of the right Squadron of *Bland*'s depoſed, it was evident from Capt. *Ligonier*'s Evidence, that he advanced immediately, and from the ſame Place where he received the Order; and this, together with what he ſays, that he was at too great a Diſtance to perceive Capt. *Ligonier* and his Lordſhip talk together, ſhew'd the imperfect Recollection the Witneſs had of this Circumſtance.—He obſerves, that many other Evidences were very indiſtinct, and that too many evidently contradicted each other.—He ſays, many Remarks might have been eaſy, and very aptly mark'd, off Hand, in Anſwer to ſeveral Witneſſes; but that, as the Time was paſſed, and he never offended againſt the Rules of any Court, he ſhould now wave the Point. —— That thoſe who had ſworn falſely, muſt feel the ill Effects in their own Breaſts. —— That he was always ready to obey Orders and diſcharge his Duty. And with reſpect to the preſent Charge, he ſays, *'Till the Court has ſaid I am guilty, I ſtand here with a Conſcience innocent, aſſerting that Innocence, which bears Teſtimony for me.*

The Sentence is in the following Words.

The Court, upon due Conſideration of the whole Matter before them, is of Opinion, That Lord *George Sackville* is guilty of having diſobeyed the Orders of Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunſwick*, whom he was by his Commiſſion and Inſtructions directed to obey, as Commander in Chief, according to the Rules of War: And it is the farther Opinion of this Court, that the ſaid Lord *George Sackville* is, and he is hereby adjudged, unfit to ſerve his Majeſty in any Military Capacity whatever.

Books *omitted.*

Encauſtic or *Count Caylus*'s Method of Painting in the Manner of the Antients; to which is added, a ſure and eaſy Method for fixing Crayons. By *J. H. Mortz.*

This ſmall Piece conſiſts of 137 Pages, and a Table of Contents; dedicated to the Right Honourable Lord *Edgcumbe*. But as it treats on an Art, principally ſuited to Gentlemen of that Profeſſion, we omit any Extract.

Memoires of the Life of *George Frederick Handel*. *Dodſley*, 3s. 6d.

The Hiſtory of *Ophelia*. 2 vols. *Baldwin*, 5s. Boards.

Novus Epigrammatum Delectus; or original State Epigrams and Minor Odes. *Kearſley*, 2s.

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Liſt of Pamphlets in our next.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *M A Y*, 1760.

Dr. HALLEY's *Diſſertation*, &c. *continued from Page* 377.

VIII. THerefore, there remains *Venus*'s Tranſit over the *Sun*'s Diſk, whoſe Parallax, being almoſt four Times greater than that of the *Sun*, * will cauſe very ſenſible Differences between the Times in which *Venus* ſhall ſeem to paſs over the *Sun*'s Diſk in different Parts of our *Earth*: From theſe Differences, duly obſerved, the Dr. affirms, the *Sun*'s Parallax may be determined, even to a ſmall Part of a Second; and that without any other Inſtruments than Teleſcopes † and good common Clocks, and without any other Qualifications in the Obſerver than Fidelity and Diligence, with a little Skill in Aſtronomy; for, you need not be ſcrupulous in finding the Latitude of the Place, or in accurately determining the Hours with reſpect to the Meridian; it is ſufficient, if the Times be reckoned by Clocks, truly corrected according to the Revolutions of the Heavens, ‡ from the total Ingreſs of *Venus* below the *Sun*'s Diſk to the Beginning of her Egreſs therefrom, when her opaque Globe begins to touch the bright Limb of the *Sun*; which Times, as the Dr. found by Experience, may be obſerved even to a ſingle Second of Time.

* By the foregoing Proportions of the planetary Diſtances from the *Sun*, the Diſtance of *Venus* from the *Earth* is to the *Sun*'s Diſtance as 27668 to 100000; therefore ſay, as 27668 : 100000 : : 12″ ½ : 45″ nearly, which is the Parallax of *Venus*, from which take the *Sun*'s Parallax 12″ ½, there remains 32″ ½ for the Difference, or Parallax of *Venus* from the *Sun*, which is more than four Times as great as that of *Mercury*, 7″ ½, found in the laſt Note. Alſo *Venus*'s Parallax 45″ is almoſt four Times larger than (12″ ½) the Parallax of the *Sun*.

† If the *Sun* be viewed with a Teleſcope which magnifies about 15 or 20 Times, it will ſuffice for ſhewing the Contacts of the Limbs of the ſolar and venereal Diſks; and alſo if a Micrometer be adapted in the Focus of the Eye-glaſs, the Latitude of *Venus* in the Middle of the Tranſit may be meaſured, and thereby her Theory, Motion of her Nodes, &c. may with great Accuracy be aſcertained.

‡ The Clocks or Watches uſed in obſerving this Phænomenon may be eaſily corrected, by obſerving the Revolution of a fixed Star to a given Object for a few Nights beforehand, in the following Manner. — Let a Teleſcope, with croſs Hairs in the Focus of the Eye-glaſs, be fixed in ſome convenient Place to obſerve the Tranſit of a Star over the vertical Hair; and there let it remain immoveable for ſome Time. Then obſerve the Moments of Time when the Star comes upon the vertical Hair two Nights ſucceſſively, and if the Time of this Revolution of the Watch or Clock, by which you obſerved it, be juſt 23 Hours, 56 Minutes, and four Seconds; you will be ſatisfied it goes true. But otherwiſe

IX. But by the limited Laws of Motion, ‖ *Venus* is very rarely seen within the *Sun*'s Disk; and for a Series of 120 Years and upwards is not to be seen there once; that is, from 1639; when Mr. *Horrox* was favoured with this agreeable Sight, and he the first and only one since the Creation of the World, down to 1761; § at which Time,

otherwise, you must alter it, till you find it will shew the Return of the Star to the Hair sooner by three Minutes and 56″ each successive Night, than the foregoing. For want of a Telescope, a small Hole made in a Window-shut, to observe the Disappearing of a Star behind a Chimney, or any opaque Object that is sharp, will do nearly as well. —— The Reason of such Correction, is, because 3′ : 56″ of Time, answer to 59′ : 8″ of Motion which is that by which the Motion of the *Earth* in 24 Hours exceeds one entire Revolution on its Axis, which is always made in 23h : 56′ : 4″, precisely.

The Reason why, no great Accuracy in regard to the Latitude of the Place is necessary, will appear hereafter. Nor is it requisite to define the Hour of the Day for the several Phænomena of the Transit; the Discovery of the solar Parallax depending only upon the true Quantities of the Duration thereof, and their Differences, as observed in two distant Places, on opposite Parts of the Meridian.

‖ In Transf. N°. 139 here referred to, the Dr. has shewn from the Theory of *Venus*'s Motions, the Method of ascertaining the Times when she will transit the *Sun*'s Disk, both at the ascending and descending Nodes, and tabulated them as below.

In the Month of *November*.

Year	Time of Conj.			Dist. from Cent.		
	d.	h.	′	′	″	
918	20	21	53	6	12	B
1161	20	21	10	6	55½	A
1396	23	7	20	4	38	B
1631	26	17	29	16	11	B
1639	24	6	37	8	30	A
1874	26	16	46	3	3	B
2109	29	2	56	14	36	B
2117	26	16	3	10	5	A

In the Month of *May*.

Year	Time of Conj.			Dist. from Cent.		
	d.	h.	′	′	″	
1048	24	13	45	3	50	B
1283	23	8	14	5	31	A
1291	25	15	9	14	27	B
1518	25	16	32	14	52	A
1526	23	9	37	5	6	B
1761	25	17	55	4	15	A
1769	23	11	00	15	43	B
1996	28	2	13	13	36	A
2004	25	19	18	6	22	B

N. B. In these Tables A denotes the Transit over the southern Part of the solar Disk, and B over the northern Part. And by adding 11 Days to the *Old Stile* of the Tables, they are adapted to the *New*.

§ Mr. *Horrox* (whose Life will soon appear in our *Biographia Philos.*) from his Skill in Astronomy was able to predict the Transit of *Venus* in 1639; and having acquainted Mr. *Crabtree* therewith in a Letter dated *October* 26, 1639, he desired him to observe it with all Attention possible, and particularly to measure the Diameter of *Venus*, which, says he, *Kepler* has made 7′, *Longbergius* 11′, but I can make it no more than 1′.

Accordingly when the Day came, he made his Room dark and took in the *Sun*'s Disk thro' a Telescope on a Paper Screen, and there observed the Transit, and found *Venus*'s Diameter to be nearly 1′ : 10″. After this (on *April* 20, 1640) he wrote to Mr. *Crabtree*, to inform him a second Time, how much he had made the Diameter of the Planet in his Observation, for, says he, "That I have forgot, but I remember what else you observed very well." Hence it appears that this Transit was observed by Mr. *Crabtree* as well as by himself, and that they mutually compared their Observations on the Subject. Of this Phænomenon Mr. *Horrox* gave a large Account in a Tract he published, entitled, *Venus in Sole visa*, which 22 Years after was published by *Hevelius* with his *Mercurius in Sole visus*.

Time, according to the Theories, hitherto found agreeable to the Heavens, *Venus* will pass under the *Sun* on *May* 26, in the Morning; * so that

* According to the Theories, on which the Tables published by *Cassini*, *Flamsteed*, and *Street*, were constructed, the Calculation of the preceding Transit (in 1630) answered very well to Observation. For by Mr. *Horrox*, the geocentric Longitude of *Venus* was observed to be 7s : 14° : 26′ : 30″ at the Time of the total Ingress, and the Caroline Tables give but 1″ more. Again the observed geocentric Latitude at the same Moment was 10′ : 27″, and by the Tables it was 10′ : 30″. Since then the Theory of *Venus* answered so nicely to Observation at that Time, one may reasonably expect it should do so now; and therefore I shall give the Reader a Summary of the Calculation, for the approaching Transit which I have made from the same Tables.

The mean Motion of *Venus*.	s	°	′	″
For *A. D.* 1761	2	16	34	55
For *May*	6	12	15	20
For Days 25	1	10	3	12
For Hours 17	0	1	8	5
For Minutes 55′	0	0	3	4
The mean Anomaly of *Venus*	10	10	5.	12
The heliocent. Longitude of Ditto	7	15	42	20
Precession of the Equinox add		29	46	16
Longitude from the Equinox	8	15	28	36
Place of the *Earth*	8	15	35	37
Difference	0	0	7	1
Place of the Node	8	15	2	0
Distance of *Venus* from ☊	0	0	26	36
Distance of *Earth* from ☊	0	0	33	57
Inclination of South	0	0	1	34
Curtate Distance of *Venus* 72668				
Distance of the *Earth* 101557				
As the *Sun* 174225				5,241099
To the Difference 28889				4.460732
So is the Tangent of ½ Sum of 89° : 56′ : 30″				12.906683
To Tangent of ½ the Difference 89 : 39 : 6				12.216316
The Parallax of the Orbit 179 : 35 : 36				
The Elongation of *Venus* 0 : 17 : 24.				
Then, as the Sine of *Commutation* 7′				0,845098
To the Sine of Elongation 17,4				1,240549
So is the Tangent of Inclination 1′ 34″				6,658703
				7,899252
To the Tangent of the Latitude of *Venus*, as seen from the *Earth* 3′ 54″				7,054154.

Thus it appears, that at the Middle of the Transit *Venus* will be distant from the *Sun*'s Center 3′ : 54″; and because the Dr. makes it but 4′, it is plain he computed by the

Same

(vide *Phil. Transf.* N°. 193.) at *London*, almost at six o'Clock in the Morning she is to be in the Middle of the *Sun*'s Disk, and but four Minutes more southerly than his Center; the Duration of this Transit will be almost 8 Hours; that is, from two till almost 10 o'Clock in the Morning; and consequently, her Ingress will not be visible in *England*; for, the *Sun* at that Time, being in 16° of *Gemini*, and almost in 23° of north Declination, shall be seen not to set throughout the whole northern frigid Zone; and consequently, the Inhabitants of the Coast of *Norway*, as far as its northern Promontory, beyond the Town of *Drontheim*, may observe *Venus* entering the *Sun*'s Disk; and perhaps this Ingress into the Sun at his Rising may be seen by the Inhabitants of the North of *Scotland* and those of *Zetland*; but when *Venus* is nearest the *Sun*'s Center, the Sun will be vertical to the northern Coasts of the Gulf of *Ganga*, or rather of the Kingdom of *Pegu*; and consequently, in the neighbouring Countries, when the *Sun* shall, at the Ingress of *Venus*, be almost four Hours distant to the East, and almost as many to the West at her Egress, her apparent Motion within the *Sun*'s Disk will be accelerated almost twice as much as is the horizontal Parallax of *Venus* from the *Sun*; because *Venus* at that Time moves retrograde from East to West; whilst in the mean Time an Eye, on the Surface of the Earth, is carried the contrary Way from West to East.

(To be continued.) X. Sup-

same Theory or Tables. But by his own Tables lately published, this Latitude of *Venus* is made 9′ : 51″, as appears by *Mr. Metcalfe*'s Computation in the following Table.

6 *June* 1761, Apparent Time A. M.	h.	m	s
First Contact	2	5	23
Central Ingress	2	18	42
Total Immersion	2	28	15
Middle of the Transit	5	24	17
Nearest Approximation of Centers	5	24	50
Ecliptic Conjunction	5	46	17
Emersion	8	20	19
Central Egress	8	31	54
End of the Transit	8	43	22
Central Duration	6	25	12
Duration of the Transit	6	37	49
Lat. of ☿ at the ecliptic Conjunction	9′	51″	16‴
Horary Motion of *Venus* from the *Sun*	1	56	57

A *French* Author in his *Ephemerides* has also made the Latitude and other Phænomena different from either of the foregoing. The Particulars whereof for the Meridian of PARIS, are as follow.

	h.	′
The Ingress begins	23	47
——— is Central	23	58
——— Total	24	10
Middle of the Transit	17	14
Egress begins	20	9
——— Central	20	26
——— Total	20	42
Duration of the Transit.	6	55
Latitude at the Conjunction	8′	57″

[c] Besides the Parallax, another great Use of the Transit will be to determine which of those differing Theories, or Sets of Tables are nearest the Truth.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 270, *answered by Mr.* William Allen, *of* Southwark.

IN a right angled Triangle, whose Sides are 3, 4, and 5, the Diameter of the inscribed Circle is 2; therefore 2 : 10 :: $\left\{\begin{matrix}3:15\\4:20\\5:25\end{matrix}\right\}$ the three Sides required, and the Area is $= 150$.

The same answered algebraically, by Mr. Edward Boyce, *of Mr.* Harvey's *School, at* Bungay.

LET $x =$ the Hypothenuse of the right angled Triangle, and $c = 7500$ then will $\frac{c}{x}$ the Rectangle of the two Legs, and $x + 10$ to the Sum of the Legs, then by 47 E. 1st $\overline{x + 10}|^2 - \frac{2c}{x} = x^2$; this reduced gives $x^2 + 5x = 750$, and $x = 25$, the Legs 20 and 15, and Area 150.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Abraham Stone, *Mr.* W. R. *Mr.* Barak Longmate, *Mr.* Thomas Sutter, *Mr.* Charles Green, *Mr.* Abraham Horsefall, *and by the Proposer Mr.* J. Scott.

Question 271, *answered by the Proposer,* Hullsiensis.

PUT $b =$ 18 Penny-weight 10 Grains $\frac{3}{7} = 442,8857$ Grains, the Weight of a 3*l.* 12*s.* Piece. Then $\frac{11}{12}$ of $b = 405,4286$ the fine Gold $\}$ for a 3*l.* 12*s.* Piece, as *per* $\frac{1}{12}$ Ditt. $= 36,8571$ the Copper Alloy $\}$ the *English* Standard.

Now $\left\{\begin{matrix}19,64:1::\frac{11}{12}b:20,643\\9:1::\frac{1}{12}b:4,095\end{matrix}\right\} = 24,738$ Grains, the Decrease, when weighed in Water.

Let x and y, represent the foreign Gold and Alloy respectively, a and v, the Proportion of fine Gold and the Alloy to Water.

Then $x + y = b$, and $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{v} = c = 24,738$, and $y = vc - \frac{ex}{a}$, $\therefore x + vc - \frac{ex}{a} = b$.

Whence $x = \frac{ab - acv}{a - v} = 397,0900361$; and $\therefore y = 45,1956639$ Grains, the Alloy.

$-36,8571$ the Copper Ditto.

Hence the fine Gold fixed by this Alloy ——— $= 8,3385639 =$ 1*l.* 5*s.* 7,764*d.* or 1*l.* 9*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$ *per* Piece gained by the Silver Alloy, and so much worse is the Piece than the *English* Standard.

Question 272, *answered by Mr.* John Coal, *Pupil at the Mathematical-School, in* Chester-le-street, *near* Durham.

PUT $b =$,5236 the Solidity of a Globe whose Diameter is 1, $c = 2076,65686$, $d = ,0361691b.$ Avoirdupoize, the Weight of a Cubic-inch of common Water, $g = ,0330946 lb.$ the Weight of Ditto of dry Oak, $x =$ Globe's Diameter, then $bx^3 =$ Solidity, and $bx^3 - c =$ Inches immersed in the Water, now (*per Robertson*'s Mensuration, Page 347) $\overline{bx^3 - c} \times d =$ Weight of Water displaced, or Weight of Oak in the Globe; $\therefore \frac{\overline{bx^3 - c} \times d}{g} = bx^3$; reduced and brought into Numbers is $,001612688\,x^4 = 46576.756$; solved $x =$ 35.77 the Globe's Diameter. *Q. E. D.*

This

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Bosworth, *Mr.* T. Baker, *Mr.* Charles Green, *Mr.* T. Harris, *M.* R. Etherington, *Mr.* Barak Longmate, *Mr.* Abraham Horsefall, *and by the Proposer Mr.* John Barber, *whose Number was* 36 *Inches for the Diameter, but the Numbers of the Answers differ a little, on Account of a small Difference in the Ratio of the specific Gravity of Water and Wood, as stated by various Authors.*

Question 273, *answered by Mr.* Thomas Harris, *of* Bugbrook, *near* Northampton.

SPHERES are in Ratio to their inscribed equilateral Cones as 32 to 9, ∴ let 2 Cones Solidity, and $a = 5158,8758325$, then will $x + a =$ Sphere's Solidity, but $32 : 9 :: x + a : x$ ∴ $x = \frac{9a}{23}$ ∴ the Sphere's Solidity is $= 7177,5763756$ and its Axis $= 23,9$ Feet.

The same answered by Mr. John Orrell, *at* Bolton, *in* Lancashire.

PUT $5158,8758325 = a$, $,7854 = m$, $,5236 = p$, and $x =$ Radius of the Sphere, then $\overline{3x^2}|^{\frac{1}{2}} =$ Cone's Side or Diameter of the Cone's Base, and $\frac{3x}{2}$ Cone's Altitude, and *per* Question 8 $px^3 = \frac{3mx^3}{2} + a$, whence $x = \left|\frac{2a}{16p - 3m}\right|^{\frac{1}{3}} = 11,966$, $2x = 23,932 =$ Sphere's Axis, and $20,725719 =$ Cone's Side, Altitude $= 17,949$.

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Bosworth, *Mr.* T. Baker, *Mr.* J. Coal, *Mr.* Charles Green, *Mr.* T. Walker, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *Mr.* J. Metcalfe, *Mr.* A. Horsefall, *Mr.* W. Allen, *and by the Proposer Mr.* John Hammond.

Mr. Joseph Applin, *of* Sturminster Newton, *in* Dorsetshire, *favoured us with an Answer to Question* 269 *in our last; but his Letter being accidentally mislaid, was the Reason why it was not taken Notice of in its proper Place.*

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 280.

By Mr. Barak Longmate.

SUppose there was two May-poles 360 Feet asunder, one of them is 180, the other 240 Feet high. Now a Ladder is to be placed so as reach the Top of them both without being moved at the Foot. 'Tis required to find the Length of the Ladder, and its Distance from the Foot of each Pole, without the Application of Algebra?

Question 281.

By Mr. W. Pirsson.

THere is one Johnson, a Taylor, in *Suffex*, that can throw a Cricket-ball 120 Yards on a horisontal Plain, and run the same Space in little more than 12″ of Time; if Man and Ball set out together, how long will the Ball arrive before the Man?

Question 282.

By Mr. W. Mitchell.

SAiling from the Latitude of 53° 0′ North, and East Longitude of 1° between the North and the East, and unknown Distance, and coming to an Anchor the 2d of *September*, 1756, I observed the Moon's Southing at 6h 11′ 32″ that Evening (my Watch being rectified to the Meridian of *London*) my Departure was then 216 Miles. What was my Course, Distance, diff. Latitude, diff. Longitude, and Latitude in?

Question 283.

By Mr. W. Meeson.

THE Hypothenuse and Area of a right angled Triangle being expressed by the same Number; query the Sides in rational Numbers?

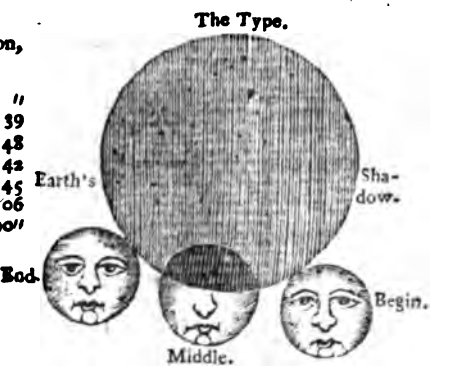
An

An Eclipſe of the Moon, *which will happen* November 22, 1760, *by Mr.* John Maſon, *at* Stretton, Staffordſhire.

The Third is an Eclipſe of the Moon, which happens *November* 22.

Apparent Time at the *Royal Oak*.

	h.	′	″
Beginning	7	47	39
Ecliptic ☌	8	47	48
Middle	8	54	42
End	10	01	45
Duration	2	14	06
Digits eclipſed	5°	23′	00″



The ſame by Mr. Robert Langley, *of* Orlingbury, *in* Northamptonſhire.

November 22, at Night, the Moon will be eclipſed in ♓ 1° 5′.

A Computation to every Digit and Type for *London*, as below.

	h.	′	″		h.	′	″
Beginning	7	49	36				
1 Digit eclipſed	7	56	35	6 Dig.	9	11	35
2	8	04	02	5	9	30	25
3	8	12	09	4	9	41	43
4	8	21	19	3	9	50	53
5	8	32	37	2	9	59	00
6	8	51	27	1	10	06	27
Middle Digits 6° 8′ ½	9	01	31	End	10	13	26

At *Orlingbury* in *Northamptonſhire*.

	h.	′	″
Beginning	7	46	36
Middle	8	58	31
End	10	10	26
Duration	2	23	50
Digits	6°	8′	½

The Gentleman whoſe ſent a Type of the Tranſit *of* Venus *with her Path, repreſented by a Curve on the ſolar Diſk, may be aſſured it cannot be right, as it muſt neceſſarily be a right Line.*

BAROMETRICAL

BAROMETRICAL *and* THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS *made at* Hull, *by* R. Waddington, *in April* 1760.

1760 *April.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.	1760 *April.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.
1	30,00	40	17	29,70	43
2	30,15	37	18	29,60	49
3	30,11	36	19	29,72	46
4	30,09	39	20	29,61	48
5	30,09	42	21	29,57	48
6	29,92	44	22	29,88	42
7	29,86	42	23	29,83	44
8	29,83	42	24	29,75	47
9	29,96	48	25	30,19	49
10	30,11	50	26	30,19	49
11	30,14	48	27	29,93	48
12	30,14	47	28	29,96	43
13	30,00	44	29	29,86	42
14	30,10	44	30	29,86	42
15	30,10	42			
16	29,92	38			

HORACE, *Lib.* II. *Ode* III. *Tranſlated.*

I.

REmindful of thy mortal ſtate,
Amid the frowns of adverſe fate
Preſerve an equal mind:
And, O my *Delius!* when ſhe ſmiles,
Aware of Fortune's fickle wiles,
Still be thy joy confin'd.

II.

If by a load of grief oppreſt,
While ſad preſages fill thy breaſt,
Of life-conſuming ill:
Or on the verdant herbage laid,
Enjoy the feaſt beneath yon ſhade:
The foaming goblet fill;

III.

Reclined at eaſe you quaff the wine,
Where pines with mantling poplars twine
Their intermingled boughs;
Where with ſtill and ſilent ſweep,
Gently lab'ring down the ſteep
The winding current flows.

IV.

Here, ointments, wine, and roſes, bring,
The ſhort-liv'd flow'rs of early ſpring,
For ſoon their bloom decays:
While wealth, while youth thy cares beguiles,
While yet propitious fortune ſmiles,
O ſeize her while ſhe ſtays.

V.

When fate cuts ſhort thy vital thread,
And thou art number'd with the dead,
Thou to thy heir muſt yeild
Thy heaps of gold; thy villas pride
Laved by ſwift *Tiber's* azure tide;
Thy woods, and fertile fields,

VI.

Whether from *Inachus* thy birth,
Or from the baſe *Plebeian* earth,
It matters not to tell:
Rich; poor; whate'er thy progeny;
Alike a victim doom'd to die
By unrelenting hell.

VII.

To the ſame path we all muſt turn:
Our ſhapen lots in yonder urn
All in confuſion float;
Our doom decided; ſoon or late,
We climb (for ſuch the laws of fate)
Th' irremediable boat. *Lycida.*

HORACE, *Lib.* I. *Ode* XXXIV.

I.

BY falſe Philoſophy, of ſenſe bereft,
How ſeldom to the Gods, I, rev'rence paid?
I now forſake the paths where late I ſtray'd,
And ſteer my wayward ſails to find the Court I left.

II.

From parting clouds while lightnings flaſhed:
great Jove
Shook with his car the ſtreams; the ſluggiſh ground;
The realms of hell, with ocean's farthest bound,
When thro' the pure expanſe his fiery ſteeds he drove.

III.

III.

'Tis he, can raiſe the peaſant to a crown,
Debar the great, and lay the monarch low;
Hence fortune's mingled ſounds of joy or woe,
Hence plumes on high, and hence comes tumbling down.

Lycidas.

VERSES: *Suggeſted by the two grand* National Subſcriptions *ſet on foot in* 1759.

I. *For the benefit of the* Britiſh *troops abroad; and for the widows and orphans of ſuch as died in the ſervice; and,*

II. *For cloathing the* French *priſoners.*

By Mr. Lockman.

O Year renown'd! triumphant fifty-nine!
In time's fam'd roll how greatly wilt thou ſhine!
How will he ſmile, when, darting back his eye,
He ſhall the wonders, wrought in thee, deſcry?
Read how *Britannia*'s ſons at *Minden* fought,
And, by new paths, immortal glory ſought?
Where they (tho' few) made mighty hoſts retire,
And ſtood like *Salamanders* wrapt in fire.
Read how *Quebec*, which ſcorn'd the fierceſt foe,
Was, by our arms invincible, brought low;
How graſping thunders, our commanders flew,
And, on each hoſtile coaſt, deſtruction threw:
From *Gallia*'s brow the naval laural tore,
And bid her rival commerce ſpread no more.
From this juſt war, 'mid piles of trophies won,
In majeſty of power *Britannia* ſhone.——
Crown of her glory, ſtill two works remain'd,
To ſanctify the palms which blood had ſtain'd;
Two works! by ſky-born charity inſpir'd;
Two works! will be in lateſt times admir'd.
Mild, o'er the firſt, divine compaſſion roſe,
To ſhield, from froſt, the men who cruſh'd our foes;
With gentle hand ſhe raiment o'er them threw,
(Whilſt mem'ry did their gallant deeds review;)
Then breath'd forth accents, ſweet as from above;
'Accept theſe tokens of your country's love;
'Sent, as to heroes, 'mid their arduous toils;
'(To ſuch more precious than the richeſt ſpoils.)
'To you as glorious are theſe preſents now,
'As once the laurel on a *Roman*'s brow.'
The goddeſs paus'd,—when lo! her pious care
Bid orphans, widows, her bleſt bounty ſhare;
Relicts of thoſe who in dire battle fell:
(How great their merit who had fought ſo well!)
Kind tribute! ſuch paſt ſervices require;
And this muſt ev'ry generous ſoldier fire.
O'er the laſt work her wing ſweet Mercy ſpread,
And gently rais'd each *Gallic* captive's head:
Then ſpake in ſounds which mortal voice tranſcend;
'Be cheer'd:—now ev'ry *Briton* is your friend;
'Tho' late, when 'gainſt them arm'd, and
'fir'd with rage,
'Naught cou'd your ardent thirſt of blood aſ-
'ſuage.
'The ſcence thus chang'd, they no reſentment
'feel,
'But gladly would your various ſorrows heal.
'Tho', when call'd forth to war, with joy
'they fight,
'In generous acts they feel ſtill more delight;
'Free from each prejudice that taints the mind,
'Their lenity does honour to mankind;
'Treating their priſoners with fraternal care,
'Such as themſelves (if bound) would wiſh to
'ſhare.
'Take then theſe garments;—nor with won-
'der ſtart;
'But know the goodneſs of a *Briton*'s heart.'
The ſeraph ceas'd;—when lo! a voice from ſkies,
Bleſs'd theſe good works, and bid them hither riſe;
For charity, which can for ſins atone,
Is ever grateful to th' *eternal Throne.*

An ÆNIGMA, *for the Gentlemen.*

ROOM for your ſlave, and engineer, the Moor,
That ne'er appear'd in maſquerade before.
You know me well! a little nimble fellow,
You've ſeen dreſs'd up in blue, red, brown or yellow.
I'm ſometimes with, ſometimes without a head,
For, champion-like, from wounds my glories ſpread.
Thus mangled, as my body ſhorter grows,
My taylor in proportion cuts my clothes,
Which, urchin-like, hide all, except—my noſe.
Tho' my complexion's blacker than a ſloe,
My miſtreſs has a ſkin as white as ſnow:
In ſoft careſſes there each charm I trace,
And mend the native beauties of her face;
Till a more pow'rful rival fills my place.
His province is to crown what I begun,
I then reſign the honours I have won.
Thus doom'd to ſilent ſhades my labours lie,
Embalm'd and bury'd in obſcurity.

While o'er the tomb ſurpriſing trophies riſe,
And cheerful nature triumphs in diſguiſe;
Ev'n thus provok'd, my loyalty's the ſame,
Unſhaken, if I win, or loſe the game.
To quiet, or gain my point, I ply the oar,
And revel, like a drunken tar on ſhore;
Ye ſons of art, that own me for their friend,
Diſcard me when they find I've nought to ſpend:
Tho' for their ſakes I've toil'd the life of man,
If, as the pſalmiſt ſays, 'tis but a ſpan.

Follies cannot long endure,
Life's uncertain-death is ſure:
Happy they who wiſely learn,
Truth from error to diſcern;
Truth! immortal as the ſoul,
And unſhaken as the pole;
Such;—dull formalities can ne'er enſlave;
They ſmile, whilſt others perſecute and rave.

DÆDALUS.

Τηϛ φιλαλθοῦς.

For a WATCH.

"LITTLE monitor, impart"
Some inſtruction to the heart;
Shew the buſy and the gay,
Time is poſting ſwift away;

Anſwer to the ÆNIGMA *in* April *Magazine.*

UNTO the pow'r of grim monarch *Death*,
Each mortal muſt ſubmit;
The young, the old, the rich, the poor,
When providence thinks fit.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *M. A Y*, 1760.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Meiſſen, April 26.

ON the 24th, the King of Pruſſia left Freyberg very early in the Morning, and lay that Night at this Place. The next Day he went to Wilſdruff, in order to withdraw that Part of the Chain of Cantonment, which extends from the Foreſt of Tharandt, on the Right, to the Elbe, which was happily performed without any Loſs whatever: And his Pruſſian Majeſty arrived, this Morning at four o'Clock, at Schlettau, a very ſmall Village, diſtant about half a League from hence; and there the head-quarters are at preſent fixed. The Troops that were at Freyberg, and in that Neighbourhood, having firſt ſent off their Baggage, had Orders to begin their March Yeſterday at three in the Afternoon, which has likewiſe been effected without any Interruption from the Auſtrians.

Newbaus, May 2. His Serene Highneſs Prince Ferdinand changed his head-quarters on the 29th paſt from Paderborn to this Place, which is about the Diſtance of half a League from thence. The Hereditary Prince ſtill continues there. The Britiſh Troops are under Orders to be ready to march on the 5th Inſtant: The Reſt of the Army, it is preſumed, will ſoon be put in Motion, and tha the Whole will be aſſembled about the 19th or 20th. We have received an Account of a Skirmiſh that happened on the 28th paſt at Vacha, a Town upon the Frontiers of Heſſe, which forms the Head of our Chain of Cantonments upon the Werra. A Body of the Enemy, conſiſting of the Regiment of M. D'Apchon, together with ſome Volunteers, made an Attack upon that Place, where Colonel Freytag commanded. And though our Men were at firſt obliged, on Account of the Superiority of the Enemy, to abandon the Town; yet Colonel Freytag took Poſt on a riſing Ground near it, where he kept the French in play, till two Battalions of our Grenadiers, quartered in the Neighbourhood, came to his Aſſiſtance. Upon whoſe Approach, the French retired, but were followed for three Leagues, attacked, and drove from Geiſa, where they intended taking up their Quarters that Night. There were only two Companies of Chaſſeurs on Foot, one on Horſeback, and a Squadron of Black Huſſars, that had any Share in this Affair. Our Loſs, in killed and wounded, amounts to about 30 Men; that of the Enemy is four Times as conſiderable. The French had brought a Number of Waggons from Fulda, which they deſigned loading with the Plunder they might get from Vecha and Hirſchfeldt, but were forced to make Uſe of them for the Purpoſe of carrying off their wounded Men.

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

Windsor, Tuesday, May 6.

HIS Majesty having granted a Commission for installing his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, by his Proxy Sir Charles Cottrel Dormer, Knt. and for the personal Installation of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Rockingham and Earl Temple, Knights Companions of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, on this Day; three of the Commissioners hereafter mentioned, with the Prince's Proxy, and two Knights elect, assembled for that Purpose in the great Chamber in the Dean's Lodgings, from whence, about Eleven o'Clock, a Procession was made to the Chapter-Room in the following Order: The poor Knights in their Cloaks—The Prebends in their Mantles—The Officers of Arms in their Tabarts—The two Knights elect in the under Habit of Silver Tissue, carrying their Caps and Feathers in their Hands—The Deputy Register of the Order, having on his right Hand Garter bearing the King's Commission, and on his left Black Rod with his Rod, all in their Mantles—The Earl of Northumberland, with the Duke of Devonshire, Commissioners, together, as being Companions—The Earl of Cardigan, senior Commissioner; all in the full Habit of the Order. Entering the Chapel, the Knights elect went to their Chairs in the North Isle, (as the Proxy had done before the Procession) and the Officers of the Order, with the Commissioners, into the Chapter-Room. The Commissioners being seated, Garter presented the Commission, which was read by the Deputy Register; and Garter thereupon introduced the Prince's Proxy, who was received at the Door by the two junior commissioners, and conducted to his Place. The Marquis of Rockingham was then introduced in like manner, and invested with the Surcoat of the Order, the Deputy Register reading the Admonition, and then invested with the Belt and Sword. Earl Temple was introduced, and invested in the same Manner.

LONDON.

In our last Magazine we gave a large Extract from the Trial of Lord George Sackville, *concluding with the Sentence of the Court-martial.* *(See p.* 394.*)* *Soon after there was another Publication of the Trial, entitled,* The general Proceedings of the Court-martial, *&c. printed for* A. Millar: *The two distinct Publications of this Trial differ in several Respects, which has occasioned a Pamphlet, entitled,* A Parallel between the two, *which we shall not enter into the Merits of; but shall add to our last Account, the following Particulars from the* London Gazette *of* April 26.

The following Orders were given out by the Adjutant-general at Field-marshal Lord Viscount Ligonier's, April 23, 1760.

ORDERS, *April* 23, 1760.

HIS Majesty has been pleased to order a general Court-martial to be held at the Horse Guards for the Trial of Lord George Sackville, for having disobeyed the Orders of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick at the Battle of Minden, August 1, 1759 Lord George Sackville being then a Lieutenant-general, and appointed Commander in Chief of his Majesty's British Forces in his Army serving under the Command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's said Army, whose Orders and Directions the said Lord George Sackville was enjoyned and required to obey, both by his Majesty's Commission, and by his Instructions, dated 31st *October*, 1758.

The following is the Sentence of the general Court-martial.

"This Court, upon due Consideration of the whole Matter before them, is of Opinion, that Lord George Sackville is guilty of having disobeyed the Orders of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, whom he was by his Commission and Instructions directed to obey, as Commander in Chief, according to the Rules of War; and it is the farther Opinion of the Court, that the said Lord George Sackville is, and he is hereby adjudged, unfit to serve his Majesty in any military Capacity whatever."

Which Sentence his Majesty has been pleased to confirm.

It is his Majesty's Pleasure, that the above Sentence be given out in public Orders, that Officers being convinced that neither high Birth, nor great Employments, can shelter Offences of such a Nature; and that seeing they are subject to Censures much worse than Death, to a Man who has any Sense of Honour, they may avoid the fatal Consequences arising from Disobedience of Orders.

This is a true Copy,
Richard Cox,
Secretary to Field-marshal Lord Visc. Ligonier, *Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces.*

At the Court at St. James's, the 25th Day of April, 1760. Present, the King's most

moſt excellent Majeſty in Council. This Day his Majeſty in Council called for the Council-book, and ordered the Name of Lord George Sackville to be ſtruck out of the Liſt of Privy Counſellors.

Thus far the London Gazette.

To which we ſhall ſubjoin a Letter.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Prince Ferdinand *of* Brunſwick.

Moſt Sacred!

" The Enemy having called in all their ſmall Detachments, this Diſcovery engaged me to give the Army, at five o'Clock in the Afternoon, Orders to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march at one o'Clock in the Morning, on the firſt of Auguſt, the Cavalry, expreſly, to be ſaddled at that Hour. I recommended it to all the advanced Poſts to be very attentive, and to inform me of the leaſt Motion they ſhould obſerve during the Night. It paſſed without my receiving any Intelligence. About three in the Morning, M. De Reden Adjutant-general, informed me of the Arrival of two Deſerters, with the News, that the Army of the Enemy was marching to attack me, and that they had paſſed the Marſh at Midnight. Theſe Deſerters came to Hactim at ten o'Clock in the Evening; but notwithſtanding the Importance of the News they brought, it did not reach me till towards three o'Clock in the Morning. That I might loſe no Time, I ſent every Aid-de-camp I had about me to the Camp, in order to make the Army move without the leaſt Delay. I was obeyed with great Readineſs, except by the Cavalry on the Right; which, notwithſtanding my former Orders, were not ſaddled; and of whom the Commander in Chief, L. G. S. did not come to his Poſt till very late. According to my Order of Battle, the Cavalry were on the Wings, and the Infantry in the Center. The Enemy had, on the contrary, placed their Cavalry in the Center, and their Infantry on the Wings. The Britiſh Infantry attacked with an amazing Intrepidity. The Succeſs of it was ſo great, that the Cavalry of the Enemy, which faced your brave Infantry, was routed, and totally put in Confuſion. This was the Moment for the Cavalry to have completed the Defeat of the Enemy. I ſent my Aid-de-Camp Capt. Ligonier, to L. G. S. with Orders to advance with the Cavalry, in order to make the moſt of the Advantages which the Infantry had juſt obtained. My Aid-de-camp. Capt. Winchanrode, was ſent by me to L. G. S. with a like Commiſſion. *My Lord* feigned, at firſt, not to comprehend the Orders which he carried: At length he ſeemed to give Way to them, and concluded with doing nothing.

" Before Ligonier came back, the Cavalry of the Enemy had rallied, and returned to the Charge, ſupported by the Saxon Infantry, and a very briſk Cannonade, which took our Infantry obliquely in Front, and directly in Flank. Mr. Fitzroy was then ſent to L. G. S. to preſs him to advance, without loſs of Time, to ſupport the Infantry, which ſuffered; but he did nothing. Expecting, with Reaſon, to find a Diſpoſition in Lord Granby to diſtinguiſh himſelf, I ſent Col. Webb to him with my Orders to advance with the ſecond Line of the Cavalry; but L. G. S. hindered him, by ſtopping him from advancing. Col. Fitzroy and Capt. Ligonier returned, and told me, that the Cavalry had not ſtirred one Step; that notwithſtanding my Orders L. G. S. did not give Credit to what they had told him; that he did not underſtand what they had ſaid; and that he would come and ſpeak to me himſelf. He came, and in ſhort found me: I repeated to him what Ligonier and Fitzroy had told him from me; but the Cavalry never advanced near enough, either to gather the Laurels which your Infantry had prepared for them, or to protect them while they ſuffered. In ſhort, L. G. S. very far from repairing the Fault which the Cavalry on the Right had committed, in not being ſaddled at the appointed Hour, and which he himſelf had committed, in not having remedied it in Time, and alſo in his coming too late to his Poſt; in not doubling his Pace during his March, to regain the Time he had loſt alſo, and the greateſt Opportunity which has, perhaps, ever offered, to acquire Glory, which he was not only offered, but commanded to ſeize, the Cavalry remained, during the whole Action, out of Cannon-ſhot. Towards the End of the Action, the D. of Richmond went from me, with Orders for L. G. S. to advance the Cavalry to the Edge of the Marſh, which was executed. I confeſs I cannot but think, with great Vexation, of the Conduct of L. G. S. and I cannot but declare, on the contrary, the good Opinion I had of Lord Granby, from the Readineſs he ſhewed to execute my Orders, by whomſoever they were carried; which leaves me no Room to doubt, conſidering the favourable Opportunity which the Cavalry had to act in, that they would have rendered this Victory as deciſive as any ever had been. If L. G. S. who had been inſenſible to the fine Opportunity which he had to acquire Glory, was offended at the Acknowledgment which I made in favour of Lord Granby, according to his Manner, he could not avoid thinking it an indirect Cenſure

ſure of his own particular Conduct. He wrote me a Letter, by which he thought proper to demand from me, to recall the Compliments I had made to Lord Granby. I anſwered him abſolutely in the negative. My L. G. S. then ſet himſelf about propagating many falſe Reports in the Army; which determined me, at laſt, to write to your M—— on this particular Subject. My L. G. S. a few Days after my Letter went off, received his Recall. He then appeared to be ſtruck with it, and wrote me a Letter to complain of his Fate; ſince which, there as been no Interview between him and me." *Dub. Journal.*

Saville Houſe, April 20. This Day M. d'Agino, Miniſter from the Republic of Genoa, had a private Audience of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

And afterwards of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, at Leiceſter-houſe.

To both which he was introduced by Sir Charles Cottrell Dormer, Knt. Maſter of the Ceremonies.

St. James's, April 21. This Day M. d'Agino, Miniſter from the Republic of Genoa, had a private Audience of her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Amelia.

To which he was introduced by Sir Charles Cottrell Dormer, Knt. Maſter of the Ceremonies.

Kenſington, May 2. This Day the Right Hon. John Marquis of Granby, Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, was, by his Majeſty's Command, appointed a Member of his Moſt Hon. Privy-Council; and his Lordſhip's Name was inſerted in the Liſt of Privy Counſellors accordingly.

From the Memoirs of the laſt Day of Lord Ferrers's Life publiſhed by Authority of the Sheriffs, we learn, that a Mourning Coach had been provided by his Friends to carry him to the Place of Execution; but that, at his particular Requeſt, the Sheriff's permitted him to go in his own Landau, which waited for him within the Tower. He told Mr. Sheriff Vaillant, as they ſat in the Landau, that his Dreſs (light Clothes embroidered with Silver *) might ſeem odd; but that he had his Reaſons for wearing them that Day; which, however, he did not mention. After taken Notice of the innumerable Multitude that crowded round him every Foot of the Way, he added, that he ſuppoſed they came to ſee a *Lord* hanged: He had applied in vain to the King by Letter that he might ſuffer in the Tower, where Eſſex, Queen Elizabeth's Favourite, one of his Anceſtors, was beheaded; He made this Application with the more Confidence as he had the Honour, he ſaid, to quarter Part of his Majeſty's Arms, and to be allied to him. To die at the Place for executing common Felons, he thought hard: And obſerved that the Apparatus of Death, and the being made a Spectacle to ſuch Multitudes, was worſe than Death itſelf. The Proceſſion from the Tower to Tyburn took up two Hours and three Quarters. The Clergyman who attended him, was the Chaplain of the Tower, who had never ſeen him till that Morning. This Gentleman ſignifying to him that ſome Account of his religious Sentiments would be expected, he made Anſwer, That he did not think himſelf accountable for theſe to the Public, That he had always adored *One God* the Maker of the World; and for any peculiar Notions of his own, he had never propagated them, or endeavoured to make Proſelytes; that he thought it wrong to diſturb any national Form of Religion, as Lord Bolingbroke had done by the Publication of his Writings. He added, that the Multitude of Sects, and the many Diſputes about Religion, had almoſt baniſhed Morality. [Did ever theſe hurt the Morals of any ſincere Enquirer after Truth?] His ſhooting Mr. Johnſon, againſt whom he declared that he had no Malice, he aſcribed to his not knowing what he did, which Diſorder was occaſioned, he ſaid, by many Croſſes and Vexations he had met with at that particular Time. As he approached Tyburn, he expreſſed a Deſire to ſee a *Perſon* (whether Male or Female, is not mentioned) who waited there in a Coach, and for whom he ſaid he had a very ſincere Regard; but being told that parting with this Perſon might give him too great a Shock, he declined it, and delivered to the Sheriff a Bank-note in a Pocket-book with a Ring and a Purſe with ſome Guineas to be given this Perſon. He declined joining with the Chaplain in the Prayers of the Church, but very readily joined with him in the Lord's Prayer, which, he ſaid, he had always admired. After it was over he added with great Energy, "O Lord, forgive me all my Errors, pardon all my Sins." He deſired that his Body might be buried at Breeden or Stanton in Leiceſterſhire. From the Time of his aſcending the Scaffold until his Execution was about eight Minutes.

His Lordſhip was brought from Tyburn to Surgeon's-hall at half an Hour paſt Two in the Afternoon. His Hat and Halter were at the Foot of the Coffin. There were in his Pocket ſome Silver and ſome Trifles. His

* *Reported to be his Wedding Suit.*

His Lordſhip's Corpſe was expoſed to public View, on Tueſday Evening, to a great Number of Spectators. A large Inciſion, or Wound, was made from the Neck to the Bottom of the Thorax or Breaſt, and another quite acroſs the Throat: The Abdomen, or lower Part of the Belly, was laid open, and the Bowels taken away. The Gentleman who attended, exhorted the Spectators to guard againſt the direful Effects of Paſſion; when even a Nobleman of the firſt Rank could not be exempted from the fatal Conſequences attending it.

The Particulars, included in the Account publiſhed by the Sheriffs of this noble Perſon's Behaviour immediately preceding this tragical Scene, is highly in favour of him, and has raiſed ſuch Degrees of Compaſſion in the Breaſts of ſome tender Minds, as even to wiſh his Majeſty's Mercy had be extended towards him.—But whoever reads his Trial, now publiſhed by Order of the High Steward, with the Approbation of the Lords, of which we are not permitted to give an Abſtract, will ſee ſo many, and highly aggravating Circumſtances attending the Fact (the natural Effect of the moſt abandoned Sentiments) as will ſufficiently evidence his Majeſty's great Wiſdom in directing, that the Law ſhould take its Courſe concerning him.

On Wedneſday Afternoon his Corpſe was put into a leaden Coffin; and we hear his Lordſhip's Remains were carried down into Leiceſterſhire, to be buried amongſt his Anceſtors. The Words on the Plate are,

Laurence Earl Ferrers ſuffered May the 5th, 1760.

The Title of Earl Ferrers devolves to the Hon. Waſhington Shirley, his next Brother, a Captain in his Majeſty's Navy, as likewiſe the Family Eſtate; neither of which are forfeited, as in Caſes of High Treaſon, but the Perſonal Eſtate only. See our Account, p. 387.

May 22. This Day the Lords, authorized by his Majeſty's Commiſſion, declared the Royal Aſſent to

An Act for enabling his Majeſty to raiſe a certain Sum of Money, towards paying off, and diſcharging, the Debt of the Navy, and towards naval Services, for the Year One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty.

An Act for granting to his Majeſty a certain Sum of Money, out of the Sinking Fund, for the Service of the Year One thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty.

An Act to enable his Majeſty to raiſe the Sum of One million, for the Uſes and Purpoſes therein mentioned; and for further appropriating certain Supplies granted this Seſſion of Parliament.

An Act to enforce, and render more effectual, the Laws relating to the Qualification of Members to ſit in the Houſe of Commons.

And to thirty other public Bills, and to thirty-ſix private Bills.

Afterwards a Speech of the Lords Commiſſioners was delivered to both Houſes, by the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; which is as followeth:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have received the King's Commands to put an End to this Seſſion of Parliament; and, upon this Occaſion, to aſſure you, That his Majeſty looks back with entire ſatisfaction on your Proceedings during the courſe of it. The Duty and Affection which you have expreſſed for his Perſon and Government, and the Zeal and Unanimity which you have ſhewn in maintaining the true Intereſt of your Country, can only be equalled by what his Majeſty has formerly experienced from this Parliament.

"His Majeſty has commanded us to acquaint you, That it would have given him the moſt ſenſible Pleaſure to have been able to communicate to you, that his ſincere Endeavours to promote a general Pacification had met with more ſuitable Returns before this Time. His Majeſty, in Conjunction with his good Brother and Ally the King of Pruſſia, choſe to give their Enemies Proofs of this equitable Diſpoſition, in the Midſt of a Series of glorious Victories; an Opportunity the moſt proper to do it with Dignity, and to manifeſt to all Europe the Purity and Moderation of his Views. After ſuch a Conduct, his Majeſty has the Comfort to reflect, that the further Continuance of the Calamaties of War cannot be imputed to him, or his Allies; and truſts in the Bleſſing of Heaven, upon the Juſtice of his Arms, and upon thoſe ample Means, which your Zeal, in ſo good a Cauſe, has wiſely put into his Hands, that his future Succeſſes in carrying on the War, will not fall ſhort of the paſt; and that, in the Event, the public Tranquility will be reſtored on ſolid and durable Foundations.

"We are further commanded to acquaint you, That his Majeſty has taken the moſt effectual Care to augment the combined Army in Germany; and, at the ſame Time, to keep up ſuch a Force at home, as may fruſtrate any Attempts of the Enemy to invade theſe Kingdoms, which have hitherto ended only in their own Confuſion.

"The Royal Navy was never in a more flouriſhing and reſpectable Condition; and

the

the ſignal Victory obtained laſt Winter over the French Fleet, on their own Coaſts, as it has added Luſtre to his Majeſty's Forces, and reduced the naval Strength of France to a very low Ebb.

" His Majeſty has diſpoſed his Squadrons in ſuch a Manner, as may beſt conduce to the Annoyance of his Enemies; to the Defence of his own Dominions, both in Europe and America; and to the preſerving and purſuing his Conqueſts, as well as to the Protection of the Trade of his Subjects, which he has extremely at Heart.

" *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,*

" Nothing could relieve his Majeſty's Royal Mind, under the Anxiety which he feels for the Burdens of his faithful Subjects, but the public-ſpirited Chearfulneſs with which you have granted him ſuch large Supplies, and his Conviction, that they are neceſſary for the Security and eſſential Intereſts of his Kingdom. The King has enjoined us to return you his hearty Thanks for them; and to aſſure you of their due Application to the Purpoſes for which they have been given.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" We have nothing further in Command from his Majeſty, but to recommend to you the Continuance and Improvement of that Union and good Harmony, which he has obſerved with ſo much Pleaſure, and from which he has derived ſuch important Effects. Make it your Study to promote theſe deſirable Objects; to ſupport the King's Government, and the good Order of your reſpective Countries; and to conſult your own real Happineſs and Proſperity. This Behaviour His Majeſty graciouſly aſſures you, will be the moſt acceptable Demonſtration of your Duty to Him."

After which the Lord Keeper ſaid;

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" It is his Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday the Seventeenth Day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the Seventeenth Day of July next."

BIRTH.

May 18. The Lady of William Twiſden, Bart. of Peckham, a Son and Heir.

MARRIAGES.

18. The Rev. Mr. Barnardiſton, ſen. Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge, to Miſs Powel.

Peter Williamſon, Eſq; of May-fair, to Miſs Webb, of Saville-row.

26. The Rev. Mr. Lockwood, Rector of Fiſield, Eſſex, to Miſs Bennet, Neice to Lady Comyngs.

May 6. Dr. Cooper, Phyſician in Cavendiſh-ſquare, to Miſs Lathbury, of the ſame Place.

Charles Colemore, of Warwickſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Gulſton, of Soho-ſquare.

10. Charles Trubſhaw Whithers, Eſq; of Worceſter, to Mrs. Naſh, Relict of the late Rev. Dr. Naſh.

13. ——— Wallis, Eſq; to Miſs Hutton, eldeſt Daughter of the late Dr. Mathew Hutton, Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

16. George Fox Lane, Eſq; Member of Parliament for York, to Miſs Bouchier, of Albemarle-ſtreet.

17. The Hon. Thomas Arundell, to Miſs Porter, of Burlington-ſtreet.

18. Thomas Townſend, jun. Eſq; to Miſs Powys, Heireſs of the late Richard Powys, Eſq;

20. Capt. William Martin, Eſq; to the only Daughter of Sir William Rowley.

Mr. Joſeph Mendez Daceſta, to Miſs Salvador, of Lime-ſtreet.

DEATHS.

20. William Beckwith, Eſq; at Thurcroſt.

21. Sir William Temple, Bart. at Kempſay, Worceſterſhire.

22. Robert Bland, ſen. Fellow of King's College.

William Aſhby, Eſq; at Harefield, Middleſex.

The Lady of ——— Baugh, Eſq;

26. William Trumbull, Eſq; eldeſt Son of the late Sir William Trumbull.

28. Mrs. Johnſon, ſuddenly as ſhe ſat in her Chair, and Mr. Johnſon her Huſband as ſuddenly on Tueſday the 30th, at their Houſe at Kenſington; they were aged about 50, had neither of them any Signs of Illneſs, were Quakers, and kept a Linendraper's Shop.

Mr. Hubert Hacon, jun. at Norwich, an eminent Manufacturer; a Gentleman of a promiſing Genius, and deſervedly eſteemed by his Acquaintance.

May 4. Francis Sawyer Parris, D. D. Maſter of Sidney College, and principal Librarian to the Univerſity of Cambridge.

The Right Hon. Lord Charles Hay, Major-general of his Majeſty's Forces.

Maynard Guerin, Eſq; Agent to ſeveral Regiments.

James Godin, Eſq; at Hoxton, aged 78.

James Arbuthnot, Eſq; at Kenſington.

12. Lady Betty Somerſet, at the Dutcheſs of Beaufort's in Brook-ſtreet.

16. Sir Richard Mills, at Midhurſt, aged 70.

John Farrington, Eſq; at Clapham, aged 80.

19. John Betteſworth, Eſq; late of the Com-

Commons, he has left 500l. to the Charity School at West Ham.

John Wingate, Esq; at his Seat in Bedfordshire, aged 72.

20. Boynton Langley, at York, Daughter of Sir William Foulis, of Ingleby.

22. Mr. Jackson, Master of Jackson's Coffee-house, Grosvenor-square, to Mrs. Ball, of the General Post-office, Lombard-street.

Civil and military Preferments.

April 22. His Majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint Ralph Woodford, Esq; to be Secretary to the Embassy to the Court of the Catholic King, in the Room of Ruvigny De Cosne, Esq;

His Majesty has also been pleased to nominate, constitute, and appoint Stanier Porten, Esq; to be Consul at Madrid, in the Room of John Burnaby Barker, Esq; deceased.

John Powel, Esq; Deputy to the Right Hon. Henry Fox, Esq; Pay-master-general, for paying the Forces of his Majesty's Garrison at Quebec.

John Eames, Esq; to be Recorder of the Borough of Portsmouth.

Edward Long, Esq; to be Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, of the Island of Jamaica.

Hen. Johnson, Esq; of Bedfordshire, to be a Commissioner of Hawkers and Peplars.

The King has been pleased to grant unto the Hon. Lewis Watson, Esq; and his Heirs male, the Dignity of a Baron of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Name, Stile, and Title of Baron Sondes, of Lees-court, in the County of Kent.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Rev. Mr. John Dibson, M. A. to the Vicarage of Market and the Rectory of Monkton, Wilts.

The Rev. Charles Jarrant, D. D. to the Rectory of St. Mary le Grand.

The Rev. Thomas Geary, B. L. to the Rectory of Twiford, Gloucestershire.

The Rev. Mr. Manning, Cl. to the Rectory of Brome, in Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Ellison, Fellow of Sidney College, to be Master of that College.

The Rev. John Mills, M. A. to the Rectories of Barford and Oxhill, in Warwickshire.

The Rev. James Benson, L.L.D. to the Rectory of Siddington.

B——K——RS.

April 22. John Ward, of York, miller.

Robert Stephenson, of St. James Clerkenwell, salesman.

John Gregory, of Feversham, Kent, linendraper.

26. Edward Gillham the younger, of Bristol, vintner.

Charles Eve, of Rotherhithe in Surry, rope-maker.

29. William Winter, of Portsmouth, Hampshire, salesman.

Edward Maynard, of St. George in Middlesex, starch-maker.

William Brumbly, late of Pool, Dorsetshire, linendraper.

Samuel Mountain, of Sutton Scotney, Hants, dealer and chapman.

Martin Johnson, of Longstanton, Cambridgeshire, farmer.

William Johnson, of Over, Cambridgeshire, farmer.

May 3. Thomas Grice, of Bishopsgate-street, London, innholder.

Thomas Milling, jun. of Portsmouth, wine-merchant.

Samuel Coleby, of Norwich, gardener.

May 6. Dominick Palairet, of Falmouth, Cornwall, merchant.

10. John Cross and John Barrow, both of Bristol, glassmen and merchants.

Francis Mannock, of Throgmorton-street, London, merchant.

John Cox, late of Sweetings-alley, London, haberdasher of hats.

13. Richard Sawle, of St. Mary le Strand, Middlesex, woolendraper.

17. Alexander Livingston, of Westminster, currier.

Richard Pennock, of Plaistow, Essex, carpenter.

Edward Forbes, Henry Winstanley, James Appleton, and William Penket, all late of Liverpool, merchants and partners.

Richard Knight, jun. of Brentwood, Essex, salesman.

John Johnson, of Shelbourn, Hants, mercer.

20. Nicholas James, of Cheriton, Hants, dealer and chapman.

BILL of *Mortality from Apr.* 22, *to May* 20.

Buried			Christened		
Males	796	1563	Males	546	1105
Females	767		Females	559	
Under 2 years old		520			
Between 2 and 5		139			
5 and 10		63	Buried,		
10 and 20		35	Within the walls		132
20 and 30		144	Without		373
30 and 40		141	*Mid.* and *Surry*		766
40 and 50		168	City & Sub. *West.*		292
50 and 60		117			1563
60 and 70		111			
70 and 80		77	Weekly *Apr.* 29.		388
80 and 90		42	*May.* 6.		390
90 and 100		6	13.		360
100 and 110		0	20.		425
		1563			1563

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *publiſhed from the Fourteenth Day of* April, *to the Fourteenth Day of* May.

I.

SErmons *on practical Chriſtianity. By* Henry Stebing, *D. D. Archdeacon of* Wilts, *Chancellor of the Dioceſe of* Sarum, *and late Preacher to the Honourable Society of* Gray's Inn. *Vol.* II. [*See our Account of the firſt Volume.*] L. Davis. 5s.

This IId. Vol. is printed in 8vo. and contains 436 Pages, including XXII Sermons, on the following Texts.

Sermon I. 1 *Peter* iv. 15
——— II. *Eccleſ.* v. 8.
——— III. 1 *Theſſ.* iv. 3, 6.
——— IV. *Romans* xii. 19, 20.
——— V. *Luke* x. 37.
——— VI. *Proverbs* xxx. 8, 9.
——— VII. *Deut.* xv. 11.
——— VIII. *Matt.* xiii. 44.
——— IX. *Acts* v. 32.
——— X. *Philippians* iii. 10, 11.
——— XI. *Hebrews* i. 3.
——— XII. *Luke* xxiv. 49.
——— XIII. 1 *Cor.* xi. 19.
——— XIV. 1 *John* iv. 1.
——— XV. *Matt.* xiii. 25, 30.
——— XVI. *Gen.* xxii. 1, 2.
——— XVII. *Eccleſ.* vii. 4.
——— XVIII. 1 *Peter* ii. 21.
——— XIX. 1 *Sam.* xii. 23, 24.
——— XX. *Pſalm* cxlvii. 12, 13, 14.
——— XXI. *Luke* xiii. 35.
——— XXII. *Ditto.*

As a Specimen of this Work we ſhall give the following ſhort Extract from Sermon II.

On the Nature of Oppreſſion, and Remedies againſt it.

If rich Men would accuſtom themſelves to Acts of Liberality, they would introduce a Habit that ſtands in direct Oppoſition to the Spirit of Covetouſneſs; and if they covet not what is their Neighbours, they will find themſelves under no Temptation to oppreſs them. But if they indulge the Appetite of gathering, and make it a Rule to themſelves in all Inſtances of their dealing to cut as cloſe as they are able to go, they will grow Knaves before they think on it. One Act of Oppreſſion will lead them on by eaſy Steps to another, till at laſt they grow inſupportable to their Neighbours, and themſelves, if ever God ſhould open their Eyes to ſee their own Doings, and to conſider of the Account they are to render unto him another Day. Men are very apt to put the Cheat upon themſelves in ſuch Caſes, and to look upon themſelves as innocent if they go no farther than the Law will bear them out. But it is a very true as well as common Obſervation, that a Man may be very bad who is no better than the Law will make him. Human Laws are intended to anſwer the Purpoſe of human Government; and they will do it tolerably well in moſt Caſes. But there are ſome Offences to which human Laws cannot reach, I mean ſo as to puniſh them; for I make no Doubt but that he who would, under Colour of the Law, contradict the Spirit and Intention of the Law, is as much an Offender againſt Men as he is againſt God.

II.

A Treatiſe of Huſbandry, or the Improvement of dry and barren Lands. Shewing, 1. The many Advantages which would ariſe to the Owners in general, by deſtroying of Warrens, and converting the Lands into Tillage, Paſture, &c. 2. Pointing out new and cheap Methods to make growing Fences upon the moſt barren Soils, and how to Till and Manure the ſame at a low Expence. 3. How to prepare the Land, and raiſe up various Sorts of Plants, to produce both Poles and Timber. By Thomas Hitt, *Author of a Treatiſe on Fruit-Trees.* J. Richardſon. 3s. 6d.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 208 Pages.

The Author aſſigns the Reaſons of this Publication in the Preface, as follows:

What chiefly induced me to this Undertaking was a viſible Want of Men to defend his Majeſty's Dominions, and the Poor complaining for the Scarcity of Bread.

There are large Tracts of Land in the Nation which lie uncultivated, and at the ſame Time capable of producing plentiful

Crops of Corn. Thoſe Countries may be too thin of Inhabitants to till the Land; but were there more Habitations erected, the Number of People would increaſe, as well as the Quantity of Corn; and in all Probability, would relieve the Grievances I mentioned.

The Contents prefixed to this Work, divide it into five ſeveral Parts.

Part I. is likewiſe divided into XVIII Sections.

—— II. into XXVIII Sections.

—— III. into VII Sections.

—— IV. into VIII Sections. And

—— V. into VII Sections.

The Title expreſſes the general Import of them. But,

As a Specimen of the Author's Stile, *&c.* we ſhall give the following Extract from Part I, Page 46.

Of the Nature and Improvement of Warrens.

Such dry Lands as moſt of the Warrens are, whether Sand, Gravel, or Creach-land (which has ſhelly Stones near, and ſometimes upon the Surface), are much more likely to produce good Crops in wet Seaſons, than the former Kinds are; for if ſandy Lands, *&c.* have been properly tilled and manured in Summer, though there may be large Quantities of Rain in the Months proper for ſowing, yet two dry Days render them in good Order for plowing and harrowing; neither is ſandy Land, *&c.* ſo liable to become hard in a dry Summer as Clay is, though at the Time of ſowing there had been much Rain, which is very prejudicial to Corn upon Clay.

From every Farm of five Hundred Acres of Land (admit only one Third of it be tilled), it may reaſonably be expected one Hundred Quarters of Corn would be diſpoſed of, beſides what may poſſibly be required by the Famers for their own Uſe, and their Labourers; and as in wet Seaſons theſe Lands generally produce the greateſt Crops, ſo in all Probability there would be each Year an Increaſe of Corn in this Kingdom. I have before accounted for ninety thouſand Acres which might be converted into farms in one County, conſequently there would be in the Whole eighteen thouſand Quarters diſpoſed of at Market annually, more than what there is at preſent, which if converted into Bread and Beer only, would be a reaſonable Subſiſtance for the ſame Number of People in the Families of Labourers or common Tradeſmen; and it would likewiſe cauſe Employment for Millers, Malſters, Bakers, *&c.* Or if Part of it was made into Ale, or otherwiſe diſtilled, it would make more Buſineſs for thoſe who trade in ſuch Commodities, beſides the Carriage of them to the Places of Conſumption, would employ Porters and Carriers, either by Land or Water.

III.

Lectures on ſelect Subjects, in Mechanics, Hydroſtatics, Pneumatics, and Optics, with the Uſe of the Globes, the Art of Dialling, and the Calculation of the mean Times of new and full Moons, and Eclipſes. By James Ferguſon. A. Millar, 6s. 6d.

This Work is printed in 8vo, and contains 417 Pages: And is dedicated to his Royal Highneſs Prince *Edward.*

In the Preface, the Author gives ſome Account of this Work, where, after mentioning ſome public Courſes of Experimental Philoſophy, exhibited in this, and other *European* Cities, he adds, "The Subſtance of my own Attempts in this Way of inſtrumental Inſtruction, the following Sheets (excluſive of the aſtronomical Part) will ſhew. The Satisfaction they have generally given, read as Lectures to different Audiences, affords me ſome Hopes they may be favourably received, in the ſame form by the Public.

The Contents of the Lectures are,

I. Of Matter and its Properties.

II. Of central Forces.

III. Of the mechanical Powers.

IV. Of Mills, Cranes, Wheel-carriages, and the Engine for driving Piles.

V. Of hydroſtatic and hydraulic Machines in general.

VI. Of Pneumatics.

VII. Of Optics.

VIII. The Deſcription and Uſe of the Globes, and Armillary Sphere.

IX. The Principles of Dialling.

X. Of Dialling.

XI. Shewing how to calculate the mean Time of any new or full Moon, or Eclipſe, from the Creation of the World to the Year of Chriſt.

The Whole is illuſtrated by 23 Copper-plates, Tables, *&c.* For farther Particulars, we muſt refer the Reader to the Work itſelf.

IV.

The tranſmigrating Soul; or an Epitome of human Nature. A moral Satire. By *Lieutenant* John Slade, *of his* Majeſty's *tenth Company of* Marines. R. Dodſley, 3s.

This Epitome is compriſed in 252 Pages in 12mo. divided into four Books, including 43 Chapters and a Poſtſcript.

As

As a Specimen of this Work, we ſhall oblige our Readers with a ſhort Sketch

Of Begging in general.

You muſt not be aſtoniſhed (continued *Pſychophylax*) when I acquaint you that the major Part of Mankind are abſolute *Beggars* in ſome Degree or other. What think you, Sir, of a Man of great Family and Diſtinction, who begs in the moſt ſuppliant Manner the Votes and Intereſt of the loweſt Claſs in Life. — Do you not ſee, Sir, many *fine Beggars* ſtopping and cringing to *Cobblers* and *Politicians* for a little Honor, Income and Privilege? — Do not many exalted Perſonages moſt *heartily* beg for ſome few Thouſands *per Annum*? — Does not the Tribe of *Authors* ſolicit Money by Panegyric and Flattery? — Does not grave and pliant *Divine* invoke the Donation of ſome ſporting and bacchanalian Lord of the Manor for an agreeable Vicarage? In ſhort, Sir, I ſhould be greatly ſurpriſed, if you could produce me almoſt a ſingle Character, but what is ſubject to Beggary and Dependence.

But perhaps (continued the Dæmon) you may be pleaſed to obſerve, that ſome Characters I have mentioned are not actuated with that *mean* Way of Begging, you may find in your *Streets*. To which I anſwer, that whether a Man begs with a fine Coat or a tatter'd Garment, whether he entreats Money and Preferment by Letter or by his Tongue, whether he acts the Beggar in the Street or the Cloſet, ſtill he is a Beggar, notwithſtanding the Difference of Time, Circumſtances, and Place: — The Quality of his Perſon, the Diverſity of his Dreſs, and the Nature of his Petition, will make no Manner of Difference. The poor Devil, who begs the Donation of a Farthing, and the brilliant and ſturdy Beggar, who aſks for ſome Thouſands, is no ways different as a Beggar; only I muſt obſerve, that the one is rather more *unconſcionable* than the other, and is generally as ſoon relieved.

The State of Beggary, Sir, may be juſtly compared to a *Ladder*, where there is a ſuccedaneous Row of Steps; the one agreeably leads to the other, and by ſo pretty a Convenience a Man may ſometimes be enabled to mount the *Top*. This amuſing Gradation may preſent us with the Condition of human Nature, and ſuggeſt to us, that as the meaneſt Degree leads immediately to the ſublimeſt, ſo a Man cannot aſcend without being obliged to his *Underproppers*. It would not be amiſs therefore, if the moſt *exalted Beggars* would a little more conſider the heavy Burden of the loweſt, by whom they are in ſome Meaſure ſupported.

But I am apprehenſive (continued the Dæmon) that as you are a little addicted to Diſputation, you may perhaps obſerve, that true Beggary is generally relieved without any return on the Part of the Beggar, but a few ærial Thanks of Acknowledgment; but I ſhall immediately (continued *Pſychophylax*) anſwer any Obſervations of the like Nature in this plain Manner.

Sine-cures, *Amuſement*, *Diverſion*, and *agreeable Sums of Money*, are the general Conſequences of the Begging we have lately conſidered. The Succeſs of ſuch begging Soliciation more than amply recompences the Trouble of Entreaty; and becauſe a Man is loaden with Riches and Preferment, and has the Trouble to count over the Money which he gets by Begging, ſhall we think that he is hardly dealt with, or makes too fatiguing a Compenſation in return for his Profit? I doubt not in the leaſt, Sir, but you would be much pleaſed to labour at the ſame Sort of Employment.

You may therefore, Sir, (continued the Dæmon) draw this moral Inference from our Diſſertation on Begging, namely, that Mankind ſhould not be puffed up with any falſe Notions of Independence, and deſpiſe their Bretheren in Beggary, becauſe they might not be Beggars of Conſequence and Diſtinction; that before we make a Mock at their Neceſſities, we ſhould conſider whether we have not in ſome Degree or other been *playing the ſame Game*; that the more Compaſſion we ſhould entertain for our diſtreſſed Petitioners; ſo that by the rich Beggar's aſſiſting the poereſt, and the poor one miniſtring in his Way to ſupport the richer, the whole World may juſtly conſider themſelves as *Beggars* one of another, and behave as jovially as they pleaſe in ſo *connective* a Situation.

V.

The Sermons of Mr. Yorick. *In two Volumes.* Dodſley 5s. *ſewed.*

This Work is printed in 12mo. The Preface to the 1ſt Volume gives us the following Reaſon of this Publication.

The Sermon which gave Riſe to the Publication of theſe, having been offered to the World as a Sermon of *Yorick*'s, I hope the moſt ſerious Reader will find nothing to offend him, in my continuing theſe two Volumes under the ſame Title: Leſt it ſhould be otherwiſe, I have added a ſecond Title Page with the real Name of the Author; — The firſt will ſerve the Bookſeller's Purpoſe,

as *Yorick*'s Name is possibly of the two the more known; — and the Second will ease the Minds of those who see a Jest, and the Danger which lurks under it, where no Jest was meant.

I suppose it is needless to inform the Public, that the Reason of printing these Sermons, arises altogether from the favourable Reception, which the Sermon given as a Sample of them in *Tristram Shandy*, met with from the World; — That Sermon was printed by itself some Years ago, but could find neither Purchasers or Readers, so that I apprehended little Hazard from a Promise I made upon its Republication, "That "if the Sermon was liked, these should be "also at the World's Service;" which, to be as good as my Word, they here are, and I pray to God, they may do the Service I wish it.

Then follows a List of about 600 Subscribers, and another Title Page, *viz.*

Sermons by Laurence Sterne, *A. B. Prebendary of* York, *and Vicar of* Sutton, *on the Forest, and of* Stillington *near* York.

This Vol. contains six Sermons, on the following Subjects.

Sermon I. Inquiry after Happiness, *Psalm* iv. 5, 6.

——— II. The House of Feasting, and the House of Mourning. *Eccles.* vii. 2, 3.

——— III. Philanthropy recommended. *Luke* x. 36, 37.

——— IV. Of Self Knowledge. 2 *Samuel* xii. 7.

——— V. A Charity Sermon. 1 *Kings* xvii. 16.

——— VI. Pharisee and Publican. *Luke* xviii. 14.

Vol. II. contains nine Sermons, *viz.*

Sermon VII. Vindication of Human Nature. *Romans* xiv. 7.

——— VIII. Time and Chance. *Eccles.* ix. 11.

——— IX. Character of *Herod.* *Mat.* xi. 17, 18.

——— X. The Shortness and Troubles of Life. *Job* xiv. 12.

——— XI. Evil Speaking. *James* i. 26.

——— XII. Forgiveness of Injuries. *Gen.* l. 15.

XIII. Duty of setting Bounds to Desires. 2. *Kings* iv. 13.

——— XIV. Self Examination. *Isaiah* i. 3.

——— XV. *Job*'s Expostulation with his Wife. *Job* xl. 10.

We shall give as a Specimen of the Author's Diction, the concluding Part of his Discourse on the Duty

Of setting Bounds to our Desires.

"For my own Part, you will say, I declare, I want and would wish no more, but a sufficient Competency of those Things, which are requisite to the real Uses and Occasions of Life, suitable to the Way I have been taught to expect from Use and Education." — But recollect how seldom it ever happens, when these Points are secured, but that new Occasions and new Necessities present themselves, and every Day as you grow richer, fresh Wants are discovered, which rise up before you, as you ascend the Hill; so that every Step you take, — every Accession to your Fortune, sets your Desires one Degree further from Rest and Satisfaction, — that something you have not yet grasped, and possibly never shall; — that Devil of a Phantom unpossessed and unpossessable, is perpetually haunting you, and stepping in betwixt you and your Contentment. ——— Unhappy Creature! to think of enjoying that Blessing without Moderation! — Or to imagine that so sacred a Temple can be raised upon the Foundation of Wealth or Power! — If the ground Work is not laid within your own Mind, they will as soon add a Cubit to your Stature, as to your Happiness. — To be convinced it is so, — pray look up to those who have got as high as their warmest wishes could carry them in this Ascent, — do you observe they live the better, the longer, the merrier, — or that they sleep the sounder in their Beds, for having twice as much as they wanted, or well know how to dispose of? — Of all Rules for calculating Happiness, this is the most deceitful, and which few but weak Minds, and those unpractised in the World too, ever think of applying as the Measure in such an Estimation. — Great, and inexpressible may be the Happiness, which a moderate Fortune and moderate Desires with a Consciousness of Virtue will secure. — Many are the silent Pleasures of the honest Peasant, who rises chearful to his Labour; — why should they not? — Look into his House, the Seat of each Man's Happiness; — Has he not the same domestic Endearments, — the same Joy and Comfort in his Children, and as flattering Hopes of their doing well, to enliven his Hours and glad his Heart, as you could conceive in the highest Station? — And I make no doubt in general, but if the true State of his Joy and Sufferings, could be fairly ballanced with those of his Betters, whether any Thing would appear at the Foot of the Account, but what would recommend the Moral of this Discourse. — This I own, is not to be attained to, by the Cynical stale Trick of haranguing against the Goods of Fortune, — they were never intended to be talked out of the World. — But as Vir-

tue

tue and true Wiſdom lie in the Middle of Extremes, —— on one hand, not to neglect and deſpiſe Riches, ſo as to forget ourſelves, —— and on the other, not to purſue and love them ſo, as to forget God; —— to have them ſometimes in our Heads, —— but always ſomething more important in our Hearts.

VI.

Dialogues of the Dead. W. Sandby, 4 *s. ſtitched.*

Theſe Dialogues are printed in one Volume 8vo. containing 320 Pages, including 28 Dialogues.

The Perſonages here ſuppoſed to hold Converſation are many, and the Subjects various. The former are ſpecified in a Table of Contents prefixed, which we give the Reader, *viz.*

Dialogue I. Lord *Falkland* — Mr. *Hampden.*

II. *Louis le Grand*—*Peter* the Great.

III. *Plato*——*Fenelon.*

IV. Mr. *Addiſon*——Dr. *Swift:*

V. *Ulyſſes* *Circe.*

VI. *Mercury*——An *Engliſh* Duellift——A *North-American* Savage.

VII. *Pliny* the Elder — *Pliny* the Younger.

VIII. *Fernando Cortez*——*William Penn.*

IX. *Marcus Portius Cato* — *Meſſalla Corvinus.*

X. *Chriſtina*, Queen of *Sweden*—— Chancellor *Oxenſtiern.*

XI. *Titus Veſpaſianus*——*Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus.*

XII. *Henry* Duke of *Guiſe*—*Machiavel.*

XIII. *Virgil*——*Horace*——*Mercury*——*Scaliger* the Elder.

XIV. *Boileau*——*Pope.*

XV. *Octavia*—*Portia*—*Arria.*

XVI. *Louiſe de Coligni*, Princeſs of *Orange* ——*Frances Walſingham*, Counteſs of *Eſſex* and of *Clanrickard*; before, Lady *Sidney.*

XVII. *Marcus Brutus*—*Pomponius Atticus.*

XVIII. *William* the Third, King of *England*—*John de Witt*, Penſioner of *Holland.*

XIX. *M. Apicius*——*Dartenceuf.*

XX. *Alexander* the Great——*Charles* the Twelfth, King of *Sweden.*

XXI. Cardinal *Ximenes*—Cardinal *Wolſey.*

XXII. *Lucian*——*Rabelais.*

XXIII. *Pericles* — *Coſmo de Medicis*, the Firſt of that Name.

XXIV. *Locke*——*Bayle.*

XXV. *Archibald*, Earl of *Douglas*, Duke of *Touraine*——*John*, Duke of *Argyle* and *Greenwich*, Field-Marſhal of his *Britannic* Majeſty's Forces.

XXVI. *Cadmus*——*Hercules.*

XXVII. *Mercury*——And a modern fine Lady.

XXVIII. *Plutarch*—*Charon*—And a modern Bookſeller.

In the Preface to this Work, we have the following Reaſons, or Apology, for its Publication, *viz.*

Lucian among the Antients, and among the Moderns *Fenelon*, Archbiſhop of *Cambray*, and Monſieur *Fontenelle*, have written *Dialogues of the Dead* with Applauſe But in our Language nothing of that kind has been publiſhed worthy of Notice: for the very ingenious and learned Dialogues written by Mr. *Hurde* are all ſuppoſed to have paſſed between *living Perſons.* The Plan I have followed takes in a much greater Compaſs: it brings before us the Hiſtory of all Times and all Nations, preſents to the Choice of the Writer all Characters of remarkable Perſons, which may beſt be oppoſed to or compared with each other; and is, perhaps, one of the moſt agreeable Methods, that can be employed, of conveying to the Mind any Critical, Moral, or Political Obſervations; becauſe the *Dramatic Spirit*, which may be thrown into them, gives them more Life, than they could have in Diſſertations, however well written. And ſometimes *a new Dreſs* may make *an old Truth* more pleaſing to thoſe, whom the mere Love of Novelty betrays into Error, as it frequently does not only the *Wits* but the *Sages* of theſe Days. If the Author of theſe *Dialogues* has in any degree accompliſhed his Purpoſe, this little Work will be of ſome Uſe. If he has failed, he may at leaſt induce abler Pens to execute better what he has attempted.

As a farther Specimen of the Author's Stile and Genius, we may give the following Extract, from Dialogue I.

On the Conſequences of Civil War.

Lord *Falkland.* Are not you ſurprized to ſee me in *Elyſium*, Mr. *Hampden?*

Mr. *Hampden.* I was going to put the ſame Queſtion to you; for, doubtleſs, your Lordſhip thought me a Rebel.

Lord *Falkland.* And certainly you thought me an Apoſtate from the Commonwealth, and a Supporter of Tyranny. Did you not ſee me in that odious Light?

Mr. *Hampden.* I own that I did, and I don't wonder at the Severity of your Thoughts about me. The Heat of the Times deprived us both of our natural Candour. Yet, I will frankly confeſs to you here, that, before I died, I began to ſee in our Party enough to juſtify your Apprehenſions, that the Civil War, which we had entered into from generous Motives, from a Deſire to preſerve our free Conſtitution, would end very unhappily, and perhaps, in the Iſſue, deſtroy that Conſtitution, even by

By the Arms of thoſe who pretended to be moſt zealous for it.

Lord *Falkland*. And I will as frankly confeſs to you, that I ſaw, in the Court and Camp of the King, ſo much to alarm me for the Liberty of my Country, if our Arms were ſucceſsful, that I dreaded a Victory little leſs than I did a Defeat, and had nothing in my Mouth but the Word Peace, which I repeated with paſſionate Fondneſs, in every Council at which I aſſiſted.

Mr. *Hampden*. I wiſhed for Peace too, as much as your Lordſhip. But I ſaw no Hopes of it. The Inſincerity of the King and the Influence of the Queen made it impoſſible to truſt to his Promiſes or Declarations. Nay, what Reliance could we reaſonably have upon *Laws* deſigned to reſtrain the Power of the Crown, except they were ſuch as put that Power into our own Hands, after he had violated the *Bill of Rights*, obtained with ſuch Difficulty, and containing ſo clear an Aſſertion of the Privileges which had been in Diſpute? If his Conſcience would allow him to break an Act of Parliament *made to determine the Bounds of the Royal Prerogative*, becauſe he thought *that the Royal Prerogative could have no Bounds*, what legal Ties could bind ſuch a Conſcience? or what Security could his People find againſt the Malignity of ſuch an Opinion, except taking from him *the Power of the Sword*, and enabling themſelves to defend the Laws he had paſt?

Lord *Falkland*. There is Truth, too much Truth, in what you have ſaid——I cannot deny it. But by taking from the King *the Power of the Sword*, you in Reality took *all Power*. It was converting the Government into a *Democracy*; and if he had ſubmitted to it he would only have had the Name of a King. The Scepter would have been held by thoſe who had the Sword; or we muſt have lived in a State of perpetual Anarchy, without any Balance or Force in the Government; a State which could not have laſted long, but would have ended in a Republic or Abſolute Power.

Mr. *Hampden*. Your Reaſoning ſeems unanſwerable. But what could we do? Let Dr. *Laud* and thoſe other Divines, who led the King's Conſcience, and fixed ſuch Principles in it as made him unfit to govern his Kingdom, though with many good Qualities, and ſome great ones; let them, I ſay, anſwer for the Miſchiefs they brought upon him and the Nation.

Lord *Falkland*. They were indeed much to blame: but thoſe Principles had gained Ground before their Times, and ſeemed the Principles of our Church, in Oppoſition to the Jeſuits, who had gone too far in the other Extream.

Mr. *Hampden*. It is a Diſgrace to our Church to have taken up ſuch Opinions; and I will venture to propheſy, that in future Times our Clergy muſt renounce them, or they will be turned againſt them by thoſe who mean their Deſtruction. Suppoſe a *Popiſh King* on the Throne. Will the Clergy adhere to Paſſive Obedience and Non-reſiſtance? If they do, they deliver up their Religion to *Rome*; if they do not, their Practice will confute their own Doctrines.

Lord *Falkland*. Nature, Sir, will in Time be ſure to ſet right whatever Opinion contradicts her great Laws, let who will be the Teacher. But, indeed, the more I reflect on thoſe miſerable Times in which we both lived, the more I think it a Favour of Providence to us, that we were cut off ſo ſoon, and delivered by Death from the Evils that neceſſarily were coming upon us. *The moſt grievous Misfortune to a virtuous Man is to be in ſuch a State, that he can hardly do all as to approve his own Conduct.* In ſuch a State we both were. We could ſcarce make a Step, either forward or backward, without Hazard of Guilt, or at leaſt of Diſhonour. We were entangled in Connections with Men who did not mean ſo well as ourſelves, or did not judge ſo rightly. If we offered to ſtop them, they thought us too cold or falſe to the Cauſe: if we went on with them, we run upon Rocks, which we ſaw very clearly, but could not avoid. Nor yet could we ſeek a quiet Retreat. The Times and our Characters would not allow it. Inaction would in us have been Cowardice and Deſertion. To complete the public Calamities, a religious Fury mixed itſelf, on both Sides, with the Rage of our civil Diſſentions, more frantic than *that*, more implacable, more averſe to all healing Meaſures. The moſt intemperate Counſels were thought the moſt *pious*, and a Regard to the Laws, if they oppoſed the Suggeſtions of theſe fiery Zealots, was deemed *Irreligion*. This added new Difficulties to what was before but too difficult in itſelf, the ſettling of a Nation, which no longer could put any Confidence in the King, nor lay more Reſtraints on the Royal Authority, without deſtroying the Balance of the whole Conſtitution. In this Situation, the Balls that pierced our Hearts were directed thither by the Hands of our Guardian Angels themſelves, to ſave us from Horrors we could not ſupport, and perhaps from a Guilt our Natures abhorred.

Mr. *Hampden*. I think they were: and, if I were again to return into Life, the Experience I have had would make me very cautious, how I kindled the Sparks of Civil War

War in my Country: For I have ſeen, that, when once that Fire is lighted, no Man can tell how far it will ſpread. It is not in the Power of the Head of a Party to ſay to the Conflagration, *Thus far ſhalt thou go, and here ſhalt thou ſtop.*

VII.

The Voyages and Cruiſes of Commodore Walker, *during the late* Spaniſh *and* French *Wars.* A. Millar, 6s.

This Work is printed in two Volumes 12mo. The firſt Volume conſiſts of 240 Pages, and the ſecond of 312. To the firſt is prefixed an Introductory Diſcourſe of 20 Pages; but there is neither Preface or Table of Contents.

As a few Hints of the Deſign of this Work will convey a juſter Idea of it, than any ſhort Extract, we ſhall obſerve, that Mr. *Walker* as repreſented in his public Character, is ranging the Seas in Search of Enemies, and generally victorious. Enquiry is then made into the Cauſes upon which he forfeited the Favour of his Employers; —— How he became a Bankrupt; and, after a ſurrender of his Effects, detained for four Years paſt in Priſon; ——— The Remedy of this Evil is now hoped for, as the Hon. Houſe of Commons have under their Conſideration the State of Bankrupts, and his in Particular. The Author likewiſe obſerves, that his Opportunities of knowing the moſt ſignificant, or important Parts of his Cruiſes, have enabled him to give a juſt Relation; and we ſhall conclude with the following Paragraph, in the Author's own Words.

In Entertainment of myſelf, I have alſo ventured ſometimes to deviate from the common Tract of the Subject; by purſuing various concurring Incidents, as they intervened, which, though they may be thought by ſome ſevere Readers to be running out of the Way too near the Borders of Romance, I am perſuaded will be pleaſing to many, and pardoned by all; as we ſhall never loſe Sight of the main Road, or err from Truth. For in offering this Story to the World, I look upon myſelf as giving an Invitation to a various Company; and ſhall endeavour to ſpread the Table: but leſt any Thing ſhould be diſliked, as foreign or out of Seaſon; every ſuch Plate ſhall have a marked Cover to it, that they, who pleaſe, may paſs it over.

VIII.

Sermons on ſeveral Subjects. By James Muſcut, *M. A. late Rector of* Little Staughton, *in* Bedfordſhire, *and formerly Fellow of* Corpus-Chriſti *College,* Oxford. *Meſſrs.* Whiſton *and* White. 5s.

This Work is printed in 8vo, and contains twelve Sermons, on the following Subjects.

Sermon I. On the Reſurrection. *Acts* ii. 32.

——— II. On Ditto. 1 *Cor.* xv. 12.

——— III. On Ditto. *Col.* iii. 1.

——— IV. A Viſitation Sermon. *S. John* xii. 46.

——— V. On our Saviour's Paſſion. *Phil.* ii. 8.

——— VI. On the Duty of Watchfulneſs. *S. Mark* xiii. 37.

——— VII. A Funeral Sermon. *Iſaiah* lvii. 1.

——— VIII. On Public Worſhip. *Eccleſ.* v. 1.

——— IX. On Brotherly Love. *S. John* xiii. 34.

——— X. On Education. *Prov.* xxii. 6.

——— XI. On the Conſequences of Sin. *Rom.* vi. 21.

——— XII. On Public Worſhip. *Eccleſ.* v. 1.

For an Account of this Work, we ſhall only give the Editor's Preface to the Reader.

The following Sermons are offered to the Public, not from a Preſumption of any peculiar Merit or Excellency in the Compoſition, but merely to raiſe ſome ſmall Supply for a numerous Family; which the Author himſelf, from his Circumſtances and Situation in Life, was unable to provide for.

They are plain Diſcourſes, moſt of them drawn up for the Uſe and Improvement of a private Congregation, and with no View of being publiſhed: So that nothing but the Exigencies of his Children, could juſtify the Liberty which is now taken.

It was the Deſign of the Editor to have printed a Liſt of the Subſcribers Names; but finding that many could not be got at, and that many others were deſirous of being concealed; it was upon the Whole thought more expedient to lay aſide this Deſign, and to beg they would in this Way accept of thoſe Thanks which are due to the great Encouragement that has been given to this Work.

Nothing farther need be added, but to inform the Subſcribers, that ſome Part of the Family have, by Means of the Money already received, been placed in a decent and reputable Way of getting their Livelihood, and that the Whole ariſing from this Subſcription, will be carefully employed in favour of thoſe, for whoſe Sake it was undertaken.

IX.

The Hiſtory of Tom Fool.

This Work is printed in 12mo. Vol. I. contains 255 Pages, (dedicated to *Triſtram Shandy*, Eſq;) and divided into 30 Chapters.

The ſecond Volume contains 264 Pages, divided into twenty-ſix Chapters. As we can-

cannot conveniently give an Extract of this Work, ſhall only ſay it is an entertaining Novel.

BOOKS *omitted.*

The Genuine Proceedings of a General Court-Martial, held at the *Horſe-Guards*, on *Friday*, *March* 7, and continued by ſeveral Adjournments, to *Saturday*, *April* 5, upon the Trial of Lord *George Sackville*. *A. Millar*, 2s. 6d. ſewed.

Select Tales of Count *Hamilton*, Author of the Life and Memoirs of the Count *De Grammont*, in two Volumes. 6s. *Burd.*

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The Dramatic Works of *John Home*. Dedicated to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*. *A. Millar*, 3s. bound.

The Life and Heroic Actions of *Balbe Berton*, Chevalier *de Grillon*. Tranſlated from the *French*. Two Vols. 12mo. 6s.

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An experimental Enquiry, concerning the Contents, Qualities, and medicinal Virtues of the two mineral Waters lately diſcovered at *Bagnigge-Wells*. *Clarke*, 1s.

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A Fragment of the true Religion, being the Subſtance of two Letters from a methodiſt Preacher to his Friend. By *J. Williams*.

A political Eſſay upon the *Engliſh* and *French* Colonies in northern and ſouthern *America*. *Woodfall*, 6d.

A Diſcourſe by *M. Rouſſeau*, of *Geneva*; which got the Premium at the Academy at *Dijon*, on this Queſtion, propoſed by the ſaid Academy, Whether the Revival of the Arts and Sciences has contributed to render our Manners pure? proving the Negative. *Burnet* 1s.

The Soldier's Amuſement, a Novel, 1s. *Warcus.*

A Companion to the Guide, and a Guide to the Companion; being a Supplement to all the Accounts of *Oxford*, 6d. *Payne.*

Cautions and Advices to Officers of the Army, 2s. *T. Payne.*

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Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *J U N E*, 1760.

Dr. HALLEY's *Diſſertation*, &c. *continued from Page* 402.

X. SUppoſing the *Sun*'s Parallax, as was ſaid, to be 12 Seconds and a half, *Venus*'s Parallax will be 43 Seconds; and ſubtracting the *Sun*'s Parallax, there will remain half a Minute at leaſt for the horizontal Parallax of *Venus* from the Sun, and conſequently, *Venus*'s Motion will be accelerated ¼ of a Minute at leaſt from that Parallax, whilſt ſhe paſſes over the *Sun*'s Diſk, in ſuch Elevations of the Pole, as are near the *Tropic*; and ſtill more ſo in the Neighbourhood of the Equator; for, *Venus* will at that Time accurately enough deſcribe within the *Sun*'s Diſk four Minutes an Hour; and conſequently, at leaſt 11 Minutes of Time (by which the Duration of this Eclipſe of *Venus* will be contracted by Reaſon of the Parallax) anſwer to ¼ of a Minute; and by this Contraction alone we might ſafely determine the Parallax, provided the *Sun*'s Diameter and *Venus*'s Latitude were very accurately given, which yet we cannot poſſibly bring to a Calculation, in a Matter of ſuch great Subtility. *

* What relates to the *Geographical Phænomena* of the Tranſit, we have ſhewn in the *young Gentleman and Lady*'s *Philoſophy*, by the *terreſtial Globe*, which is infinitely perferable to any *Maps*, *Planiſpheres*, or *Projections* of any Kind for this Purpoſe; for they rather puzzle and perplex the ungeometrical Reader; but the Globe makes every Circumſtance natural and eaſy.

In the Figure to Article VII, T S is a Line drawn from the Spectator's Eye at T on the *Earth*'s Surface, to the Center of the *Sun*; and T M another Line drawn from the Eye to the Center of a Planet M; the Angle S T M which they contain is called, *the Parallax of the Planet from the Sun*, or the Difference of Places in which the Centers of the Sun and Planet appear from the Surface of the *Earth* at T, while at the ſame Time they appear from the Center E in the ſame Point or Line E M S.

This Angle S T M = T M E — T S M, or it is equal to the Difference between the horizontal Parallax of the Planet and Sun, which in the Caſe of *Venus*, is 32″; but if we make the leaſt of it, and take the Doctor's Number 30″ for the Parallax of *Venus* from the *Sun*; then ſince *Venus*'s Motion upon the *Sun*'s Diſk is ¼ of a Degree *per* Hour (as appears from her Theory) therefore if we ſay, as 240″ of Motion : 60′ of Time :: 30″ of Motion : 45″ of Time, which is ¼ of a Minute, by which the Duration of her Tranſit is hourly contracted. But ſince the Tranſit is contracted at each End equally by the Parallax, the whole Contraction will be in Proportion to double that Parallax, or to 60″ of Motion, which is 1′ 30″ *per* Hour in Time. And ſince the whole Motion of *Venus* over the Diſk as ſeen from the *Earth*'s Center, is performed in about 7 Hours and 20′ (according to the Doctor's Hypotheſis) therefore $7\frac{1}{3} \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 11$″, the whole Contraction; ſo that to a Perſon at *Bengal*, the Duration of the Tranſit will be but 7 Hours and 9 Minutes.

Now ſince this Motion of *Venus* is eſtimated in Minutes of a Degree on the *Sun*'s Diſk, therefore if the *Sun*'s Diameter, and *Venus*'s Latitude, or Diſtance from the Center of the *Sun* at the Middle of the Tranſit could be accurately known, then from a ſingle Obſerva-

XI. Therefore, we muſt have another Obſervation, if poſſible, in Places where *Venus* poſſeſſes the Middle of the *Sun* at Midnight, under the oppoſite Meridian, that is, 6^h or 90° more weſterly than *London*, and where *Venus* enters the *Sun*'s Diſk a little before his Setting, and goes off a little after his Riſing; which will happen in the ſaid Meridian in about 56° of N. Lat. that is, at *Nelſon*'s Harbour in *Hudſon*'s *Bay*; for, in the neighbouring Places *Venus*'s Parallax will protract the Duration of the Tranſit, and make it at leaſt ſix Minutes longer; becauſe whilſt the *Sun* ſeems to tend under the Pole from Weſt to Eaſt, theſe Places on the *Earth*'s Surface will ſeem to be carried with a contrary Motion towards the Weſt, that is, with a Motion conſpiring with the proper Motion of *Venus*; conſequently *Venus* will ſeem to move ſlower within the *Sun*'s Diſk, and continue longer thereon.†

XII. If therefore, in both Places this Tranſit happen to be duly obſerved by proper Perſons, it is evident, that the *Mora* will be longer by 17 entire Minutes in *Nelſon*'s Harbour than in the *Eaſt Indies*; nor does it matter much, whether the Obſervation be made at *Fort* St. *George*, commonly called *Madras*, or at *Bencoolen* on the weſtern Coaſt of the Iſland of *Sumatra* near the Equator; but if the *French* ſhould incline to make the Obſervation, *Pondecherry* on the weſtern Coaſt

Obſervation made in Parts near the Equator, the Parallax of *Venus* from the *Sun*, and from thence the *Sun*'s Parallax itſelf might ſafely be determined. But ſince the Latitude of *Venus* is at preſent uncertain from Theory, and can only be determined at the Time of the Tranſit, we have no Way left but to make as great a Difference as we poſſibly can between the Durations of the Tranſit, as obſerved at two different Places. As the Parallax of *Venus* from the *Sun* will be the Cauſe of that Difference, it is plain, the more we can contrive to magnify the Effect, the more compleatly we ſhall be able to diſcover and eſtimate the Cauſe. And for this Purpoſe, another Part of the *Earth* muſt be choſen, in a very different Parallel, and on the oppoſite Meridian, as will be ſhewn in the next Note.

† That the Difference of the Durations of the Tranſit may be as great as poſſible, the two Obſervations are to be made in Places where the Beginning and the End can both be obſerved, and where the Velocity of *Venus*'s Motion will be as different as ſuch a Condition will admit of; the Place therefore to which we are delegated for a ſecond Obſervation is *Port Nelſon* at the Mouth of *York* River in *Hudſon*'s Bay, in the Parallel of 56° Lat. The geographical Reaſons for all which, are explained more largely by the terreſtrial Globe, in the *young Gentleman and Lady*'s *Philoſophy*.

As at *Bengal* the Tranſit is contracted, by Reaſon the Spectator's Eye is there carried in a Direction contrary to that of *Venus*'s Motion; ſo on the oppoſite Meridian, at *Port Nelſon*, the Motion of the Spectator will conſpire with that of *Venus*, and by that Means protract the Continuance of the Tranſit, as is evident, from the Principles of Mechanics.

But the Quantity by which the Duration of the Tranſit is *contracted* in one Caſe, and *protracted* in the other, is proportioned to the Chord of the Arch thro' which the Spectator is carried by the *Earth*'s diurnal Motion from the Beginning to the End of the ſaid Tranſit; theſe Chords are, in the Parallel of the *Ganges* 22° 30′, and of *Port Nelſon* 56°, as the Numbers 148 to 92 (as will appear hereafter) therefore ſay, as 148 : 92 :: 12′ : 6$\frac{1}{2}$. Wherefore at *Hudſon*'s *Bay* the Tranſit will be prolonged 6′ 50″, or its Continuance will be 7^h 26′ 50″.

That the young Aſtronomer (for whom this Comment is intended) may more readily ſee the Reaſon of the whole Affair, as far as Calculation is concerned in it, I ſhall lay before him a Specimen of a more accurate Computation for both Latitudes, which he will ſee illuſtrated by the Diagram in the Philoſophy (Plate XLI.) where A F E G is the *Earth*'s Equator; *G H*, the Orbit of *Venus*; *A B C*, the *Sun*; Y *D* Z, the Path of *Venus* on the ſolar Diſk. When therefore *Venus* juſt touches the *Sun*'s Limb internally, it will appear to an Eye at C, the *Earth*'s Center, in the Line *C Y*, and the Place in her Orbit is at S; but when ſhe touches the weſtern Limb internally at Z, then the Eye at C views

he

Coaſt of the Gulf of *Ganga*, at the Elevation of 12° will be a proper Place for the Purpoſe; and for the *Dutch*, *Batavia* their famous *Emporium*, is a fit Place: And, indeed, the Dr. would have ſeveral Obſervations made of the ſame Phænomenon in different Parts, both for further Confirmation, and leaſt a ſingle Obſerver ſhould happen to be diſappointed by the Intervention of Clouds from ſeeing what the Dr. does not know if thoſe either of the preſent or following Age ſhall ever ſee again; and upon which, the certain and adequate Solution of the nobleſt, and otherwiſe moſt difficult Problem

her by the Ray C Z, and in the Orbit at V. So that S V is the Arch of angular Motion deſcribed in 7h : 20′ of Time, and is 110 Degrees, in the Equator = K L.

Let B I D H be the Parallax of 22° : 30′; and *a b* the Chord of the Arch *a* I *b* thro' which the Eye is moved by the diurnal Rotation of the *Earth*, in 7h : 9′, from *b* to *a* which is 107°. Draw thro' S the Ray *b* S *w*, alſo the Ray *b* Y; then will the Angle *w b* Y, (the Parallax of *Venus* from the *Sun*) ſhew her at a Diſtance from the *Sun* to an Eye at *b* in *Bengal*, when ſhe is totally within the Diſk, viewed from the Center C. But when the Planet arrives at T, it is evident, the Ingreſs appears compleat to the Eye at *b*. Therefore it will happen ſo much ſooner at *b* than at C, as is equal to the Time ſpent in deſcribing the Arch S T.

Again, let *c f d* be the Parallel of 56°, and let the Eye of the Spectator at *Port Nelſon* be at *c* to view the entire Ingreſs by the Ray *c* R Y; then it is evident the Planet at R will be there ſeen in the *Sun* ſooner than at the Center C, by the Time the Planet takes in deſcribing the Arch R S. Note, *c d* is Chord of the Arch, *c d* of the Parallel thro' which the Eye is carried in the Time of 7h : 26′ $\frac{5}{6}$; and is equal to 111° : 45′ of diurnal Motion.

Therefore the Difference between the Moments of the entire Ingreſs as viewed at the *Ganges* (*b*) and at *Port Nelſon* under the oppoſite Meridian at (*c*) will be the Time in which *Venus* will paſs over the Arch R T. The whole Difference therefore of the two Durations will be double that Time, ſince the Parallax gives the ſame Difference of Time for the Egreſs as for the Ingreſs, which Difference therefore is 17′ : 50″.

Since the middle Moment of the Tranſit is nearly the ſame to an Eye at the *Earth*'s Center C, and to a Spectator at I, it is evident, the Difference which is made in the Time of the firſt half Duration at thoſe Points C and I, is occaſioned by the Motion of the Eye thro' the Arch *b* I, which is the very ſame as would happen if the Eye were carried in the right Line, or Chord *a b*, from *b* to *e*. And therefore that Difference will be as the Sine *b e* of half the Arch *b* I *a* = 107, or the Sine of 53° : 30′.

In like Manner it is ſhewn, that the Difference of the half Duration of the Tranſit at C and *c*, is proportioned to the right Line *c g*, or Sine of (half *c d*) 55° : 30′ at leaſt. Therefore the whole Difference of the Semi-durations at *Bengal* and *Port Nelſon*, will be as the Sum of thoſe Lines, or Sines, *viz.* as *b e* + *c g*.

If therefore in the *Earth*'s Semi-diameter C A continued out, we take C M = *b e* + *c g*, and draw the Line M Y, to cut the Orbit of *Venus* in Q and join Q C. Then it is plain, there will happen the ſame Difference in the Time of the Beginning of the Tranſit to an Eye placed at C, and another at M, as there will be to the two Spectators at (*b*) and (*c*.) Alſo that there will be the ſame parallatic Angle S C Q in each Caſe, or the Arch Q S = (S T + S R =) R T.

Then becauſe the *Sun*'s Diameter *A E* = 31′, the Angle Y C Z will be = 29′ : 30″ nearly; and therefore as the Arch S V which meaſures that Angle in the Orbit of *Venus* is paſſed over in 7h 20′ = 440′; and an Arch = 2 Q S in 17′ : 50″; if we ſay as 26400″ : 1076″ : : 29′ 30″ = 1770″ : 72″; the half of which is 36″ = S C Q, the Parallax of *Venus* from the *Sun* for the Baſe or Diſtance C M.

If the *Earth*'s Semi-diameter A C = 10000, then the Sine of 53° : 30′ = *b e* = 7426; and the Sine of 55° : 30′ = *c g* = 8629; whence their Sum is C M = 12055. We have alſo ſhewn (Note to Article IX) that the Diſtance of the *Earth* from the *Sun* C Y = 10155,7 and the Diſtance of *Venus* Q Y = 7266,8; from whence the Diſtance of the Earth from *Venus* will be found 2923,4 = C Q. Therefore ſay, as Q Y = 726 : 36″ = S C Q : : Q C = 292 : 14″ 30‴ = C Y Q or C Y M, which is the Parallax of the *Sun* for the Diſtance C M. And therefore alſo the Parallax of *Venus* M Q C = 50″ 136‴.

But, laſtly, to adapt theſe horizontal Parallaxes of the *Sun* and *Venus* to the *Earth*; we muſt ſay, as C M = 12 : A C = 10 : : 50″ 36‴ : 46″ 34‴ = A Q C, the horizontal

Parallax,

Problem depends: Therefore, the Dr. again and again recommends it to the Curious ſtrenuouſly to apply themſelves to this Obſervation.

(To be continued.) XIII. By

Parallax of *Venus*. And 12 : 10 : : 14″ 30‴ : 12″ 5‴ = A Y C, the horizontal Parallax of the *Sun*, on the Suppoſition that the different Duration of the Tranſit in the Latitudes of 22° 30′ and 56° be obſerved to be 17′ 50″.

And if the Obſervation be made at *Fort St. George*, *Bencoolen*, *Pondicherry*, *Batavia*, or other Places near the *Equator*, 'tis evident the Chord *a b* will be greater, and the Difference of the Durations will ſtill be longer, and therefore give the *Sun's horizontal Parallax* in Proportion more accurately.

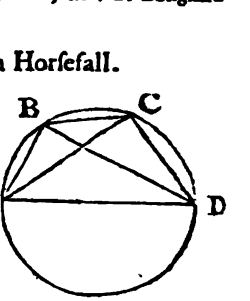
MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 274, *anſwered by* Daehdoognhoi.

PUT $2x$ = the ſecond Letter, y = the third = the fifth, then *per* Queſtion we have $3x + 2y = 17$, and $3x^2 + 2xy = 85$; multiply the firſt Equation by x, and ſubtract it from the laſt, and we have $17x = 85$. $\therefore x = \frac{85}{17} = 5$, conſequently the Numbers are X, I, V and I; therefore the Word is EXIVI.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Green, *Mr.* J. Johnſon, *Mr.* B. Longmate *and the Propoſer Mr.* Wildbore.

Queſtion 275, *anſwered by Mr.* Abraham Horſefall.



IN the annexed Figure ſuppoſe D to repreſent the Park Gates, A the Parlour Door, B the Pleaſure-houſe, and C the Flowering-ſhrub. Put A D (= 100) = d, A B (= 48,05) = a, C D (= 52,25) = b, and B C = x; having drawn the Diagonals A C, and B D, the Triangles ABD, and ACD will be right-angled, *per* 31 *E.* 3. therefore $\sqrt{d^2 - a^2}$ = B D = 87,7, and $\sqrt{d^2 - b^2}$ = A C = 85,26, then by a well known Rule $x = \frac{877 \times 85,26 - ab}{d}$ = 49,6668 Yards, the Diſtance required.

The ſame by Mr. Thomas Boſworth.

As 50 : Radius : : $\left\{\begin{matrix}24,025\\26,125\end{matrix}\right\}$: the Sine of $\left\{\begin{matrix}28° & 43′\\31 & 30\end{matrix}\right\}$

Sum	60	13
Complement to 90°	29	47

As Radius : 50 : : the Sine of 29° 47′ : 24,84
Which multiply by 2

The Product is - 49,68 Yards, the Diſtance of the Pleaſure-houſe from the Flowering-ſhrub.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* Charles Green, *Mr.* T. Harris, *Mr.* J. Orrell, *Mr.* James Johnſon, *Mr.* J. Metcalfe, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* T. Walker, *Mr.* W. Burtoſt, *Mr.* W. Lucas, *Mr.* S. Beeken, *Mr.* Barak Longmate, *Mr.* Edward Boyce, *and Mr.* J. Roſe, *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion

Queſtion 276, *anſwered by Mr.* Thomas Hall, *at* Darnhall, Cheſhire.

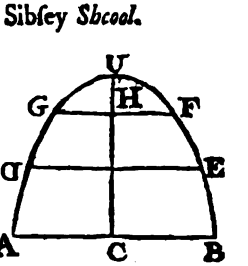
LET the Area be reduced in circular Meaſure into Inches, *viz.* 78000,184, *&c.* $= b$, and let $x =$ Top, or leaſt Diameter, then by 47th *E.* from the ſlant Height, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Difference of Diameters (15) I find the Height of the Fruſtum $= 80$ Inches; then by the known Rule of Meaſure, the Fruſtum of Cones (when reduced into the Terms of x) we have this Equation, $3x^2 + 90x + 900 = \frac{6}{\frac{1}{2}80}$ which again reduced and ordered gives $x = 15$, conſequently the greateſt Diameter $= 45$.

The ſame by Mr. T. Cuſtance, *of* Sutton, *in the* Iſle *of* Ely.

LET $a = 81{,}394103$ the ſlant Height of the Fruſtum, $b = 15 =$ half the Difference of the Diameters; then *per E.* 47, $\sqrt{a^2 - b^2} = 80 =$ the perpendicular Height of the Fruſtum; then let $x =$ the leſſer Diameter, and $x + 30$ will be the greater, and let $H = 80$, $m = ,7854$, $S = 61261{,}2 =$ the Solidity in Inches, and by a well known Theorem $x^2 + 30x + \frac{900}{3} \times H m = S$, which ſolved, gives $x = \sqrt{\frac{S}{H m}} - 75 - 15 = 15$ the leſſer Diameter, and $30 + 15 = 45$ the greater Diameter.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Bromhall, Suttonienſes, *by Mr.* F. Stewardſon, *Mr.* T. Cook, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Metcalfe, *Mr.* W. Burtoſt, *Mr.* T. Boſworth, *Mr.* William Allen, *Mr.* Barak Longmate, *Mr.* Thomas Walker, *Mr.* John Bailey, *by* Daehoognhoi, *and by Mr.* James Garden *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 277, *by Mr.* William Burtoft, *of* Sibſey *School.*



PUT $a = GF$, $b = AB$, $2d = HC$, $x = DE$, $y = VE$, then $y : b^2 :: Gy - 2d : a^2 \therefore b^2 y - 2b^2 d = a^2 y$, alſo $y : b^2 :: y - d : x^2 \therefore yx^2 = b^2 y - b^2 d$, hence $b^2 y - a^2 y = 2b^2 d$, then $y = \frac{2b^2 d}{b^2 - a^2} = \frac{db^2}{x - a^2}$, hence $2b^2 dx^2 = 2b^2 da^2 + db4 - ab^2 d$, conſequently by Reduction we have $x = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2}} =$ the middle Diameter of the parabolic Conoid.

For the Spheroid.

Let $y^2 - 4d^2 : a^2 :: y^2 : b^2$, and $b^2 y^2 - 4d^2 b^2 = a^2 y^2$, then $y^2 - d^2 : x^2 :: y^2 : b^2 \therefore b^2 y^2 - d^2 b^2 = x^2 y^2$, hence $y^2 = \frac{db^2}{b^2 - x^2} = \frac{4db^2}{b^2 - a^2} \therefore 4b^2 - 4x^2 = b^2 - a^2$, conſequently $x = \frac{3b^2 + a^2}{4} =$ the middle Diameter of the Spheroid.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Boſworth, *Mr.* William Allen, *Mr.* Thomas Walker, *Mr.* Metcalfe, *and by the Propoſer* Hullſienſis.

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 248.
By Mr. William Cooke.

THERE is a triangular Field, whoſe Sides are 20, 25, and 35 Chains reſpectively, to be divided among three Tenants in Proportion as 1, 2, and 3, and the leſſer Areas to be contiguous to the leſſer Sides of the Field, and all to have free Communication to a Spring within; query each one's Share, and the Length of each Fence, with the Inveſtigation?

Queſtion

Admir'd the prudence of the conquering youth,
Endow'd with valour, modeſty, and truth:
With *David*'s ſoul the royal prince's ſtrove,
And firm was knit in laſting bonds of love:
Each for his friend a fond affection bore,
Achilles lov'd not his *Patroclus* more:
Unanimous a covenant they make,
Uniting int'reſts for each other's ſake;
More firm and laſting than of modern date,
Such as could ſtand ſevereſt ſhocks of fate:
Benevolence beam'd in their ſparkling eyes,
While mutual tranſports in each breaſt ariſe;
Now on the hero *Jonathan* beſtows
His princely robe, and rich attire allows;
And actuated by a gen'rous mind,
His ſword, his bow, and girdle he reſign'd:
The ſhepherd's garb no longer *David* wears,
But obvious marks of ſignal favour bears.
Behold him now with recent honours grac'd,
A courtier grown with other courtiers plac'd;
All things conſpiring for ſupreme delight,
Dear in the king's, and in the people's ſight:
Fortune around him caſt a proſp'rous ray,
While nimble hours danc'd merrily away;
Thro' court and camp his late atchievement rung,
On ev'ry lip concording praiſes hung;
In all his conduct empreſs Reaſon ſhar'd,
And Virtue kept him on his proper guard:
Propitious *Saul* conferr'd a martial poſt,
One of the higheſt in his mighty hoſt;
And importun'd old *Jeſſe* that he'd ſpare
His ſon, his riſing hopes, and darling care:
David no more aſſembles with the ſwains,
Or tends the bleating flocks along the plains;
Such *Saul*'s indulgent ſmile —— and next his hate
The humble *Muſe* muſt faithfully relate. ——
When from the field the martial hero came,
Loaden with ſpoils, and peals of loud acclaim,
Tranſported females, from the cities round,
Beat with according nimble feet the ground;
Vocal and inſtrumental muſic join,
And fill the ſoul with harmony divine;
With thrilling notes heav'n's mighty concave rings,
While ev'ry fair this Epinicion ſings
Alternately: — *Saul* hath his thouſands ſlain,
And *David* his ten thouſands, on the plain.
To this debaſing ſong *Saul* lent his ear,
Strait entertain'd a rival jealous fear;
With riſing choler heav'd his troubled breaſt,
While thus his thoughts he anxiouſly expreſt.
Ten thouſands on my ſervant they beſtow,
But thouſands only to their king allow;
They'll next advance him to th' imperial throne,
And he'll aſſume my province for his own.
From that day forward *Saul* no pleaſure found,
(For jealouſly inflicts a painful wound,)
Corroding troubles on his vitals prey,
And o'er his face their dire effects diſplay;
No courting ſmiles on *David* he beſtows,
Anxious to plunge him in abyſs of woes;
But Providence provides a firm ſupport,
And guards him thro' the dangers of a court.
When gay *Aurora* ſpread the ſacred light,
And with its Influence pleaſur'd mortals ſight,
Saul's evil ſpirit troubles him again,
Preys on his thoughts, and gives inceſſant pain;
David, as uſual, ſtrikes the trembling ſtrings,
The vocal dome with lively muſic rings,
The rapt'rous notes revive the ſullen king,
And give free motion to the purple ſpring;
A maſſy jav'lin, ready in his hand,
Waited the iſſue of his dread command,
David I'll ſmite (he ſaid) unto the wall:
He ſtung, and hop'd to ſee his rival fall!
But *David* fruſtrated th' intended blow,
And baulk'd his ſly premeditating foe.
Saul's baſe deſign quite unſucceſsful prov'd,
He hated *David*, while the people lov'd;
From court he ſends him to the martial field,
To try what fate that ſtate of life will yield;
In hopes ſome kind *Philiſtine* will afford
A final ſtroke with his deſcending ſword:
David becomes quite converſant in arms,
Bold in fatigues, and us'd to rude alarms;
Each freſh atchievement takes a proſp'rous turn,
For glorious ſcenes his martial ſpirits burn;
His God around him ſpread his hov'ring wing,
And ſcreen'd him from the inſults of the king.
All *Iſrael* lov'd him with a fond deſire;
All *Iſrael* for his eaſe and good conſpire:
This artful *Saul* beheld with conſcious eyes,
While ſtratagem the place of rage ſupplies.
He thus began: Haſt thou not *Merab* ſeen,
My eldeſt daughter, rich in air and mein?
What awful majeſty adorns her face,
Attractive ſweetneſs and perſuaſive grace!
See o'er her frame what artleſs beauties move!
What youth beholds the fair and cannot love?
To thee the blooming maiden I'll reſign,
And thou ſhalt call that fund of pleaſure thine;
Only be valiant for the Lord of Hoſts,
Repel the foe from our adjacent coaſts.
With modeſty the hero then reply'd,
Can I preſume to be to *Saul* ally'd?
O king, by birth thy ſervant meanly came,
My father's houſe ſcarce known to public fame;
How then ſhall *David* boaſt ſuch high renown,
To call thee father, who enjoy'ſt the crown?
So ſpoke the youth, with ſelf abaſement fraught,
And diffident expreſt his teeming thought:
He not refus'd the blooming, courtly maid,
But with ſubmiſſive awe his viſits paid:
One of *Saul*'s daughters was the hero's due,
And might have claim'd when he *Goliah* ſlew;
But conſcious of his own inferior worth,
Declin'd alliance with illuſtrious birth.
Now when the long preſixed time drew nigh,
And expectation beam'd in *David*'s eye;

When

When Hymen his celeſtial torch prepar'd,
To give the lovely youth his juſt reward;
What great ſurprize! the baſe concerting *Saul*
Cauſes his cup to overflow with gall!
The beauteous nymph commits to *Adriel*'s hands,
And firmly binds with matrimonial bands!
Pitying behold the diſappointed youth,
Who lov'd the princeſs, and who lov'd in truth!
See her beſtow'd upon another's bed,
To grace the nuptial rites reluctant led;
By arbitrary laws they both are ſway'd,
The martial hero and the royal maid.
This great affront revolv'd in *David*'s breaſt,
His paſſion's ebb'd and flow'd but found no reſt;
Injurious treatment mournfully he cry'd!
Injurious treatment ſounding roofs reply'd!
More groſs abuſe than when tormented *Saul*
His jav'lin hurl'd to fix me to the wall!
Are theſe rewards due to my tender years?
Muſt I ſpin out my life in ſighs and tears?
Goliah fell by this victorious hand,
And meaſur'd out his length along the land;
Shall I then ſee my right, the matchleſs maid,
With bridal pomp to *Adriel*'s bed convey'd?
Tormenting thought! moſt arbitrary deed!
Which makes my heart with keeneſt ſorrows bleed:
Before my faithful friend* I'll pour my grief,
His kind advice may yield ſome ſmall relief;
Friendſhip, ſometimes, can baniſh clouded care,
And give a ſov'reign balm to deep deſpair.
Thus ſigh'd the lover, overwhelm'd with woe,
From fortune's guilded favours humbled low;
With opiates *Jonathan* attunes his ſoul,
Soothing the troubles which tumultuous roll;
Revolving time obtrudes his am'rous pains,
And he his wonted ſprightlineſs regains;
Forgives, but can't forget the cruel king,
Of all his weighty woes the direful ſpring.
Saul's ſecond daughter feels the pleaſing ſmart
Of pow'rful love, enkindling at her heart;
Michal the name the royal princeſs knew,
Perfect in duty, and in perſon too:
She, *David* views with fond expreſſive eyes,
And in her ſoul tranſporting proſpects riſe;
Her chaſte deſires towards the hero move,
'She's caught, and all her yielding ſoul is love.'
He of her favours ſenſible became,
In ſofteſt terms expreſt his mutual flame;
The welcome news is to the king convey'd;
Who greatly hopes to ſee the youth betray'd:
I'll give (he ſaid) my daughter for a ſnare,
Since he eſteems her his peculiar care;
No doubt he'll fall by ſome avenging ſword,
Engag'd in war for me, his ſov'reign lord.
He thus to *David*—Shortly thou ſhalt know
What pleaſures from my great alliance flow;
I've baulk'd thee once thro' private cauſe of ſtate,
But now reſign fair *Michal* for thy mate.
Thus gloſs'd in ſtudied terms the treach'rous King,
While pleaſing hopes with fears alternate ſpring;
His courtiers then addreſt — With duteous care
David's young mind for ſcenes of love prepare;
Say, in his preſence I take great delight,
That you behold him in a proſp'rous light;
Then add, accept the princeſs for thy wife,
Who'll greatly heighten all the joys of life.
Their charge the courtiers mind: *David* reply'd,
Think you 'tis nought to be to *Saul* ally'd?
Mean's my deſcent, nor bleſt with houſe or lands,
How then ſhould I fulfil the king's demands?
For *Michal* he expects a plentrous ſtore,
My little won't ſuffice, nor ten times more!
She claims a dow'ry equal with her birth,
A match alone for princes of the earth.
They artfully return: the king demands
Nought but an hundred foreſkins at thine hands.
The ſlain *Philiſtines* muſt that number yield,
And thou preſent thoſe trophies of the field.
Now *David*'s valiant ſoul exults with joy,
He longs his foes to mangle and deſtroy;
Already ſees them gaſping on the plain,
With deep inglorious wounds untimely ſlain;
With *Saul*'s propoſals he tranſported clos'd,
His truſt alone in providence repos'd;
The virgin's love gave vigour to his arm,
Dauntleſs he ſtood, and brav'd impending harm.
Soon as the ſun diffus'd an orient ray,
And o'er the mountains tops brought welcome day,
He with his men, a bold intrepid band,
March'd forth, accouter'd each with ſword in hand;
On the *Philiſtines* with full vigour fell,
And ſent two hundred trembling ſouls to hell.*
David to *Saul* a double dow'ry told,
The king admir'd, and thought th' atchievement bold;
No longer hæſitates the youth to bleſs,
Daily convinc'd God gave him great ſucceſs.
Triumphant now the blooming hero's led
To crown his toils to princeſs *Michal*'s bed;
With hymeneal ſongs the palace rings,
And each muſician ſtrikes the vocal ſtrings:
Pleaſures around abundantly conſpire
To charm the pair, and add to their deſire;
Hail, happy youth, poſſeſt with ſuch a bride!
Hail, happy maid, to ſuch a youth ally'd!
May your refin'd embraces laſting prove,
One mutual ſcene of comfort and of love.

Marcus.

* *Jonathan.*

* *The Grave.*

The Tea-Pot; *or the Lady's Transformation.*

SOFT *Venus*, *Love*'s too anxious queen,
In fit of vapours or the spleen,
Because, perhaps, a fav'rite God
Fail'd to return her smile or nod;
Or that her *Mars*, of late grown cold,
Behav'd less kindly than of old;
With inward sullen discontent,
To *Juno* utter'd this complaint:
There lives a nymph, below the skies,
That carries witchcraft in her eyes;
No fond addressing will she take
Of lovers of a mortal make,
Disdaining men, she seems to mark
None less than an aetherial spark;
And as you know we've borne disgrace,
Despis'd for those of human race,
If more such nymphs get leave to reign,
Our empire we shall ne'er maintain,
But goddesses resign their birth
To the bright morts who ply on earth.
So *Venus* spoke, with envy fir'd;
The other jealously inspir'd,
And red with rage, and big with hate,
She thus pronounc'd the virgin's fate:
She, whose aspiring thoughts can rise
To tempt a rival in the skies,
Who thus with stubborn pride neglects
The addresses of her kindred sex,
Into a Tea-pot figure thrown,
Shall still attend and serve her own.
When now her doom was fix'd, the maid
Before a glass her form survey'd,
Her eyes yet o'er her beauties range,
To soon perceive the fatal change;
She sees, she feels the dire decay,
Grows cold and stiffens into clay;
Extinguish'd lie the vital fires,
And ev'ry crimson blush retires;
The well-turn'd waist, in canvass bound,
Shrunk to a little hollow round;
The ivory arm that by her side
By chance she plac'd with comely pride,
By fate was in that posture held,
And in a handle's form congeal'd.
Amaz'd with horror and surprise,
She lifts to heav'n her watry eyes,
Unpitying heav'n! and Oh! she cry'd,
Her mouth grew circular and wide;
Her lips, that once outvey'd the rose,
Turn pale, and in a cover close;
Her tongue, which last in health remain'd
And last its suppleness retain'd,
With usual pliance nimply slips,
To feel the change between her lips;
But loosing there all pow'r to move,
Appears a little knob above.
Now from the high celestial plain,
The goddesses, confed'rate, lean,
And with malicious triumph they
Their monument of wrath survey:
Upon a stricter view they find
Some parts remain'd unchang'd behind,
And with these reliefs of their rage,
They furnish out an equipage;
Part of the skull, well temper'd clay,
Fell off, and in a slop-dish lay.

Answer to the ÆNIGMA *in May's Magazine.*

To a Painter, about to draw LAVINIA's *Picture.*

GReat artist, with thy PENCIL thou may'st trace
The lively beauties of *Lavinia*'s face;
But what are those (altho' so much refin'd,)
Compared with the beauties of her mind!

G. Langley.

This Ænigma *was also answered by* Vulcan.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *JUNE*, 1760.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, May 27.

BY the last Accounts from Prince Ferdinand's Army, we have the News, that they encamped, on the 20th Instant, on the Heights of Fritzlar, and were reviewed on the following Day by his Serene Highness, who had the Satisfaction to find the Troops in the best Order imaginable. General Imhoff and General Gilsoe command each a detached Corps, the first upon the Ohme, and the latter upon the Fulda near Hirschfeld. Nothing had happened but some Skirmishes with Colonel Freytag's Corps, which had all turned to our Advantage.

The

The two Regiments of British Cavalry arrived in the Weser, and lay some Leagues below Bremen on the 17th, and are now upon their March to join Prince Ferdinand's Army. We have likewise Advice, that the Corps of British Infantry, under the Command of Major General Griffin, arrived safe in the Weser, off Giertendorff, on the 22th Instant, having fortunately escaped a violent Storm, which came on soon after. We don't learn, that Marshal Broglio has hitherto made any Motions; or that any material Alterations have happened in the Positions of the Austrian or Prussian Armies in Saxony.

Hague May 30. By Letters from the Army at Fritzlar, of the 23d Instant, we are informed, that the Campaign had been opened by the Defeat of the French Garrison of Butzbach, the Day before: Colonel Luckner was detached from General Imhoff's Camp at Kirchhayn, on the 23d at Night, and on the 24th at Noon, he fell in with a French Patrole, who gave the Alarm: whereupon the Garrison of Butzbach, consisting of Pickets, to the number of 500 men, under Brigadier Waldener, fled from thence, but were pursued, and overtaken near a Wood, where about an Hundred were made Prisoners, with four Officers; the rest were either cut to Pieces, or dispersed. Those who fled to Friedberg gave the Alarm there so strongly, that the French Commander, as we hear, thought proper to set fire to the great Magazine there; but at Night, when he saw that the Allies were retired, he gave Orders for extinguishing it as fast as possible.

Hague, June 6. Our last Letters from Prince Ferdinand's Army are of the 1st of this Month, at which Time his Serene Highness's Head-quarters were at Wavern, and the Troops remained encamped about Fritzlar, Nothing particular had happened there; but there was a slight Skirmish near Fulda, on the 29th, in which the Black Hussars of the allied Army made a Company of Grenadiers of the Regiment Dauphin Prisoners of war. The French Army according to our last Advices, continue in its Cantonments on the Right of the Meyne; two Detachments are encamped upon its right and left, one under Prince Xavier of Saxony, in the Bishopric of Fulda, the other under Prince Camille of Lorrain, upon the Lower Lahne. By Accounts from the Lower Rhine, the Army under M. de St. Germain was to cross the River at Dusseldorp, on the 1st Inst. and then to encamp near that Place.

Hague, June 17. Prince Ferdinand's Army remained, on the 14th, still encamped at Fritzlar, where General Waldgrave's Regiment of Dragoon Guards arrived the preceding Day. The Carabineers are to be at Paderborn on the 24th. The first Division of the Corps of Infantry, lately sent from England, was to march into Camp on this Day (the 17th) and the second Division was to follow them on the 20th.

Marshal Broglio's main Army, by the last Accounts, was not yet encamped. M. de St. Germain keeps his former Position near Dusseldorp, on the left of the Rhine. We hear, that a Detachment of his Majesty's Troops had attacked the Village of Myerbeck, where a Part of Fischer's Corps was, and had taken Prisoners a great Number, which had spread the Alarm to Roerort and Doesbourg, which the Enemy seemed determined to abandon.

LONDON.

SUPPLIES *for the Year* 1760.

NAVY.

	Sums voted. l.	s.	d.
NOV. 22. For 70,000 Seamen at 4l. per Man per Month, for 13 Months	3,640,000	0	0
Nov. 30. For the Ordinary of the Navy, and Half-pay to Sea Officers	232,629	5	1
Towards building Hasler Hospital	10,000	0	0
Towards building Plymouth Hospital	10,000	0	0
Towards erecting Wharfs, and other necessary Buildings, at Halifax	8,000	0	0
Towards the Support of Greenwich Hospital	10,000	0	0
Dec. 7. Towards discharging the Navy Debt	1,000,000	0	0
For Transport Service, including victualling Land Forces	501,078	16	6
Towards buildings, &c. of Ships, for 1760	200,006	0	0
Total	5,611,708	1	7

ORDNANCE.

Nov. 30. For the Charge of that Office	230,296	4	6
For Extra-expence of that Office in 1759, not provided for by Parliament	280,563	16	11
Total	510,860	1	5

LAND SERVICE.

Nov. 27. For maintaining a Number of Land Forces, including thoſe in Germany, and 4010 Invalids, amounting to 57,294 Men, for Guards and Garriſons	1,383,748	0	10
Do. the Forces in the Plantations, &c.	846,168	19	0
Do. four Iriſh Regiments in North America	35,744	8	4
For General and General Staff-Officers, and Officers of the Hoſpitals	54,454	11	9
For the Charge of the embodied Militia, the Argyllſhire Men, and Lord Sutherland's Highlanders	102,006	4	8
For 38,730 of the Troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe Gotha, and Buckenburg	447,882	10	5½
For 2120 horſe, and 9900 Foot, Heſſians, with Artillery, &c.	268,874	16	8
For an additional Corps of 920 Heſſian Horſe, and 6072 Foot, Artillery, &c.	97,850	4	10
Dec. 13. For Penſions to reduced Officers Widows	2,042	0	0
For extraordinary Expences of the Land Forces, and other Services, incurred and not provided for	953,302	15	5½
Jan. 17. For a preſent Supply of Forage, &c. to the combined Army	500,000	0	0
Feb. 11. For augmentation of 1091 Cavalry to the Hanoverians for a Year	34,333	8	0
Do. of four Squadrons to the Heſſians for a Year	20,776	5	5
Do. of five batſalions to the King's Army in Germany	52,901	19	2
Feb. 12. For Half-pay to Land forces and Marines	35,651	9	0
For Allowances to reduced Horſe-guards, and Regiment of Horſe	2,946	0	0
March 31. For Out penſioners of Chelſea-Hoſpital	25,000	0	0
For defraying the Charges of ſeveral Augmentations to his Majeſty's Forces	134,139	17	4
April 28. For embodied Militia to Dec. 24, 1760, 260,104l. 16s. 8d. Cloathing for ditto, 30,721l.	290,826	16	8
April 22. For Brunſwick Troops, 66,926l. 3s. od. Augmentation to ditto, 23,843l. 5s. 11d.	90,769	8	11½
For Augmentation to Heſſians	101,096	3	2
For extraordinary Expences of the Army, from 24 Nov. to 24 Dec.	420,120	1	9
May 6. Towards Pay and cloathing of the embodied Militia for the Year ending Lady-day 1763	80,000	0	0
May 10. For a Regiment of Light Dragoons, and Addition to Col. Vaughan's Corps, for 1760	12,874	15	10
Total	5,993,512	16	6½

SUNDRY SERVICES.

Dec. 13. To enable his Majeſty to repay the Supply of Credit of laſt Year	1,000,000	0	0
17. To the King of Pruſſia, purſuant to Convention	670,000	0	0
28. Towards removing the Powder Magazine near Greenwich	15,000	0	0
30. To the Landgrave of Heſſe, purſuant to treaty	60,000	0	0
To the Foundling Hoſpital	5,000	0	0
Jan. 29. To London-bridge	15,000	0	0
Feb. 12. For Nova Scocia for 1760	21,785	6	10
For ditto for 1758.	5,851	4	9
For Georgia for 1760	4,057	10	0
March 31. To the Provinces in North America	200,000	0	0
To the Eaſt India Company for defraying the Expence of a military Force in their Settlements	20,000	0	0
To the Foundling Hoſpital	44,157	10	0

April 28. To reimburse the Colony of New York Expences in 1756	2,977	7	8
To the British Forts and settlements in Africa	10,000	0	0
To the Foundling Hospital for maintaining Children between 8 Feb. and 26 Mar.	3,127	10	0
May 6. To Mr. Hardinge's Administratix for printing the Journals	3,000	0	0
To Mr. Dyson towards printing the Journals, &c.	2,000	0	0
To pay Interest of Money to Sir John St. Aubin, and others	634	13	7
12. To defray the extraordinary Charge of the Mint	11,940	13	10
To discharge the remaining Debts on the Perth Estate	2,500	0	0
Towards defraying the extraordinary Expences of the War in 1760	1,000,000	0	0
	3,087,031	16	8

DEFICIENCIES.

Feb. 7. To make good to the Sinking Fund the Deficiency on 5 July 1759, of the Duties on Offices and Pensions	124,736	7	1½
The like of Subsidy of Poundage on Goods imported, and the additional Duty on Coffee and Chocolate	84,141	15	8
The like 5 Jan. 1759, of Duties on Glass and spirituous Liquors	8,752	6	10
The like of additional Stamp-duty on wine Licences, &c. 30 Geo. II.	7,651	9	8½
May 6. The like of Deficiency of last Year's Grants	75,170	0	3½
Total	300,451	19	7½
Total of the Supplies	15,503,564	15	9½

When voted. WAYS and MEANS for raising the SUPPLY.

Nov. 22. By Land-tax, at 4s. per Pound	2,000,000	0	0
By Malt Duties continued	750,000	0	0
Dec. 18. By Annuities and a Lottery	8,000,000	0	0
May 12. By Loans and Exchequer Bills, charged upon the next Aids, if not discharged before Lady-day 1761, for Payment of the Million for the Navy, and 900,000l. in Part of naval Services	1,500,000	0	0
To be taken out of the Sinking Fund	2,602,706	9	9
By Supply of Credit to be raised by Exchequer Bills	1,000,000	0	0
Total	15,852,706	9	9

Note, Dec. 18. was voted an additional Duty on Malt, for Payment of the Interest of 8,000,000l. and the Sinking Fund to be a collateral Security.

Note also, Feb. 26, was voted an additional Duty on Spirituous Liquors, with a Drawback.

May 27.

JOHN Skey, Esq; Citizen and Draper, paid his Fine into the Chamber of London, to be excused serving the Office of Sheriff of this City and County of Middlesex.

And Henry Hoare, Esq; Citizen and Goldsmith, paid his Fine of 400 l. and 20 Marks, to be excused serving the said Office.

Whitehall, June 27. An Officer arrived, this Day, from Halifax in Nova Scotia, with an Account, that, on the 28th of April, Brigadier General Murray, with 3000 Men of the Garrison of Quebec, attacked near that Place, the French Army, supposed to consist of the greatest Part of the Force of Canada, as they were on their March to make an Attempt against the said Place; and, after a warm and obstinate Engagement, with a considerable Loss of Men, as well as of some Field-pieces, which could not be brought away, was obliged by the Superiority of the Enemy's Numbers, to retire back into Quebec. Brigadier Murray was making all possible Dispositions for the most vigorous Defence of that Place, until the Arrival of his Majesty's Ships, under the Command of Lord Colville, which sailed from Halifax, for the River St. Lawrence, on the 22d of April; as well as of those, under the Command of Capt. Swanton, who had been met, the 20th of April, off the Coasts of Newfoundland.

By the last Letters, received from General Amherst, all Preparations were making, with the utmost Dispatch, for opening the Campaign on the Side of Lake Champlain, and for pushing the Operations, in those Parts, with the greatest Vigour.

Some

Some Days before General Murray marched out of Quebec, he received an Account, that two large Bodies of French were in full March againſt the Town, &c. but that they could not join in leſs than a Week; it was on this Information that the General thought proper to attack one of them, before the Junction was made; but his Intelligence proved not true, for both had joined two Days before, which led him into a Miſtake in attacking an Army at leaſt four Times ſuperior to his in Numbers.

The Garriſon of Quebec conſiſted of between 5 and 6000 Men; but many of the Officers were ſeen at Boſton, and in other Provinces, ſome Months before the Day of the Attack.——Whether they had Liberty, on Account of their Health, we cannot ſay.

June 2, Was held a Jubilee at Weſtminſter-ſchool, where the Dean and Prebends met, and went in Proceſſion, attended by the King's Scholars, to the Abbey, and heard a Sermon Preached by the Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter; and, in the Courſe of the Service, Mr. Purcell's Te Deum, and ſome other fine Pieces of Muſic, were performed: ſeveral Orations were ſpoken by the Scholars; and a grand Dinner was provided for the Dean and Prebends, the Maſters and Scholars, as alſo for the Gentlemen of the Choir. A fine Medal of Queen Elizabeth was fixed up in the Abbey on the Occaſion, ſince whoſe Reign this Inſtitution has been laid aſide.

4. Being the Birth-day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, who then entered into the 23d Year of his Age, the Morning was uſhered in with ringing of Bells; and at noon his Majeſty, the Princeſs of Wales, &c. received the uſual Compliments on the Occaſion.

6. The Judges met at Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield's Chambers in Weſtminſter-hall, and choſe their reſpective Circuits for the Summer Seaſon, viz.

HOME CIRCUIT.
Lord Mansfield and Mr. Baron Smythe.
MIDLAND CIRCUIT.
Ld Chief Juſt. Willes and Mr. Baron Adams.
NORFOLK CIRCUIT.
Ld Chief Baron Parker and Mr. Juſt. Denſon.
OXFORD CIRCUIT.
Mr. Juſtice Forſter and Mr. Juſtice Clive.
NORTHERN CIRCUIT.
Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt and Mr. Baron Lloyd.
WESTERN CIRCUIT.
Mr. Juſtice Wilmot and Mr. Juſtice Noel.

7. The firſt Pile of the intended new Bridge from Black-friars to the oppoſite Shore in Surry, was drove in the Middle of the Thames.

9. The Foundation was laid for a new Chapel at the End of Portland-ſtreet, Marybone; the new Buildings in that Part of the Town having, within theſe few Years, ſo greatly increaſed, that another Chapel of eaſe has been judged neceſſary for the Convenience of the Inhabitants there.

George Jenyns, Eſq; Citizen and Diſtiller, paid his Fine of 400l. and 20 Marks into the Chamber of London, to be excuſed ſerving the Office of Sheriff for the City of London and County of Middleſex.

A fine Sturgeon was caught in the River near Greenwich, which was brought to the Manſion houſe on Tueſday Morning, and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor ſent it to Kenſington as a Preſent to his Majeſty.

10. Being the Birth-Day of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia, who entered into the 50th Year of her Age, his Majeſty received the Compliments of the Nobility, &c. at Kenſington on that Occaſion.

22. Being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown of theſe Realms, the ſame was obſerv'd by ringing of Bells, firing the Cannon in St. James's Park and the Tower at Noon, and the Evening concluded with Bonfires and Illuminations.

A LIST *of* SHIPS *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 389.

A French Cutter Privateer of ſix Carriage Guns and 48 Men, by his Majeſty's Sloop Diſpatch, and Grace Cutter, and retook the Suſanna, Batſon, from Oporto.

A French Shallop Privateer of two Carriage Guns and 24 Men, brought into the Downs by two Colliers.

The Pallas Privateer of Bayonne, of 14 Guns and 140 Men, by the Fame and Achilles Men of War.

The Friendſhip, of Briſtol, is retaken by the Shrewſbury.

A French Ship from Bona, to Marſeilles, and carried into Turin, by a Gibraltar Privateer.

The Margaret and Iſabel, retaken by the Broderic Privateer.

The Singe, Capt. Peignon, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, by the Maidſtone Frigate.

A French Privateer of 12 Guns, and 120 Men, is taken by the Echo Frigate, and ſent into Antigua.

A Ship with Spaniſh Colours richly laden, by the Pallas Man of War.

Two French Ships from Marſeilles to the

the West Indies, by the Guernsey and Shannon Men of War, and carried into Gibraltar.

A Brigantine from Monte Christo, by an English Man of War, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Aurora, of Bourdeaux, to Canada, with Stores, and two Companies of Soldiers on board, is taken by the Constantine, Forsyth, of Bristol, and carried into Baltimore. —— The Constantine had but 28 Men, the Aurora 108.

The Malecorn Privateer, of St. Malo's, by the Volunteer Privateer, and carried into Guernsey.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 390.

The Hope, Bolton, from Lancaster to London, and carried into Bologne.

The Samuel, Whitehead, from Liverpool, for Africa, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Cato, Smith, from Falmouth, and a Sloop from Ditto, are taken and carried into Brest.

The Cleveland, Dare, one of the Victuallers from Plymouth, bound to Quiberon Bay, by a French Privateer and carried into Brest.

The Elizabeth, Bradford, from London, to Boston, said to be worth 100,000 l. taken and carried into Martinico: Likewise a Vessel from Clyde, to the Islands, and 22 Sail of Ships from North America.

The Prince of Wales, Landifield, from London, to Genoa and Leghorn, by a French Frigate, said to be worth 60,000 l.

The Peggy, Gill, York, Spencer, and the Ranger, Carlisle, by the Hydroneelle Store-ship.

The Terrel, Capt. Bury, from Africa, to the Leeward Islands, taken and carried into Martinico.

The Prince George, Rushton, from Jamacia, to Bristol, by two French Frigates, and carried into Vigo.

The Phœbe, from Liverpool, by the Squirrel Privateer, of Bayonne: —— Also a Fireship from Yarmouth, to Philadelphia.

The Senegal Packet, Stubbs, and ransomed for 170 l.

The Britainnia, Cain, from Lisbon, by the Sampson Privateer, of Bayonne: —— Also the Charming Molly, Sangston, from Gibraltar, to Corke; and the Laurence and James, Yeates, from Virginia, and sent them for Brest. She has also retaken a Brigantine from St. Domingo.

The Neptune, Stannet, taken and ransomed for 700 l.

BIRTHS.

May 27. The Lady of Henry Compton, Esq; in Grosvenor-square, a Son.

The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, a Son and Heir.

June 3. The Right Hon. the Countess of Elgin, a Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 20. The Rev. Mr. Hebbes, of Hornhill, Kent, to Miss Diolignardi, of St. James's.

22. Richard Hall Waring, of Hayes in Shropshire, to Miss Wynne, of Leesewood in Flintshire, daughter and Heiress of the late Sir George Wynne, Bart.

26. George Munro, Esq; Commissary to the Army in North Britain, to Mrs. Hinde, of Albermarle street.

June 4. James Williams, Esq; of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, to Miss Digweed, of Cornhill.

7. Alexander Crauford, Esq; to Miss Crockatt, Daughter of James Crockatt, Esq; Merchant of this City.

10. Thomas Watson Ward, of Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire, to Miss Pemberton, of Girton, in the said County.

17. William Henry Toovey Hawley, Esq; of West Green, Hampshire, to Miss Baker, of the said County, with 500 l. per Ann. and 10,000 l.

17. The Hon. Colonel Sandys, youngest Son of Lord Sandys, to Miss Trumbull, sole Heiress of William Trumbull, Esq; of East Hampstead Park, in Berkshire.

DEATHS.

May 26. The Rev. John Lynch, D. D. Dean of Canterbury, &c. &c.

30. Mr. Ayres, of Hare-street, suddenly, as he was stepping out of Door.

June 2. James Forman, Esq; of Wareham, Dorsetshire.

4. The Right Hon. Lady Anson, Lady of Lord Anson, and second Daughter to the Earl of Hardwicke.

5. The eldest Daughter of the Right Hon. the Lord Byron, aged 9 Years.

9. The Right Hon. the Countess of Fauconberg, in George-street, Hanover-square.

12. Dr. Fordyce, Physician, in Clement's Lane.

Lord Roos, eldest Son of the Marquis of Granby.

13. The Hon. Mrs. Verney, Relict of the Right Hon. John Verney, Esq; and Sister to the late Earl of Oxford.

Dr. Alexander Bell, Physician, in Prince's-street, Rotherhithe.

14. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Bullock, Dean of Norwich, aged 67.

The Rev. Dr. Chapman, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty's, Master of Magdalen College, &c.

26. The

16. The Right Hon. Willoughby, Earl of Abington.

Lady Alvaſon, of Brudenel-ſtreet.

Civil and military Preferments.

George Powell, Eſq; is appointed Lieut. of the Tower of London, on the Reſignation of his Grace the Duke of Bolton.

Matthew Wilſon, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of Bankrupts, in the Room of Richard Clive, Eſq; who has reſigned.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Whitehall, June 7. The King has been pleaſed to preſent William Freind, D. D. and one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in ordinary, to the Dignity of Dean of the Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Canterbury, void by the death of Dr. John Lynch.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Jonathan Shipley. D. D. the Dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Church of Wincheſter, void by the Death of Dr. Thomas Cheney.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Samuel Squire, D. D. the Dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Church of Briſtol, void by the Promotion of Dr. William Warburton to the See of Glouceſter.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Edward Barnard, D. D. and firſt Maſter of the Free-ſchool in the Royal College of Eton, the Place and Dignity of a Canonry or Prebend in the collegiate Church or free Chapel of St. George in the Caſtle of Windſor, void by the Death of Richard Blacow.

The King has been pleaſed to preſent the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Allen Bathurſt, Cl. to the Rectory of Beverſton, with the Chapel of Kingſcot thereunto annexed, in the County and Dioceſe of Glouceſter, void by the Death of Thomas Savage the laſt Incumbent.

James Benſon, D. L. to the Rectory of Seddington, and Vicarage of Sandiſh, Glouceſterſhire.

The Rev. Richard Willis, to the Rectory of Hartley-Maudit, with the Rectory of Weſt Thorney, Suſſex.

Thomas Manners, B. L. to the Rectory of Willoughby, in the County and Dioceſe of Lincoln.

B——KR——S.

May 24. Robert Sedgwick, of Green Lettice-lane, London, Broker.

Theophilus Boſwell the Younger, of Leaden-hall-market, London Poulterer.

John Kelly, otherwiſe Kelley, of Piccadilly, Middleſex, Innholder.

27. Ann Murgatroyd, late of Leadenhall-market, Londoſh, Dealer and Chapwoman.

Abel Darley, of Boroughbridge, Yorkſhire, Innholder and Saddler.

John Brimble, now or late of the Pariſh of Lyncombe and Widcombe, near Bath, Somerſetſhire, Wheelwright.

31. John Steele, of Steyning, Suſſex, Mercer.

Thomas Clarke, of Honiton, Devonſhire, Scrivener.

June 7. William Darwin, of Botolph-lane, London, Merchant.

Edward Jones, of Paternoſter-row, London, Dealer and Chapman.

Bartholomew Roberts, of St. John Southwark, Sail-maker.

Stephen Cazalet and Henry Demiſſy, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-ſtreet, London, Merchants.

James Hamilton, of Long-ditch, Weſtminſter, Corn chandler and Seedſman.

Matthew Ryder, of Clare-market, Middleſex, Grocer.

10. Albert Garland, late of Launceſton Cornwall, Saleſman and Shopkeeper.

William Sutcliffe, late of Skircoat, Yorkſhire, Merchant.

14. Richard Doveton, of London Mariner.

John Dalton, of Weſtham, Eſſex, Linen-painter.

Robert Walker, of St. Bride's, London, Grocer.

John Applebee, of London, Merchant.

John Tuff, late of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, Grocer, but now of the Pariſh of St. Bartholomew the Leſs, London, Dealer and Chapman.

John Lees, of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, Middleſex, Coach maker.

Thomas Booth, of Caſtle-ſtreet, St. Mary le Bon, Maſon.

Joſeph Clark, late of St. Pancras, Middleſex, but now of St. George, Surry, Timber-merchant and Builder.

Anne Daw, of Lewes, Suſſex, Maſon and Builder.

Thomas Mann, of Borrowbridge, Yorkſhire, Innkeeper.

BILL *of Mortality from May* 20, *to June* 17.

Buried		Chriſtened	
Males 737 } 1447		Males 549 } 1063	
Females 710 }		Females 514 }	
Under 2 years old	437		
Between 2 and 5	137	Buried,	
5 and 10 —	71	Within the walls	88
10 and 20 —	78	Without	378
20 and 30 —	130	*Mid.* and *Surry*	668
30 and 40 —	139	City & Sub. *Weſt.*	313
40 and 50 —	138		1447
50 and 60 —	92		
60 and 70 —	104		
70 and 80 —	85	Weekly *May* 27.	310
80 and 90 —	34	*June* 3.	420
90 and 100 —	7	10.	316
100 and 120 —	0	17.	361
	1447		1447

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *published from the Fourteenth Day of* May, *to the Fourteenth Day of* June.

2.

THE *Farmer's compleat Guide, through all the Articles of his Profession; the laying out, proportioning, and Culture of his Ground; and Rules for preserving his Stock. In particular, the Choice and Culture of Wheat, Barley and Oats; from the Seed to the Barn. The most profitable Way of raising Turneps, with a Proposal for introducing the Northern Turneps, called the* Naper, *which will live on Bogs. The Management of Meadow and Pasture Ground, and raising of artificial Grasses. The Culture of Beans, Pease, Tares, and Vetches. The raising of Hemp, Flax and Hops; and an Account of the New Lucerne. The Raising of Hedge Shrubs, Coppice Wood, and Timber Trees. The whole Doctrine of Soils and Manures, and the Ways of suiting one to the other in all Instances. And cheap and effectual Remedies for all the Diseases of Cattle.* G. Kearsly.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and consists of 418 Pages, divided into 42 Chapters, the Subjects of which are mentioned in the Table of Contents prefixed: There is no Preface or Index. The Author makes some Apology, and informs the Readers of his Ability and Integrity in this Work.

If I am not much mistaken, a great many have undertaken to write upon this Subject, who have not been qualified: Nay, though it seems the plainest of all Matters, perhaps there are really but few who can be expected to write on it to any good Purpose. Scholars are too refined in their Speculations; and Farmers are ignorant of the Manner of instructing: The first of these want Knowledge; and the latter, tho' they have a great deal, do not know how to express it. The proper Person is a Gentleman who has a large Farm in his own Hands: And so far I may be bold to tell the Reader of this Treatise I am qualified; I have not wanted a School Education, I keep a good deal of Ground under my own Care, and I have had some Experience. If my Stile be not so refin'd as it ought, I beg the Reader will attribute it to a long Residence in the Country; and I promise him he will find in the Matter nothing but Truth.

As a proper Specimen of the Stile, &c. we shall give the Author's Account

Of the Cultivation of Wood.

Every one has heard of the Use of Woad in dying; and yet in the few Parts of *England*, where it is raised, the Farmers have any great Advantage from it. Where there is a proper Soil, it may be cultivated with much Profit. It will, with good Management, yield four Crops in a Year, and all of considerable Price.

The Woad is a robust Plant, of a Yard high, with great blue-green Leaves, and little Flowers, followed by little Pods of Seed.

Woad requires the same Soil that cole Seed does; it must be rich, deep, and dry; drained Fen-land, dry Meadow Ground, or any Earth of the like Kind, in a Situation to be out of the Reach of Wet, while the Crop is growing, will answer the Purpose. A deep loamy Soil will also suit it very well: Even sandy Soils will raise Woad, but not to equal Advantage with those before-mentioned.

The Ground must be plowed up deep, and all the Lumps must be broken by Harrowing and Rolling; and, finally, when the Seed is to be sown, the whole Surface must be laid very level.

We need not to go out of our own Country for the Seed of Woad: as good is produced here, as in any Part of the World, but let the Farmer be careful that he gets such. It must be heavy, hard, and clean, glossy on the Surface, and free from any ill Smell. Five Quarts of it are to be allowed to the Acre, and he should buy at the Rate of a Pint an Acre more, to have it ready to make up Deficiencies, where the Woad has failed, or has been destroyed in its first Growth. The Quantity here directed, is

for the common Way of Sowing: When Drill and Horſe hoe are uſed, half, or leſs than half the Seed will be ſufficient.

We ſee very good Crops raiſed in the common Way of Husbandry, yet it is eaſy to ſee, that by the Help of the Horſe-hoe, there may be much better. The proper Soil for this Plant is ſuch, as perfectly well ſuits that Culture; and the frequent Crops of Leaves expected every Year can no Way be obtained ſo well, as by that Method, which gives freſh Nouriſhment at thoſe Times the Farmer chuſes. There is alſo another Advantage, which is, that the Crop will be eaſier, and more conveniently managed by Means of the large Intervals.

If the Farmer chuſe the common Method, he muſt ſow the Seed very even, and harrow it in; if the horſe-hoeing Method be followed, the Seed ſhould be drilled in double Rows, at ten Inches diſtance; and there ſhould be ſuch Intervals left, as will give Room for the Horſe-hoe to work conveniently.

Weeds is to be ſown in the latter End of *Auguſt*; and the new Seed of the ſame Year that is juſt ripe, and hardened, ſhould always be preferred.

When the Plants are two inches out of the Ground, the Farmer ſhould examine where there is any Deficiency, and ſow ſome of the Seed theſe, which he ſaved for that Purpoſe.

Three Weeks after this, the Hoers muſt be ſent in to cut up what Weeds are riſen, and to thin the Plants where they ſtand too cloſe; they ſhould be left at about a Foot Diſtance; then they are to remain all Winter. And if they are ſown in the common Way, this is all that can be done for them; but in the horſe-hoeing Husbandry, the Matter is much otherwiſe. In Spring, when the Leaves are taking their firſt Shoot, the Intervals muſt be very well broke up, and this will ſet the Leaves to growing, and give them full Nouriſhment for the whole Period of its Growth, which is to be only till the Leaves are fully got to their Bigneſs. When that is obtained, they are to be immediately gathered, for they begin to fade ſoon after. The exact Time cannot be determined, for it depends on the Seaſon; but the Farmer may always know when the Leaves are ready for gathering, by looking into the Field.

When the Leaves are Grown to their full Bigneſs, and are firm to the Touch, juicy, and of a good Green, they are ripe for cutting. They ſhould be immediately cut, and the Ground cleared for the next Crop. As ſoon as the freſh Gathering is off, the Intervals muſt be very thoroughly horſe-hoed, and there will, in a few Days, be a new Appearance of Leaves, which will make the ſame ſwift Progreſs to their Perfection.

II.

An Hiſtorical and Critical Enquiry into the Evidence produced by the Earls of Murray *and* Morton, *againſt* Mary *Queen of* Scots. *With an Explanation of the Rev. Dr.* Robertſon's *Diſſertation, and Mr.* Hume's *Hiſtory, with reſpect to that Evidence.* W. Owen 4 s. *ſtitched.*

Printed in 8vo. containing 293 Pages.

To furniſh our Readers with a juſt Idea of this Work, we think the following Extracts from the Preface may ſuffice.

The Hiſtory of Scotland, during the unfortunate Reign of Queen *Mary*, has always been looked upon as one of the moſt intereſting Periods of modern Hiſtory. Of late, it has become a faſhionable Part of Reading, having been treated of by two eminent Writers, whoſe Works make a conſiderable Figure in the Republic of Letters; I mean, the Rev. Doctor *Robertſon*, and *David Hume*, Eſq;

Theſe two Gentlemen, tho' differing conſiderably in the Character given by them of that Princeſs, yet ſeem to agree in their Sentiments with reſpect to the Evidences of her Knowledge of, and acceſſion to, the Murder of the Lord *Darnley* her Huſband; and particularly as to the Genuineneſs of the Letters ſaid to have been written by her to the Earl of *Bothwell*. Theſe Letters have indeed been always regarded, by the diſcerning Claſs of Readers, as the principal Point of Controverſy between Queen *Mary* and her Accuſers, the Earls of *Murray* and *Morton*. If we ſuppoſe that the Letters are genuine, the Advocates of *Mary* will labour in vain to convince the World of her Innocence. If, on the other hand, the Letters can be proved to be ſpurious and forged, *Mary* not only ſtands abſolved, but theſe Letters muſt become a direct Evidence of the Guilt of *Murray* and *Morton*, who produced them againſt her.

In treating this Subject, as the Author diſdains the Name of a Party Writer, he is conſcious of no Deſign to miſlead the Reader; he has aſſerted nothing without giving good Authority, he generally quotes the very Words of the Records, and leaves the Reader to give his Judgment. If he has differed either in Point of Fact or Argument, from any of the latelt Writers on this Subject, he has given his Reaſons; and hopes he has done ſo, with that Deference which is due to the Public, and with that

that Temper and good Manners which every Gentleman has a Right to expect. In the Courſe of Argument, it is ſcarce poſſible for one, who thinks he has Conviction on his Side, to remain at all Times cool and unconcerned. If, in ſome Paſſages, he may have exceeded the Moderation of a Critic, he did not mean to offend, and hopes that he will not often ſtand in need of an Indulgence on that Account.

Almoſt two Centuries have paſſed ſince the Time of the Tranſactions which gave Riſe to this Diſpute; and however the Partiſans of thoſe Times might have been inflamed in their Controverſy, the Author ſees no good Reaſon, at this Day for keeping up that ill Humour. He looks upon this Subject as one of thoſe dark and intricate Parts of Hiſtory, that have occurred in the Annals of every Nation.

III.

Caſes in Law and Equity: Argued, debated and adjudged in the King's Bench *and* Chancery, *in the twelfth and thirteenth Years of Queen* Anne, *during the Time of Lord Chief* Parker. *With two Treatiſes, the one on the Action of Debt, the other on the Conſtitution of* England. *Now firſt printed from the original Manuſcript of the late Lord Chief Baron* Gilbert. W. Owen.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 468 Pages: To which is prefixed a Preface and Table of Contents, and an alphabetical Index annexed. In the Preface by the Editor, we have the following Account of the Work.

As the following Caſes were collected by the late Lord Chief Baron *Gilbert*, it is not doubted but they will meet with a favourable Reception from the Publick, and notwithſtanding ſome of them are Extant in *Lucas*, we may venture to ſay they fall ſhort of the Judgement and Ability of our Author in their Copiouſneſs and learned Arguments, which Advantage has met with Encouragment preferable to an *Allocatur* in many Inſtances; particularly in the *Caſes Temp. Will.* 3. *Andrews* in the *King's Bench*, &c. and nothing can be a ſtronger Inſtance than that Merit is the beſt *Allocatur*.

The Treatiſe *On the Action of Debt* is a genuine Performance of the ſame Author, and we doubt not will prove equally acceptable; as likewiſe the ſmall Tract *On the Conſtitution of England*, notwithſtanding Part of an incorrect Copy of it may be met with in Print.

The Treatiſe on the Action of Debt is divided into three Books, which are likewiſe ſubdivided into Sections.

As a Specimen of this Work, we ſhall give an Abſtract from the 1ſt Chapter of ſimple Contracts.

Of Contracts by a Servant or Wife.

Every Man is chargeable in an Action of Debt upon the Contract of his Bailiff, or of his Servant, where he gives ſuch Servant Authority to buy or ſell for him; for by the very Appointment, the Servant ſtands in the Maſter's Place, and as he tranſacts for the Maſter, the Credit muſt be ſuppoſed to be given in the Contract to the Maſter and not to the Servant, and therefore the Servant is under no Obligation to perform according to the Rule *Qui per alium facit, facit per ſe ipſum*. So the Huſband is made Debtor by the Act of the Wife, where ſhe hath Authority from him to contract. *But what is Evidence of his Authority, and in what particular Caſes the Husband ſhall be chargeable with the Debts of his Wife, is treated of at large under the Head of* Aſſumpſit.

However, by the modern Reſolutions, the Wife cannot make a Contract, as the Attorney, or Repreſentative of the Huſband. And therefore if ſuch Contract was found by ſpecial Verdict, it will not bind the Huſband. But if the Wife agrees for Goods which are delivered to the Huſband, or if the Wife has uſually contracted for the Huſband, this is Evidence to perſuade a Jury that the Huſband hath contracted. But if ſuch a Contract is found ſpecial, this will not bind the Huſband; becauſe it is only exhibiting to the Court the Evidence of a Contract which the Court can judge of, and the Wife by Law cannot contract ſo as to bind the Huſband. But theſe Acts of the Wife in theſe Caſes are not ſubſtantive Contracts to Charge the Huſband, (as the Acts of a Bailiff or Servant are to charge the Maſter) but only Evidences of the Huſband's Contracts founded on their Co-habitation.

IV.

Remarks on the Military Operations of the Engliſh *and* French *Armies, commanded by his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* Cumberland, *and Marſhal* Saxe, *during the Campaign of* 1747. *To which are added,* 1. *Military Principles and Maxims drawn from the Remarks.* 2. *The Siege of* Bergen-op-zoom. *By an Officer.* T. Becket. 3s. *ſtitched.*

This Work is printed in 8vo. and conſiſts of 186 Pages, with a Preface, as prefixed to the *French* Edition, which is as follows.

The favourable Opinion which ſeveral general Officers have given of this Work, has

has induced us to publish it. In fact, military Gentlemen, who are desirous of improving their Profession, may easily draw from it Illustrations and most certain Principles; and in reading the short Account of the Campaign of 1747, they will have no great Difficulty to perceive how many Errors we committed as well as the Allies. They will also find a very particular Description of the Territory round *Maestricht*; and farther on, they will meet with an Account of the Battle of *Lawvelt*, and will confess, without Difficulty, that there has not appeared so exact a Relation of that Battle, in which the different Motions are illustrated with great Precision.

The topographical Description which follows the Account of that Battle, is no less interesting than that which precedes it.

The military Principles drawn from the Remarks on the Narration, are very just, and it were to be wished, that Officers would never vary from them.

The Journal of the Siege of Bergen-op-zoom, shews clearly how much it cost the King to reduce that Place, though the Enterprize was nevertheless quite opposite to the Plan of that Campaign.

There is no Index or Table of Contents, but is continued in the Narrative Stile, and being of such particular Facts, *&c.* we think this a sufficient Account.

V.

Philosophical Transactions, giving some Account of the present Undertakings, Studies, and Labours, of the Ingenious, in many considerable Parts of the World. Vol. LI. Part I. For the Year 1759. L. Davis.

This Volume is printed in 4to. and consists of 457 Pages, divided into XXXIX Chapters, the Subjects of which are illustrated by X Folio Copper-plate Tables, *&c.* There is no Index, but a Table of the Contents prefixed; of which the following is an Abstract.

1. The Effect of Engines considered.
2. Observations on the Growth of Trees.
3. An Account of some Antiquities in Cornwall.
4. A new improved Silk Reel.
5. Experiments on sundry Pieces of Marble stained.
6. Observations upon the Sea *Scolopendra*, or *Millepes*.
7. On a Storm of Thunder and Lightning at *Norwich*.
8. On the Encaustic Painting of the Ancients.
9. On the Success of Ditto.
10. Of a particular Species of Cocoon, or Silk Pod.
11. Thermometrical Account of the Weather in *Maryland*, 1753.
12. Ditto for 1754.
13. Letters on Electricity.
14. The Case of *William Covey*, whole Tendons and Muscles were turned into Bones.
15. A farther Account of the *Case*.
16. An Account of the Comet in *May* 1759.
——— By another Hand.
17. A Catalogue of fifty Plants, presented by the Company of Apothecaries at *Chelsea*, to the Royal Society, 1758.
18. On the Natural Power of Water and Wind to turn Mills, *viz.*
——— Of undershot Water-wheels.
——— Overshot Wheels.
——— On the Construction of Windmill Sails.
19. Of the Alteration of the Colour of a Negro Woman.
20. Account of a paralytic Person cured by Electricity.
21. On the Production of the *Terra Tripolitana*.
22. The Case of an Empyema.
23. Antiquities lately discovered in *Italy*.
24. On the Preservation of Seeds.
25. On the Suppression of Urine.
26. Of the fiery Meteor, which appeared *Nov.* 26, 1758.
27. Some Remarks on the Account, *&c.*
28. On the different Impregnation of Mineral Waters.
29. The Effects of Thunder and Lightning at *Rickmansworth*, *July* 16, 1759.
30. Another Account of the extraordinary Effects of Lightning.
31. Of a Meteor seen at *Sheffield*, *Oct.* 20, 1759.
32. Account of the same Meteor seen at *Bath*.
33. Ditto at *Chigwell*.
34. Account of two Stones of remarkable Shape and Size, lodged in the Urethra of a young Man, extracted from him, and shewn to the Royal Society.
35. Experiments on the *Tourmalin*.
36. New Experiments and Observations on Electricity, *viz.*
1. Of the Electricity of the human Body, and the Animal Substances, Silk and Wool.
2. Of the Electricity of black and white Silk.
3. Of electrical Cohesion.
4. Of two distinct Powers in Electricity. Of the Force of electrical Cohesion.
37. Observations on the Lyncurium of the Ancients.
38. An Attempt to account for the regular diurnal Variation of the horizontal magnet

magnetic Needle, and also for its irregular Variation at the Time of an *Aurora Borealis*.

39. Concerning the Sections of a Solid, hitherto not considered by Geometers.

As we premise it will be acceptable to our Readers, we shall insert the following Letter of Mr. *Mitchell* to the Rev. Dr. *Birch*, Secretary to the *Royal Society*.

On the Force of electrical Cohesion.

SIR,

I happened to be at Mr. *Symmer*'s on *Saturday* the 15th Instant, when he desired me to be Witness to some electrical Experiments, he was about to make, with silk Stockings, of a particular Kind, which he had received for that Purpose.

The Weather was then remarkably favourable for Electricity, being clear and dry, with a sharp Frost, which had continued five or six Days. The Wind was easterly, and had been in that Quarter for ten Days. It was about Noon when we made our Experiments; the Barometer at 30, and *Fahrenheit*'s Thermometer at 32.

The Stockings above-mentioned were wove of carded and spun Silk, and were more substantial and weighty, than those with which he had made the Experiments mentioned in his third Paper. One Pair was of a deep Black, having been twice dyed, in order to improve the Colour. Another Pair was of the natural Colour of the Silk, of a dusky White; and both new. The Pair of Black weighed four Ounces, eight Pennyweight, and four Grains; and the White three Ounces, eighteen Pennyweight, and fifteen Grains.

We began with making a few Experiments with the thin Stockings formerly made use of; and found the Result to be much the same with what is related by Mr. *Symmer* in his third Paper: That is, we found, that when the white Stocking was put within the black, or *vice versâ*, and both highly electrified, taking hold of the one, while a Scale with Weights was put to the other, we could raise seventeen Ounces before the Stockings separated.

We then repeated one or two of those Experiments with some little Variation of Circumstances. We turned one of the Stockings inside out, and put that within the other: The inner or rough Sides of the Stockings being thus together, by which means they took faster hold of each other, we now found, that it required the Weight of twenty Ounces to separate them.

When the Stockings were separated, and applied externally to each other, they then raised the Weight of ten Ounces.

We next proceeded to try the Force of electrical Cohesion, with the Stockings of a more substantial make; *viz.* those I have above described; and there we found it to be much more considerable, as appears by the following Experiments.

1°. When the white Stocking was put within the black (without either of them being turned inside out), so that the outside of the White was contiguous to the inside of the Black, they lifted nine Pounds, wanting a few Pennyweight. Now, taking the Weight of the Stocking to be one Ounce, eighteen Pennyweight, and fifteen Grains (*viz.* the Half of the Weight of the Pair as mentioned above), it follows, that, by the Force of its Cohesion with the Black, it raised fifty-five Times its own Weight.

2°. When the White was turned inside out, and put within the Black, their inner or rough Sides being contiguous, they lifted no less than fifteen Pounds, one Pennyweight and an half, before they separated: So that, in this Case, the single Stocking raised ninety-two Times its own Weight.

3°. When the inner Stocking was drawn out, and applied to the Outside of the other, they lifted one Pound and three Quarters; that is, between ten and eleven Times the Weight of the white Stocking.

It is not my Design to draw any Conclusions from these Experiments, and much less to determine how far electrical Cohesion may serve, as a Principle, to account for many remarkable Appearances in Nature. I relate the Experiments I have been Witness to, by Way of Supplement to Mr. *Symmer*'s third Paper; and I consider the Result of them, only as a farther Proof of the surprising Degree, to which a Power in Electricity, which had not before been attended to, may be carried, in even the slightest Substances, those of white and of black Silk. *I am, &c.*

The 30th Chapter is deserving our Notice, as it is an Attempt of a new and curious Nature, *viz.* to account for the regular diurnal Variation of the horizontal magnetic Needle; and also for its irregular Variation at the Time of an *Aurora Borealis*. By *J. Canton*, M.A. F.R.S.

In the Table subjoined, is one compleat Year's Observations, in which, from the regular Variations during that Time, is deduced the mean diurnal Variation belonging to each Month; whence it will appear, that the diurnal Variation increases from *January* to *June*, and decreases from *June* to *December*. This Undertaking, founded upon Experiments, which shew the attractive Power of the Magnet, (whether natural or artificial,) will *decrease* while the Magnet

Magnet is *beating*, and *increaſe* while it is *cooling*: The Experiments made by Mr. *Canton*, are as follow.

Experiment 1. About E. N. E. from a Compaſs, a little more than three Inches in Diameter, I placed a ſmall Magnet two Inches long, half an Inch broad, and three twentieths of an Inch thick, parallel to the magnetic Meridian; and at ſuch a Diſtance, that the Power of the ſouth End of the Magnet was but juſt ſufficient to keep the north End of the Needle to the N. E. Point, or to 45 Degrees. The Magnet being covered by a braſs Weight of ſixteen Ounces, about two Ounces of boiling Water was poured into it, by which means the Magnet was gradually heating for ſeven or eight Minutes; and during that Time, the Needle moved about three Quarters of a Degree weſtward, and became Stationary at 44° ½; in nine Minutes more, it came back a Quarter of a Degree, or to 44° ¼; but was ſome Hours before it gained its former Situation, and ſtood at 45°. *N. B.* The greater the Power of the ſame Magnet, the more it will loſe in a given Degree of Heat.

Exp. 2. On each Side of the Compaſs, and parallel to the magnetic Meridian, I placed a ſtrong Magnet of the Size above mentioned; ſo that the ſouth Ends of both the Magnets acted equally on the north End of the Needle, and kept it in the magnetic Meridian; but if either of the Magnets was removed, the Needle was attracted by the other, ſo as to ſtand at 45 Degrees. The Magnets were both covered with braſs Weights of ſixteen Ounces each. Into the eaſtern Weight I poured about two Ounces of boiling Water; and the Needle in one Minute moved half a Degree, and continued moving Weſtward for about ſeven Minutes, when it arrived at 2° ½. It was then Stationary for ſome Time; but in twenty-four Minutes from the Beginning, it came back to 2° ¼, and in fifty Minutes to 2° ½. I then filled the weſtern Weight with boiling Water, and in one Minute, the Needle came back to 1° ½; in ſix Minutes more, it ſtood half a Degree eaſtward; and after that, in about forty Minutes, it returned to the magnetic North, or its firſt Situation.

It is evident, that the magnetic Parts of the Earth in the North on the eaſt Side, and the magnetic Parts of the Earth in the North on the weſt Side of the magnetic Meridian, equally attract the north End of the Needle. If then the eaſtern magnetic Parts are heated faſter by the Sun in the Morning, than the weſtern, the Needle will move Weſtward, and the abſolute Variation will increaſe; when the attracting Parts of the Earth on each Side the magnetic Meridian have their Heat increaſing equally, the Needle will be Stationary, and the abſolute Variation will then be greater; but, when the weſtern magnetic Parts are either hearing faſter, or cooling ſlower than the eaſtern, the Needle will move eaſtward, or the abſolute Variation will decreaſe; and when the eaſtern and weſtern magnetic Parts are cooling equally faſt, the Needle will again be Stationary, and the abſolute Variation will then be leaſt. This may be ſtill further illuſtrated, by placing the Compaſs and two Magnets, as in the laſt Experiment, behind a Screen near the Middle of the Day in Summer; then, if the Screen be ſo moved, that the Sun may ſhine only on the eaſtern Magnet, the Needle will ſenſibly vary in its Direction, and move towards the Weſt; and if the eaſtern Magnet be ſhaded, while the Sun ſhines on the weſtern, the Needle will move the contrary Way. By this Theory, the diurnal Variation in the Summer ought to exceed that in the Winter; and I accordingly find by Obſervation, that the diurnal Variation in the Months of *June* and *July*, is almoſt double to that of *December* and *January*.

The mean diurnal Variation for each Month in the Year 1759, are deduced from the general Table of 40 Pages, and is as follows:

	′	″
January	7	1
February	8	5
March	11	1
April	12	2
May	13	0
June	13	2
July	13	14
Auguſt	12	13
September	11	43
October	10	36
November	8	9
December	6	58

VI.

Encauſtic: Or, Count Caylus's Method of Painting in the Manner of the Ancients. To which is added a ſure and eaſy Method for fixing all Crayons. By J. H. Münzt. A. Webley, 3s.

This Book is printed in a Crown Octavo, and conſiſts of 139 Pages; to which is prefixed, a Dedication to the Right Honourable Richard Lord Edgcumbe, and a Table of Contents is annexed to the Work. There is no Preface, but as a proper Specimen of this Work, we ſhall give the following Extract.

A Relation of my Proceedings, to reduce this ſingular Invention into a regular Syſtem agreeable to Reaſon, and practical in itſelf, would

would be tedious and superfluous: To enter upon the Process without giving the Reader some little Account of the Matter, would be improper. As something is required to introduce the Reader, and as the Books I must refer to are not in every Body's Possession, I shall in *lieu of Introduction*, insert the whole as laid before the Royal Society,—which is as follows.

Extract of a Letter from the Abbé Mazeas, F. R. S.

Concerning an ancient Method of painting, Revived by Count Caylus.

"Count *Caylus*, a Member of the Academy of Inscriptions, had undertaken to explain an obscure Passage in *Pliny* the Naturalist. This Author (whom I have not now before me) says in some Place of his Works, that 'the antients painted with burnt Wax,' and we have it from Tradition, that Pictures of this Kind were very durable. ——

The first was to melt Wax and Oil of Turpentine together, and use it for mixing the Colours. But this Method does not at all explain *Pliny*'s Meaning; because Wax is not burnt in this Way of managing it: And besides, this Method has two Defects; the Oil of Turpentine dries too fast, and does not allow the Painter sufficient Time to blend and unite his Colours.

The second Method is very ingenious, and seems to come up to *Pliny*'s Notion very well; it is as follows; the Wax is melted with strong lixivium of Salt of Tartar, and with this the Colours are ground. When the Picture is finished, it is gradually put to the Fire, which increases the Heat by Degrees; the Wax melts, swells, and is bloated up upon the Picture; then the Picture is removed gradually from the Fire, and the Colours do not at all appear to have been disordered; the Colours then become unalterable by the Action of the Fire, and even Spirit of Wine has been burnt upon them without doing them the least Harm.

However, the following is the Count de *Caylus*'s Method, which is much more simple; according to which the Head of *Minerva* was painted, which was so much admired by all the Connoisseurs.

First. The Cloth or Wood designed for the Picture is waxed over, by only rubbing it simply with a Piece of Bees wax.

Secondly. The Colours are mixed up with common Water; but as these Colours will not adhere to the wax, the whole Picture is to be first rubbed over with *Spanish* Chalk, or whitening, and then the Colours are used.

Thirdly. When the Picture is dry, it is put near the Fire, whereby the Wax melts, and absorbs all the Colours.

It must be allowed, that nothing can be more simple than this Method; and it is thought, that this Kind of Painting is capable of withstanding the Injuries of the Weather, and last longer than Painting in Oil; which I will not answer for.

The Effect produced by these Colours upon Wax is very singular; nor can one have any Notion of it without seeing it. The Colours have not that natural varnish or shining, that they acquire with Oil; but you are capable of seeing the Picture in any light, or in whatsoever Situation you place it; in short there can be no false Glare or Light upon the Picture for the Spectators: the Colours are secured, are firm, and will bear washing; and have a Property, which I look upon as the most important of any, which is, that they have smoked this Picture in Places subject to foul Vapours, and to smoake in Chimnies; and then by being exposed to the Dew, it became as clean as if it had been but just painted."

VII.

Fables translated from Æsop, and other Authors. To which are subjoined, a Moral in Verse, and an Application in Prose, adapted to each Fable. Embellished with Cuts from the best Designs. By Charles Draper, *Esq*; W. Bristow.

This Work, printed in 12mo, consists of 328 Pages, containing 202 Fables; to which is prefixed, a Table of the Contents; and at the End an Index to the Applications of the Fables. The Author gives us his Reasons for this Attempt, which he presumes to recommend as better executed than any before Extant; we shall not give that Part of the Author's Preface, as too Long, but shall give the Fable of the Partridge and the Cocks.

The Partridge and the Cocks.

A Farmer, having taken a Partridge, put him to feed among some Cocks. They according to the fierceness of their Nature, fell upon the poor Partridge with the utmost Violence. This Treatment gave the Partridge a great deal of Concern, thinking that they used him so ill because he was a Stranger, and a Bird of a different Species. But soon after seeing the Cocks fighting among themselves, he comforted himself with reflecting that it was no great Wonder that they fell so unmercifully upon him, since they were so apt to attack one another.

MORAL.

MORAL.

Treat not a Foreigner with barb'rous Pride,
Mock not his Accent, or his Garb deride:
For Peace at home that People ne'er shall find,
Who wage eternal War with all Mankind.

APPLICATION.

Affability and courteous Behaviour endears us to our Fellow-creatures, while a rude Disposition and savage Treatment, render us the Object of general aversion. No Virtue was more universally practised, or more strongly recommended, by the Antients, than a mild Conduct to our Companions, and an hospitable Entertainment of Strangers. They, who are unhappily divided from their own Communities, and obliged to mix with ours, are in a Situation, which calls in a particular Manner on our Humanity. To be guilty of any acts of Cruelty to them, is therefore violating most essentially the Laws of Nature. Nothing does more Honour to the English Nation, than the toleration it allows to different Sects and Opinions. Low, and mean Prejudices seem to be wearing themselves out apace; and perhaps the Freedoms we allow to Jews, Quakers, Catholicks, and other Sectaries, proceed from a Turn of Mind, so essentially happy as to be the cause of preventing Divisions among ourselves, and of preserving us from cival wars.

PAMPHLETS.

The *London* Gardener; containing the most experienced Method of cultivating and ordering such Evergreens, Fruit-trees, Flowers, &c. as flourish best in *London* Gardens. *Dodsley*, 1s.

A genuine State of the Receipts and Issues of the Revenues of France from 1740, to 1744. *Millar*, 1s. 6d.

Candid and Critical Remarks on the Dialogues of the Dead. 1s. 6d. *Kearsley.*

Triftram Shandy at Ranelaugh. 2s. *Dunstan.*

A Letter to Mr. Geo. Aylet, Surgeon and Apothecary, at Windsor. 6d. *Woodfall.*

An Essay on the Resurrection; shewing the Absurdity of the reigning Interpretation upon Job's famous Text, &c. 1s. *Noble.*

A Narrative of the Effects of the new Celebrated Medicine, lately discovered by Mr. Keyser. 1s. *Cooper.*

An additional Dialogue of the Dead. 1s. *Davis.*

A Chronicle of the War between the Filicianites, the Gallianites, and their Allies, 1s. *Wilkie.*

Tyburn Saint's doubtful Character; a Letter inscribed to Mr John Stephens, occasioned by his Sermon on Robert Tilley, lately executed at Tyburn. 6d. *Henderson.*

An Apologetical Oration on an extra Occasion, by John Asgill, Esq; 1s. *Cooper.*

A Letter to the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt, Lord Mayor of London. 2d. sewed. *Scott.*

The Honour and Advantage of Agriculture. 1s. 6d. *Dodsley.*

A Representation concerning the Knowledge of Commerce, as a national Concern with the Means of Attaining such Knowledge. 1s. *Payne.*

The Door of Knowledge opened in a spiritual Campaigne. 1s. *Keith.*

The Manner of Education at Mr. Elphinston's academy at Kensington. 6d. *Owen.*

A Dissertation on ancient Tragedy, with a Plan of the Greek Theatre, which will be delivered Gratis to those who were Subscribers to Mr Franklyn's Translation of Sophocles.

The Cream of the Jest; or the Wits outwitted: Dedicated to poor Yorrick. 1s. 6d.

An Essay on the ancient and modern State of Ireland. 1s. 6d. *Griffith.*

Sir Charles Grandison spiritualized. 1s. 6d. sewed. *Keith.*

The Beavers, a Dialogue. 2s. *Hooper.*

SERMONS.

——— Before the Sons of the Clergy, May 8, by Dr. Dodwell. 6d. *Whiston.*

——— Before the former Societies for Reformation of Manners, &c. 3d. *T. Fabr.*

On the Liturgy of the Church of England, on St. Mark's Day, by Hen. Stebbing, jun. 6d. *Townsend.*

The Wisdom and Goodness of God, in the Vegetative Creation, by Mr. Dodd, M. A. 1s. *Davis.*

The Trial of religious Truth by its moral Influence, at the opening the Synod of Glasgow and Air, by J. Witherspoon. 6d. *Keith.*

POETRY.

An Ode on the Birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, June 4. 1760, by John Lockman. 6d. *Dodsley.*

Two Odes, printed for *R. Payne.* 1s.

A Nosegay and a Simile for the Reviewers, 6d. *M. Cooper.*

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *JULY*, 1760.

Dr. HALLEY's *Diſſertation*, &c. *continued from Page* 426.

XIII. BY this Means, the *Sun*'s Parallax may be diſcovered, o within its five hundredth Part, vhich, doubtleſs, will ſeem ſurpriſing o ſome; yet notwithſtanding, if an ccurate Obſervation be had in both 'laces abovementioned, it has already een ſhewn, that the Duration of theſe clipſes of *Venus* differ from each o- her by 17 entire Minutes, upon the uppoſition, that the *Sun*'s Parallax is 2 Seconds and a half; and if this Difference be found to be greater or eſs by Obſervation, the *Sun*'s Paral- ax will be greater or leſs almoſt in he ſame Ratio; and ſince 17 Minutes f Time anſwer to 12 Seconds and half of the *Sun*'s Parallax for each econd of the Parallax, there will ariſe a Difference of upwards of 80 Seconds of Time; therefore, if this Difference be had true within two Seconds of Time, the Quantity of the *Sun*'s Parallax will be had to within the fortieth Part of one Second; and conſequently, his Diſtance will be determined to within its five hundredth Part, at leaſt, if the Parallax be not found leſs than what the Dr. ſuppoſes it; for, 40 × 12 and ½ is 500.*

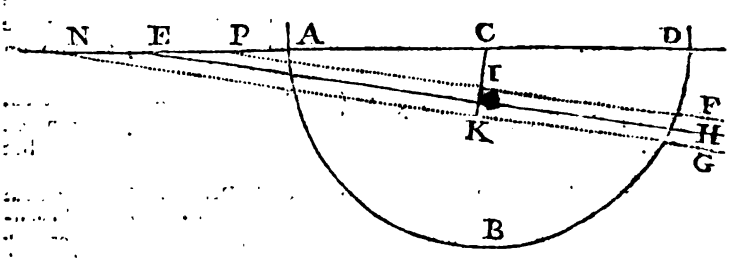
XIV. Here the Dr. has had no regard to the Planet's Latitude, both to avoid the Trouble of a more intricate Calculation, which would render the Concluſion leſs evident, as alſo on Account of the Motion of the Nodes of *Venus* not being hitherto diſcovered, and which cannot be duly determined

* It appears by the laſt Note, that if the Difference of the Duration of the Tranſit at he *Eaſt-Indies* and *Hudſon's Bay* be 17′ : 50″ = 1070″, then the *Sun*'s horizontal Paral- ax will be 12″ at leaſt; therefore 1070″ : 12″ : : 1″ : $\frac{12}{1070}$ = $\frac{1}{1070}$ of 12″; or each econd of the Difference in Duration, will correſpond to the 1070th Part of the *whole lar Parallax*. Therefore alſo the Diſtance of the *Sun*, which is proportional to the arallax, will in this Caſe be diſcovered to within, at leaſt, a 1000th Part of the whole. But if the Nodes of *Venus*'s Orbit have a retrograde Motion, and ſo occaſion her to paſs ver the Diſk with a much more ſouthern Latitude, according to the Doctor's own Tables, he *Mora* will be leſs, as alſo the Difference of the Tranſit's Duration at the above Places; ut tho' it ſhould be found to be but one half the Quantity we have now ſuppoſed it, yet even hen it will give the *Sun*'s Parallax and Diſtance to within a 500th Part of the whole; hich is more than 100 Times the Accuracy our beſt Obſervers could ever yet pretend to; or they have only diſcovered that the *Sun*'s Parallax is more than 9″, but leſs than 12″, nd ſo leave us in Doubt about a fourth Part of the whole; which, according to our preſent Reckoning, is not leſs than (20000000, or) *twenty Millions of Miles*. And indeed we make the beſt Uſe poſſible of this moſt favourable Opportunity, we muſt after all ſit down with the diſagreeable Aſſurance, that we can never arrive to the Knowledge of he *Sun*'s true Diſtance within 80 or 100 *Thouſand Miles*.

but by such Conjunctions of the Planet with the *Sun* as this; for, it was only on the Supposition, that the Plane of *Venus*'s Orbit is immoveable in the Sphere of the fixed Stars, and that her Nodes would continue in the same Places wherein they were in 1639, that it was concluded that *Venus* would pass four Minutes below the Sun's Center: And if in 1761 she should pass more southerly, it will be evident, that there is a Regression of the Nodes; but if more northerly, that there is a Progression of them; and that at the Rate of five Minutes and $\frac{1}{2}$ in 100 *Julian* Years, for each Minute, by which the Path of *Venus* will at that Time be more or less distant from the *Sun*'s Center than the said four Minutes; but the Difference between the Durations of these Eclipses will be somewhat less than 17 Minutes, by Reason of the southern Latitude of *Venus*; but greater if, by the Progression of the Nodes, she shall pass over the *Sun* to the North of his Center. †

XV. But for the Sake of such as are not throughly acquainted with the Doctrine of Parallaxes, the Dr. further explains the Matter both by a Figure and a somewhat more accurate Calculation: Therefore, supposing that at *London*, *May* 25. 17^h 55′ 1761, the *Sun* be in 15° 37′ of *Gemini*, and consequently, that at his Center, the Ecliptic tends towards the North in an Angle of 6° 10′; and that the visible Path of *Venus* within the *Sun*'s Disk does at that Time descend towards the South, forming an Angle with the Ecliptic of 8° 28′; the Path of *Venus* will tend a little towards the South in respect of the Equator, intersecting

† What the Latitude or Distance of *Venus* will be from the Center of the *Sun*'s at the true Conjunction cannot be known, till it be determined whether the Nodes move, or are quiescent; and if they do, what the Rate and Direction of that Motion, all which may be easily discovered at the Time of the Transit, but hardly by any other Means. But in order to elucidate what the Doctor says farther in this Passage, we add the following Diagram.



Let A B D be the southern Half of the *Sun*'s Disk; C his Center; N D a Portion of the Ecliptic; E the Place of the Node in 1639; E H the Path of *Venus* at that Time; and C O her nearest Distance from the *Sun*'s Center. Then it is plain, if the Node E be at Rest, or continues still in the same Place, then also E H will now be her Path, the same as before; for the Angle C E O which her visible Path makes with the Ecliptic, will always be the same, whether the Nodes move or not, as we shall shew hereafter.

It will also be shewn, that the Angle C E O is 8° 28′, and since C O = 4′; therefore in the right-angled Triangle C E O, we have this Analogy, as Sine C E O = 8° 28′, C O = 4′: Radius: C E = 27′ = the Node from the *Sun*'s Center. Then if we take O K = O I = 1′, we shall have C K = 3′, and C I = 3′; and then it will be C O : C K : : 4 : 5 :: C E : C N : : 27 : 33,8; whence C N — C E = E N = 6,8 = the Space thro' which the Node must recede to cause *Venus* to pass one Minute

terfecting the Parallels of Declination in an Angle of 2° 18′ : Supposing likewise, that *Venus* be near the *Sun*'s Center at the said Time, and distant therefrom towards the South four Minutes, describing by a retrograde Motion on the Sun's Disk four Minutes an Hour: The *Sun*'s Semidiameter will nearly be 15′ 51″, and that of *Venus* 37″ and ½; and supposing for Trial Sake, the Difference of the horizontal Parallaxes of *Venus* and the *Sun*, to be 31″ such as it is on the Supposition of the *Sun*'s Parallax being 12″ and ½.

XVI. There-

(*To be continued.*)

in the Path N K G, or less so in the Path P I F, for N E = E P, as all her Paths are parallel.

I know not why the Doctor makes E N but 5 ½ only; nor could I ever have the Satisfaction of making his Numbers agree with my Calculations. In his Tables he places the ascending Node in ♊ : 13° : 37′ : 44″ at the Beginning of the Year 1661, and in the Year 1961 the Place of the same Node is ♊ : 14° : 29′ : 24″, the Motion therefore of the Node in 100 *Julian* Years will be 51′ : 40″. From the Year 1639 to 1761 are 122 Years; therefore as 100 : 51′ 40″ : : 122 : 63′ = Space thro' which the Node moves forwards in 122 Years; but the Equinox in the same Time recedes 99′, therefore the apparent Motion of the Nodes will be retrograde at the Rate of 36′ in 122 Years; since therefore *Venus*'s Distance from the Node in our Calculation is 26′ : 36″ (see Note ✱ to Art. IX.) to which a geocentric Latitude of 4′ corresponds; if we add the above Motion of 36′ to 26′ ½ the Sum is 62′ ½, by which the Node will be distant from the Planet; and therefore since 26′ 36″ : 4′ : : 62 : 9 ½ nearly, therefore if the Doctor's Tables are right, we expect the nearest Approach of *Venus* to the *Sun*'s Center to be about 9 ½ Minutes.

Notwithstanding this Motion of *Venus*'s Node is found in Dr. *Halley*'s Tables, yet I do firmly believe they were never put there by himself, or with his Knowledge; it is certain he knew of no such Motion when he wrote this Essay; and I never could find the least mention of any such Thing in any Pieces he afterwards published. Sir *I. Newton* positively denies such a Motion, and his learned Commentators, the *Jesuits*; and all other Astronomers since, as Mr. *de la Caille*, &c. Indeed a small Motion of the *Aphelia* and Nodes will accidently arise from the perturbating Forces of the larger Planets, but this is too small to be regarded in the Theory of *Mercury* itself.

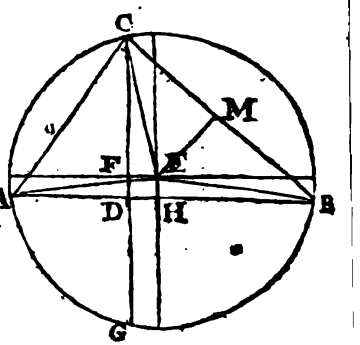
Nay, Dr. *Halley* has himself proved there is no sensible Motion of the Nodes of the Planets, for he found that of *Mercury* to amount to no more than 39′ : 50″ in 46 Years, and 38′ : 20″ of this was owing to the Recession of the Equinox, and therefore the proper Motion of the Nodes was only 1′ : 30″ in so long a Time. *Therefore*, says the Doctor, *we may safely assume the Plane of the Orb of Mercury to be immoveable in the Sphere of the fixed Stars.*

And indeed, the Motion of the Nodes of *Mercury* which is found in his Tables, is only 1° : 23′ : 20″ in 100 Years; which is the very same with that of the *Equinox* itself. The same Motion of the Node is also allowed to *Jupiter*; as also to the Node of *Mars*, tho' misprinted 1° 4′ : 20″. But for what Reason we have the Motion of *Venus*'s Node 51′ : 40″; and the Motion of *Saturn*'s Node 30′, the Editors of these Tables have not thought fit to acquaint us. I fear there is too much Reason for their Exclamation —— *Utinam Auctor, dum viveret, illas edidisset.*

If we set aside the Motion of the planetary Nodes in general, we shall get rid of that Confusion and Absurdity with which we are embarrassed in the Theory of this Transit in particular; and it must be left to the Event of that notable Day to determine whether there be any proper Motion of the venereal Nodes or not.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 278, *answered by Mr.* William Allen, *of* Southwark.



LET A, B and C, represent the three Market-towns, then E, the Center of the circumscribing Circle must be the Place for the Mansion-house. then by a well known Theorem I find the Segments of the Base, (*viz.*) A D = 11,25, B D = 18,75, and the Perpendicular C D = 16,5359, then $\frac{AD \times BD}{CD} = DG = 28,7563$, and $\frac{CD + DG}{2} = CF = 14,6461$, and F E = D H = 3,75 = half the Difference of the Segments of the Base, whence $\sqrt{CF^2 \times FE^2} = EC = EB = EA = 15,118556$ Miles, or 15 Miles, and 208,65856 Yards. Or, by Trigonometry, having found the Segments and Perpendicular as before, I find the Angles A B C = 41° 23′ ½, B A C = 55° 46′, and B C A = H E B = H E A = 82° 50′ ½, and H B E = 7° 9′ ½; hence we have E B C = 34°. 14′, and drawing the Perpendicular E M, we have B M = 12,5, and all the Angles in the Triangle B E M = the Triangle E C M, given to find E B, or E C = E A.

This Question was also answered by the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Storer, *Mr.* J. Orrell, *Mr.* J. Cooke, Daehdoognhoi, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *Mr.* J. Metcalfe, *Mr.* W. Godbe, *Mr.* T. Harris, *Mr.* T. Bromhall, Suttoniensis, *Mr.* Joseph Mountfort, *Mr.* James Johnson, *Mr.* F. Stewardson, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* T. Hale, *Mr.* W. Burtoft, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *Mr.* S. Beeken, Philenclides, *Mr.* W. Cowling, *and by Mr.* T. Hammond, *the Proposer.*

Question 279, *answered by Mr.* Thomas Harris, *of* Bugbrook, *near* Northampton.

PUT 3 *x* = Semi-transverse, and 2 *x* = semi-conjugate Diameters, and *a* = 111,6923085 and *per* Fluxions we have 12 *x*² = Area of the greatest inscribed Parallelogram, and $\frac{144\ x^2}{13}$ = Area of the greatest inscribed Square, ∴ $12\ x^2 - \frac{144\ x^2}{13} = a$, ∴ $x = \sqrt{\frac{13\ a}{12}} = 11$, ∴ the transverse Diameter is = 66, and the Conjugate = 44.

From the Solution of this Question may be drawn, these following useful and general Theorems for any Ellipsis.

Theorem 1. $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \times$ transverse Diameter = Length of the greatest inscribed Parallelogram, and $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} \times$ conjugate Diameter = Breadth of the same.

Theorem. 2. Half the Rectangle of the transverse and conjugate Diameters = Area of the greatest inscribed Parallelogram.

Theorem. 3. One fourth of the Rectangle of the Squares of the transverse and conjugate Diameters, divided by one fourth of the Sum of the said Squares, is = Area of the greatest inscribed Square; whose square Root is the Side of the same.

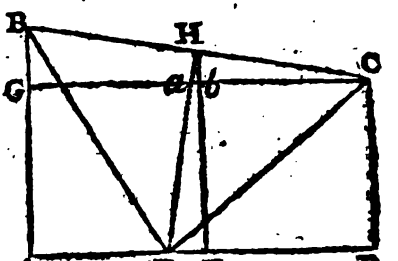
This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Cooke, *Mr.* F. Stewardson, Suttoniensis, Doehdoognhoi, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* J. Metcalfe, *Mr.* Charles Green, *Mr.* Thomas Jeffery, *and by Mr.* T. Robinson, *the Proposer.*

Question

Question 280, *answered by Mr.* Samuel Kemp, *at* Louth *School.*

Construction.

MAKE A D = 360, A B and D C perpendicular to it 240, and 180 respectively; join B C, and bisect it with the angle H F, draw B F and C F, which will represent the Ladder in the two Positions required.



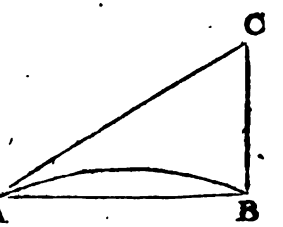
Calculation.

Draw G C, parallel to A D, and let fall the perpendicular H E, then the Triangles B C G, and H E F will be similar, and H E = $\frac{1}{2}$ G + $\frac{1}{2}$, B G = 210, whence G C : B G :: H E : F E = 35, consequently A F = 145, and F D = 215, whence F C = F B = $\sqrt{\overline{AF}^2 + \overline{AB}^2}$ = 280,4014 = the Length of the Ladder. W. W. R.

This Question was also answered in the same Manner, by Mr. James Graham, *of* Greenwich; *and also in a different Method by the following Gentlemen, viz. Mr.* W. Chapman, *Mr.* J. Mountfort, *Mr.* F. Stewardson, *Mr.* G. Marbwick, *Mr.* J. Applin, *Mr.* J. Sly *Mr.* T. Harris, *Mr.* J. Metcalfe, *Mr.* S. Beeken, *Mr.* W. Cowling, *Mr.* J. Orrell, *and by the Proposer Mr.* Barak Longmate.

Question 281, *answered by Mr.* W. Pirsson, *the Proposer, thus:*

LET a = 16 $\frac{1}{12}$ Feet, and b = 360 = A B, or B C = v = Velocity of the Ball *per* Second, s = Sine and Co-sine of 45°, then *per* Trig. $s : b ::$ $s : \frac{b}{s}$ = A C = $\sqrt{AB^2 + BC^2}$ = $\sqrt{2b^2}$ = $\sqrt{2}v : s :: \frac{b}{s} : \frac{b}{sv}$ = Time the Ball was in Flight, $a : s :: b : \frac{b}{a}$ = Square of Time, but $\frac{b}{a}$ = $\frac{bs^2}{2v^2}$, hence v = $\sqrt{\frac{ba}{s^2}}$ = 107,6 Feet *per* Second, the Ball's Velocity, consequently the Ball will arrive about 9″ before the Man.



The Answer by Mr. F. Stewardson, *of* Derby, *is as follows.*

FIRST 120 × 3 = 360 ÷ 16 $\frac{1}{12}$ = $\frac{4320}{193}$, then $\sqrt{\frac{4320}{193}}$ = 4″.6776, hence the Ball will be there before him 7″.3224. W. W. R.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Thomas Jeffery.

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 288.

By Dashdooghoi.

REquired the Dimensions of the greatest Cylinder that can be inscribed in a circular Spindle, whose Length is 40, and greatest Diameter 20?

Question 289.

By Mr. Thoms Bromhall, *Pupil to Mr.* Allen, *of* Spalding.

IT is required to divide to Number 58 into four such Parts, so that half of the first + 1, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the second + 2, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the third + 3, $\frac{1}{5}$ of the fourth + 4, may be equal to each other?

Question

Question 290.

By Mr. Joseph Applin, *of* Sturminster Newton, *in* Dorsetshire.

A Gentleman has a horizontal triangular Garden, at the Angles of which are erected three Towers, A, B, C, their Distances from each other and Heights, *viz.* A B = 50, A C = 47, C B = 40; the Tower A = 38, B = 42, C = 45. Now a Ladder is to be placed at some Point within the Garden, so as from thence to reach exactly the Top of every Tower; the Length of the Ladder is required, and the Distance it must stand from each? Without Algebra.

N. B. *The same Question was also proposed by Mr.* J. Sadler, *of* Marbury, *in* Cheshire, *but his Solution is by Algebra.*

Question 291.

By Mr. Thomas Barker.

Given the Sun's Azimuth at six o'Clock in the Morning, N. 74° 53′ E. and the Altitude 18° 21′; query the Latitude of the Place, and Day of Observation?

Question 292.

By Mr. T. Todd, of Smithfield.

Suppose a Gentleman's Fortune were put in the Bank of *England*, at 4 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, Compound-interest, as follows, *viz.* 1 *l.* the first Day; 8 *l.* the second Day; 27 *l.* the third Day; 64 *l.* the fourth Day, *&c.* every Sum of Pounds put to Interest, being equal the Cube of the respective Number of Days: But, at the same Time orders the Bank to pay his Son 1 *l.* at the End of the first Day, 4 *l.* at the End of two Days, 9 *l.* at the End of three Days, 16 *l.* at the End of four Days, *&c.* every Sum of Pounds paid by the Bank, being equal to the Square of the respective Number of Days. Query the precise Number of Days when the Gentleman will have 100,000 *l.* in the Bank?

Calculations relative to the Transit *of* Venus, *by Mr.* John Metcalfe. *From Dr.* Halley's *Tables.*

		°	′	″
Longitude of the Sun and *Venus* at the ecliptic Conjunction	♊	15	35	50
Heliocentric Longitude of *Venus* at the same Time	♌	15	35	50
Longitude of the Aphelion of *Venus*	♒	7	29	17
Longitude of the ascending Node of *Venus*	♊	14	29	37
Mean Anomaly of *Venus*	10s	7	28	47
Argument of Latitude	6	1	6	20
Longitude of the Sun's Apogee	♋	8	40	14
Mean Anomaly of the Sun	♐	6	9	29
Angle of the visible Way of *Venus* with the Ecliptic		8	31	36
Angle of Incidence and Exit, on the Sun's Disk		52	1	45
Inclination of the Orbit of *Venus* to the Ecliptic			3	55
Point of central Ingress on the Sun's Limb, from the Ecliptic		29	26	40
Ditto central Egress		46	29	51
Elongation ♀ at the central Ingress			13	48
Elongation of *Venus* at the central Egress			10	54
True Motion of *Venus* in its Orbit during the Transit			24	50
Ditto in Reference to the Ecliptic			24	42
Semi-diameter of the Sun			15	50
Semi-diameter of *Venus* (and Parallax)				36
Geocentric Latitude of *Venus* at the Ingress			7	47
Ditto at the central Egress			11	29
Angle of the Ecliptic, with the Sun's Vertical		56	2	12
Right Ascension of the Sun and *Venus* at the Ecliptic	6	47	20	51
Distance of the Sun and *Venus* from the 90th Degree		26	27	11
Distance of the Nonagesima Degree from the Vertex		53	2	57
Angle of the 90th Degree with the Meridian		38	47	24

Distance

iſtance of *Venus* from the Vertex at Conjunction	——	74	36 49
ditto at the End of the Tranſit —— ——	——	49	6 41
ogarithm of the Diſtance of the Earth ——	—— à ⊙	5,00668 87	
urtate Logarithm of *Venus* from the Sun ——	——	4,86119 17	
ogarithm of the Diſtance of *Venus* from the Earth	——	4,44558 19	

BAROMETRICAL *and* THERMOMETRICAL OBSERVATIONS *made at* Hull, *by* R. Waddington, *in June* 1760.

1760 *June.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.	1760 *June.*	Barom. Inches.	Ther.
1	29,86	58	17	29,72	50
2	29,70	57	18	29,60	54
3	29,81	56	19	29,20	53
4	29,88	55	20	29,20	48
5	29,86	56	21	29,57	50
6	29,30	54	22	29,60	50
7	29,84	54	23	29,3	50
8	29,94	53	24	29,1	55
9	30,20	52	25	29,1	55
10	30,00	50	26	29,1	55
11	29,99	51	27	29,22	60
12	29,92	52	28	29,3	60
13	29,90	49	29	29,75	53
14	29,88	44	30	29,95	53
15	29,60	50			
16	29,74	49			

Variations of the Needle. *By Mr.* R. Waddington, *of* Hull.

1752, *June* 11, Sun's Setting, Amplitude and Calculation, (Lat. 53° 45′ N.) was ——	N.	47°	38′ W.
The Mean of two Amplitudes obſerved —	N.	30	05 W.
Magnetical Variation —	N.	17	33 W.
1754, in *October*, obſerved —— Ditto ——	N.	17	54 W.
1756, *September* 1ſt and 2d, obſerved - Ditto ——	N.	18	44 W.
1758, in *Auguſt*, obſerved —— Ditto ——	N.	19	18 W.
1760, *June* 13th and 14th, obſerved - Ditto ——	N.	19	52 W.

N. B. Some of the Variations obtained by Amplitudes, I compared and corrected by Meridian Obſervations of the Needle's Variation.

Banwell, Somerſetſhire, July 8, 1760.

SIR,

I preſume the following extraordinary Affair will be acceptable to the Curious, and by inſerting it in your Magazine, you will oblige,

Your conſtant Reader,

THOMAS JEFFERY.

* A few Days ſince a Farmer of this Place having a Calf which was not well, applied to a Farrier to bleed it in the Neck; but, ſoon after the Vein was opened, the Blood was ſtopped

* It is thought by ſome ſkilful Anatomiſts, that Pieces of coagulated Blood might occaſion a Deception of this Kind; and the more probably, as no Animalcules were ever yet diſcovered in the Blood of any Creature while living.

stopped by the Head of an Animal, which came forth of the Orifice in the Vein; the Farrier drew it out, and attempted to bleed the Calf on the other Side of the Neck, and there came forth another like the former, but not so large; they lived several Minutes after taken out, and looked like two small Fishes (the Fins excepted). The largest was in Shape and Size as is here represented; their Backs were of a dark lived Colour, but their Bellies almost White: I was informed by one who saw them when taken out; that both the Eyes and Blood Vessels were very discernable in them; but not having an Opportunity to View them myself till almost putrified, I could not clearly perceive either of them, but was very well assured, they had been living Creatures: The Calf died in about half an Hour after they were taken out.

An ECLOGUE.

TO love, the florid muse, I pleas'd exhort,
And all her transport with soft transport court;
Like Pope! Oh! could I warble pastoral lays;
And sing the shades, — ye nymphs, how wou'd I praise
Each woodland form, exciting sylvan love,
Which your dear smiles to ripen'd joy improve;
Attempting yet, I stretch my half-fledg'd wing,
And artless strive young *Corridel* to sing.
Young *Corridel*, the prince of sylvan shades,
Whose pendent glooms encircle *M******* maids,
What time the eve adumbrates o'er the *May*,
And *Philomela* trills her wanted lay.
— Each turn of passion let me now pursue,
And for the truth, oh! *M*——, appeal to you.
Each turn of Passion *Corridel* possess'd,
When love, long labour'd, occupied his Breast.
— 'Twas one *May* morning when the dew-dreft-plain
Just felt *Aurora*'s life reviving reign,
And breeze-brush'd flowers shook their silver heads
And sprinkled moisture o'er their meady beds,
The swain awoke, — nought did his bosom move
But pow'rful love, — and what can equal love?
— He stray'd, ah! whether did the rover stray?
This path explor'd, and how explor'd that way.
Wrapt in ideas of a lovely maid,
He not surpris'd, he thus unconscious stray'd.
While o'er the fields his flocks neglected lay,
Or, like their master, rose, and rose to stray.
— At length he pierc'd an unfrequented wood,
Within whose shades a mould'ring ruin stood,
Embrac'd by ivy; whose tenacious boughs
Had often witness'd the un'semble'd vows
Of tuneful tribes, with harmless passions fill'd,
Who here resort, and unmolested build:
Here came the swain, — the awful ruins ey'd,
Was mute with grief, and then with passion sigh'd;
Recliu'd against the antiquated stone
He thus exclaiming — issued out his moan:
Ye unknown pow'rs, who guard this antic scene
Of solemn peace, and melancholy mien,
Redress my cares, if aught my cares concern
Your kind redressing. — O, ye dryads, learn
To feel my woe, — ye dryads, who so long
Have breath'd soft music thro' my rustic song;
For you, ye pow'rs, your *Corridel* resorts
To quietless peace, and shuns the guilty courts;
Sequestred lives from all the world but you,
And bids all greatness, unconcern'd, adieu!
If aught you know, ye monarchs of the shades,
The purgent pain which my poor breast invades;
The Pain of love, which troubles each retreat,
And mingles bitter in each former sweet;
How jocund I! how pass'd my chearful hours
Before I saw, — attend ye sacred pow'rs, —
The matchless charms of *Ceila*'s beauteous face?
Why did I see her, ah! why did I gaze?
Ah! hapless swain, — how great was thy surprise,
When on her charms thou rivetted'st thy eyes!
When in strange flurries leapt thy ravish'd heart,
And from thy throne thy reason did depart;
When all thy wishes, all thy thoughts thou ow'd
To her alone; — on her were all bestow'd.
Did not she smile? — her smiles I did believe:
Alas! are smiles the servants to deceive?
Can smiles, — the offspring of sereneſt joy,
At once transport us, and at once destroy

The

he new-born pleaſure of a love-ſtruck breaſt,
v me experienc'd, and by me poſſeſs'd ?
oo long, — too long, I ſaid — too long, and why ?
yſelf can end them, by myſelf I'll die.
h no ! come hope, uphold my frantic ſenſe,
nd o'er my paſſion thy ſoft pow'r diſpenſe ;
once remember, as upon the Lee
told her love, — ſhe whiſper'd love to me ;
at when laſt night I met her on the plain,
e frown'd, and flew me with a cold diſdain.
he careful planter is not frighted more,
hen from the ground his blooming hops are tore
y ſudden ſtorms, — than I was frighted now
o ſee black anger on my *Celia*'s brow.
till let me think, in her celeſtial Mind
lo guilty rage a place could ever find.
hus ſaying, hope upon his boſom gleam'd,
nd bliſs ideal in fond rapture ſtream'd ;
truck with the thoughts of the more gen'rous fair,
lack walk'd the youth, and ſought his wanted care ;
nd while young foliage deck'd the ſpray-full trees,
Which move obedient to the vernal breeze,
The ſwain explor'd the quick elapſing ſhade,
By lucent verdure's wavy motions made :
There, with the ſhepherds, ſung the ſhepherds ſong,
Himſelf the chearful'ſt of the ruſtic throng.
The vocal plain now witneſs'd his delight,
And all was gay and pleaſant in his ſight.
One eve, — beneath yon mountain's bower'd ſteep,
When Nature ſunk into her ſofteſt ſleep,
And nought was heard but murmur-making rills,
And *Philomela*'s love-concerted trills,
His boxen flute, beneath his notice, flung,
Theſe doubtful accents iſſued from his tongue :
O e'er recorded be the bleſſed hour,
When *Corridel* firſt own'd the heav'nly power
Of *Celia*, lovely as the ſmiles of heav'n,
In bluſhing ſpring, to ſmiling nature given ;
When gentle wiſhes wake the young deſires
Of love's delightful, love's enchanting fires.
O *Paphian* queen ! I cannot, won't be free,
I joy e ated in loſt liberty.
But ah ! fond youth, and art thou now ſecure,
Haſt thou no more, no torment to endure ;
Remember'ſt not — how late thy ſad ſurprize,
In copious ſtreams came trickling from thy eyes ?
No more I doubt, to-morrow with the fair,
Will I enjoy the balmy morning air ;
Will lark-like riſe, will riſe my fair to meet,
And while my lambkins innocently bleat,
A pair of doves, from the *Idalian* grove,
I'll give her, ſilent to all care but love :
Should ſhe accept, — begone all future ſmart,
— What ſweet prognoſtics raiſe my gladſome heart !
In peace now *Corridel* retir'd to reſt,
And ſleep, before a ſtranger, now poſſeſs'd,
Scarce had the gleaming of the following day
Betray'd the coming of the morning ray,
When *Corridel* awoke, how great his care,
And to the meadows chearful did repair,
But ah ! his *Celia*, — *Celia* was not there.
Now felt the youth of jealouſy the ſmart,
Which cruſh'd his hope, and blacken'd o'er his heart :
Now here he roam'd, now there his ſteps he led,
And half diſtracted to a covert fled ;
Then cry'd, — oh ! thou inconſtant, cruel maid,
May all thy charms, and all thy graces fade ;
May others, if they love as much as I,
Like me deteſt you, and your beauties fly ;
Diſdain your charms, may each enamour'd youth ;
For what are charms, without the charms of truth ?
— Perhaps ſhe's true, — what's this my heart forebodes :
— Perhaps ſhe's true, — oh ! let it be, you gods !
When thus, — in eager haſte he burſt the wood,
And leapt the ſurface of its circling flood :
— Ye gods — what rapture warm'd his doubtful breaſt,
When as acroſs the dewy vale he preſt,
He ſaw his *Celia*, — then, O what ſurprize
Confeſs'd ſoft ardour in his raviſh'd eyes ;
To meet the fair, with warm deſire he flew,
— Produc'd his doves, — and found ſhe ſtill was true !
Love mix'd with virtue, ſmil'd upon her cheek,
And honour bound him, — as ſhe heard him ſpeak.
— With mutual paſſion, arm in arm they ſtray'd,
To *Hymen* offer'd, and to *Venus* pray'd.
Unclouded now their tranquil minutes ſhine,
She loves her ſwain, and he thinks her divine,
A peerleſs pattern of connubial love,
Which this life equals unto that above.

May 15, 1760. MUSARUM AMICUS.

On INNOCENCE.

HOW bleſt the ſwain of Innocence poſſeſs'd !
How ſafe from ills ! and guarded in his breaſt !
Whate'er his lot, his ſteps where'er he bends,
A conſtant heart-felt peace, his mind attends.

Whether in courts caress'd by splended fate,
Thro' pompous portals, or in ermine state,
True peace and joy his gayest fortunes wait:
Or if the rural lot his choice contains,
Yet still, e'en there, divine contentment reigns;
The murm'ring fountain, and the leafy shade,
The whisp'ring zephyr, and the flow'ry glade,
All add their charms, and in the concert share,
To brighten gloom, and chase each anxious care:
Peace still attends his cheerful, low retreat,
And conscious Innocence his joys compleat.
If the affliction's keenest trials *share*,
With fix'd resolve he bears the task *severe*:
His fortitude the adverse storm can't shake,
Nor *make* the gentle calm his soul forsake:
His tranquil thoughts, with soaring pinions fly,
And view more peaceful climes beyond the sky.
As solid cliffs, encompass'd with the deep,
Stand proof to waves that beat the tow'ring steep,
Tho' rapid surges dash with mounting pride,
Remain unmov'd amid the lab'ring tide:
So stands the man, secur'd by Innocence,
Whose solid virtue is his sure defence,
When bursting orbs expand in open air,
And *Chaos* reigns in each dissolving sphere;
Convulsive nature from its order hurl'd,
And sweeping flames spread o'er a trembling world;
Archangels with loud sounding trumps declare,
Expiring time's concluding period near;
Undaunted he the awful scene surveys,
Intrepid, firm, and free from wild amaze:
Nor tott'ring worlds low falling can surprise,
But undismay'd, he mounts his native skies.

I. B.

The ETERNAL SCOLD.

Imitated from the French *of* Le Passerat.

FRiend, hast thou never heard old *Ocean* roar,
When the black tempest hovers, big with fear?
Impetuous dash'd against the rocky shore,
It's hoarse resounding fills th' astonish'd ear.
Or, hast thou never heard loud thunders crack,
(Swift skim the lightnings 'long the liquid sky)
When some vast oak becomes the mighty wreck,
In thousand fragments scatter'd far and nigh?
The whelp-robb'd tigress hast thou never met,
Nor trac'd the furies of her angry mien?
Nor the fell lyon, when with toils beset,
His hideous roarings heard, his flashing eye-balls seen?
If not, friend, come to me ——: my house displays
All these, and ev'ry monster more; for there
Bulls bellow, dragons hiss, the wild ass brays,
Hoop owls, croak frogs, and growls the ugly bear.
Drums, trumpets, thunders, hurricanes abound;
Storms, tempests, earthquakes, in perpetual strife:
Fiends, furies, hell itself may there be found,
In one strange creature —— that's mine own dear wife.

An Invitation to take a MORNING'S WALK.

AUrora's rose at bloom the morning gilds,
And boundless beauty paints the verdant fields;
With sweetest notes the warbling larks arise,
To welcome infant day, and greet the skies;
The rural scenes their prospects wide extend,
And gales ambrosial cheer the muses friend.
Tir'd of gay trifles, lost to empty strife,
To all the pomp, and all the toils of life,
How sweet to range thro' meads, and verdant groves,
Where amorous turtles coo their faithful loves;
Where zephyrs breathe, and all around dispense
Effluvia sweet, so pleasing to the sense.
Here nature's face so various and so gay,
The Deity's great wisdom must display;
While the heart swells with love, is big with joys,
And praise alone the grateful thought employs.
Come, *Lucia*, come, dear tender beauteous fair,
Each prospect shines more bright when thou art here;
See! rosy health inhabits ev'ry field:
Then taste the bliss that innocence can yield.
See, like a beauteous bride, the earth appears,
With fruits and flow'rs a chearful aspect wears.
No longer then delay, enjoy the prime,
Come, fairest, walk with me; be ever mine.

E. L.

An ÆNIGMA.

LIKE free-born princes, I am unconfin'd,
As rapid streams, the raging waves, or wind,
Beyond the reach of human laws to bind;
From pole to pole, from earth to heaven I roam,
Tho' never absent from my native home;
Me:

More swift than arrows from the bow I fly,
And in a moment, mount above the sky;
Yet mortals, day and night, I still attend,
And make them happy, where I am a friend;
But if a foe, tho' seeming joy abound,
No real satisfaction can be found.
Kings, and peasants, I likewise wait upon,
Potiers'd by all, yet visible to none.

In vain my company the wicked shun,
From me in vain coquets, and coxcombs run;
If mortals try to stop, or change my course,
I instantly return with double force;
And, tho' they'd gladly leave me with their breath,
They must retain me, even after death.

Bank-top, July 24, 1760. T. WALKER.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *JULY*, 1760.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, June 17.

PRINCE Ferdinand's Army remained, on the 14th, still encamped at Fritzlar, where general Waldegrave's Regiment of Dragoon Guards arrived the preceding Day. The Carabineers are to be at Paderborn the 24th. The first Division of the Corps of Infantry, lately sent from England, was to march into Camp on this Day (the 17th) and the second Division was to follow them the 20th.

Marshal Broglio's main Army, by the last Accounts, was not yet encamped. M. de St. Germain keeps his former Position near Dusseldorp, on the Left of the Rhine. We hear, that a Detachment of his Majesty's Troops had attacked the Village of Myerbeck, where a Party of Fischer's Corps was, and had taken Prisoners a great Number, which had spread the Alarm to Roerort and Doesbourg, which the Enemy seemed determined to abandon.

By the Letters from Saxony, of the 4th Instant, nothing material had happened at the King of Prussia's Camp near Meissen. There have been some few slight Skirmishes in those Parts; particularly, a Party of Prussian Hussars, who had been sent on the 2d Instant, from the Post of Cosdorff near Torgau, to patrole along the Right of the Elbe towards Dresden, fell into an Ambuscade, by which they lost thirty Men, and one Officer: And, about the same Time, a Prussian Officer of Hussars surprised a Party of Saxon Horse in the Town of Zwickau; made the Officer that commanded them, and the greatest Part of the Men, Prisoners; and had the good Fortune to get safe off, with a Booty of fifty Horses.

Landshut, June 17. There has been a small Engagement between General Fouquet, and a considerable Body of Austrians under the Command of M. Laudohn, with some Advantage to the latter.

Boutzen in Germany, June 18. Count Zinzendorff, the famous Head of the Moravians, was interred at Herrenhut on the 16th ult. General Beck, who happened to be at that Time in the Neighbourhood of Zittau, sent to Herrenhut a small Detachment of the Regiment of Bareith, to prevent any Disturbances on that Occasion, for Curiosity had brought together a vast Number of Strangers, to see the Honour paid to the Deceased: There was no Cross or Priest to be seen; instead of the Sound of Bells, there was heard soft vocal Music, very melodious, and not mournful. The Coffin was covered with Crimson, and carried by the Brethren, followed by the whole Fraternity and Sisterhood; the Brethren were in their usual Dress, undistinguished by any exterior Mark, the Difference in their Condition being lost by the Uniformity of their Dress. The Sisters were dressed in White, much after the English Fashion: The Company was exceeding numerous; but none seemed to sorrow above Measure. It is a Maxim amongst the Adherents to that Sect, neither to rejoice, or to grieve much at the common Events of Life.

Hague, June 20. The last Accounts, received here from the Allied Army, are of the 16th Instant, when Prince Ferdinand's Head-quarters were still at Wavern. The main Army of the French under Marshal Broglio, remained in Cantonments on the 15th, and no Day fixed for its decamping. A very considerable Corps, under the Command of Count de Lusace, was encamped at Lohr; and another of the same Force at Gelnhausen, under M. de St. Pern: Both

which are upon Marshal Broglio's Right. Upon his Left, M. de Guerchy, who was advanced to Hachenbourg, is fallen back upon Limburg, and has joined Prince Camille; the Rest of the French Army is cantoned along the Lahn, and round Friedberg.

Since the Skirmish at Meyerick, where the British Legion surprised a Party of the Fischer's, M. de St. Germain thought proper to cross the Rhine; which he did on the 16th, and encamped between Doesbourg and Keyserswaert, with the Head-quarters at Winchelhausen. General Sporken's Corps remained about Dulmen.

Breslau, June 24. We have this Instant received the melancholy News, that General Laudohn, after having retired from before Glatz, and called in all his Detachments, had, in the Night of the 23d, attacked General Fouquet in his Intrenchments near Landshut; and that, after a most obstinate Action, that Corps was forced to abandon them, and to retire by Volkenhayn towards the Town of Jauer. We don't hitherto know any other Particulars of that Action, but that the Battalions of Mosel, and Le Noble, have greatly suffered in it; and that the greatest Part of the Baggage of that Corps is fallen into the Hands of the Enemy, whose Loss upon this Occasion, we are assured, is very considerable.

P. S. We just now have received an Account, that Major-General Ziethen, who was posted with five Battalions near Furstenstein, and the Mountain of Zeeseke, has made a successful Retreat to Schweidnitz, where he arrived Yesterday at four in the Afternoon. A Battalion, which General Fouquet had detached some Time before the Action to reinforce the Garrison at Neiss, had the good Fortune likewise to reach that Place.

Magdeburg, June 28. Since the Enemy has abandoned their Camp of Radeburg, and the King has fixed his own there, the two Armies are only separated by a Wood. Nothing material however has passed. The Enemy's Light Troops have made many Attempts to molest and surprize some Part of his Majesty's Camp, but have also been repulsed with Loss. In one of the Skirmishes, a hundred of their Chasseurs were killed, and ten of them were made Prisoners by our Troops under General Krokow. On the other Side of the Elbe Colonel Kleist surprized Colonel Torreck, drove him into Nossen, took two Officers, 42 Hussars, and 50 Horses.

His Majesty has again fixed his Camp at Gros d'Obritz, in order to be near at hand to support the Corps encamped at Meissen, in case the Enemy should think proper to attack it.

News has just been received, that Prince Henry is encamped with the Army under his Command at Landsperg, and that General Forcade, who is detached from him, is encamped at Massow, a few Leagues distant from Stargardt.

Prince Ferdinand's Head-quarters at Saxenhausen, July 11. The French Army, under the Command of Marshal Broglio, quitted their Camp of Neustadt, the 5th Instant at Night, and marched towards Franckenberg; some Time after which, we received Advice, that M. de St. Germain was in Motion, and directed his March towards Brilon and Corbach. Our Army began its March likewise on the 8th, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, and arrived in the Morning of the 9th, upon the Heights of Brannau, not far from Wildungen. The advanced Corps under the Command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, was sent forwards from thence as far as Saxenhausen, after having been reinforced with some Battalions and Squadrons, under Major-General Griffin. The Army resumed its March on the 10th, at two o'Clock in the Morning. And the same Morning, the Hereditary Prince advanced from Saxenhausen towards Corbach, where he found the Enemy already formed. But judging them to be not yet so numerous, and their whole Force against him not to exceed 10,000 Foot, and 17 Squadrons, he formed a Design of driving that Corps back; and thus an Engagement was brought on, and became extremely hot about two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

The Enemy being continually reinforced with fresh Troops, and having the Superiority of Numbers, and a large Artillery, the Prince found it not possible to dislodge them from their Posts: And as there was no Necessity of maintaining that which he himself occupied, (our main Army being arrived at Saxenhausen) and it not being practicable for them to come up in Time to sustain the Hereditary Prince in his Post; Orders were sent him by Prince Ferdinand to rejoin the Army, Part of which was then formed. Accordingly, the Hereditary Prince made his Dispositions for a Retreat, which was attended with a little Confusion among some of our Battalions and Squadrons. The Enemy observing this, pressed very briskly upon our Troops, both with their Artillery and a large Body of Cavalry. Our Battalions would have suffered considerably hereby, had it not

ht been for the Bravery of the Hereditary Prince, who putting himſelf at the ead of one of Bland's Squadrons, and f Howard's Regiment of Dragoons, charged he Enemy ſo furiouſly as to enable our nfantry to make a ſafe Retreat. Fifteen ieces of Cannon, however, fell into the ands of the Enemy, which could not be arried off for want of the Horſes that vere killed in the Action. Our Loſs in Men, killed and wounded, and Priſoners, nay amount to five hundred. General ount Kilmanſegge diſtinguiſhed himſelf reatly in this Affair, as well as Major General Griffin, with the two Britiſh Battalions of Brudenell and Carr; and particularly one Squadron of Bland's commanded by Major Hill, and Howard's Dragoons: And the Troops in general ſhewed great Good-will and Alacrity. The Hereditary Prince was wounded in the Shoulder, but not dangerouſly; and it is hoped will appear again in a few Days. We are incamped upon the Heights of Saxenhauſen, as the French are upon thoſe of Corbach.

General Sporcke is expected to join us ſoon.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portſmouth, July 4.

THIS Morning about two o'Clock, a ſudden and dreadful Fire broke out in the Rope-houſe of his Majeſty's Dock, which undoubtedly proceeded from Lightning, no Perſon being in the Yard but Watchmen, and they perceived it very ſoon at the Top of the Roof; and notwithſtanding all Aſſiſtance imaginable was at Hand, it burnt with ſuch Violence from the Tar, Hemp, Cord, &c. that it almoſt entirely conſumed the ſaid Rope-houſe, with Stores therein, and is yet ſo conſiderable, that we cannot ſay how it will end.

July 6. Happily the Fire is maſtered, and a great Number of Pumps and Engines are now, and have been ever ſince Thurſday playing Water on it. The Ruin has a terrible Appearance; ſeveral Barrels of Tar, and Bundles of Hemp, that were under the Fire will be ſaved, by the conſtant playing of Water. The Damage is computed at 200,000 l.

LONDON.

June 17.

THIS Morning arrived Major Maitland, and Captain Schomberg, with the following Letter from the Hon. James Murry, Governor of Quebec, to the Right Hon. Secretary Pitt.

SIR, Quebec, May 25, 1760.

" Having acquainted General Amherſt, three Weeks ago, that Quebec was beſieged, by an Army of 15,000 Men, I think it neceſſary, to do myſelf the Honour of addreſſing directly to you, the more agreeable News of the Siege being raiſed, leſt, by your receiving the former Intelligence, before the latter, ſome Inconvenience might ariſe to his Majeſty's Service.

As I had the Honour to acquaint you formerly, that Quebec could be looked upon in no other Light, than that of a ſtrong Cantonment, and that any Works I ſhould add to it, would be in that Stile, my Plan of Defence was, to take the earlieſt Opportunity of entrenching myſelf upon the Heights of Abraham, which entirely command the Ramparts of the Place at the Diſtance of 100 Yards, and might have been defended by our Numbers againſt a large Army. But the Chevalier de Levis did not give me Time to take the Advantage of this Situation: the 23d, 24th, and 25th of April, I attempted to execute the projected Lines, for which a Proviſion of Faſcines, and of every neceſſary Material, had been made, but found it impracticable, as the Earth was ſtill covered with Snow in many Places, and every where impregnably bound up by froſt.

The Night of the 26th, I was informed, that the Enemy had landed at Point Au Tremble 10,000 Men, and 500 Barbarians. The Poſt we had taken at the Embouchure of the River Caprouge, (the moſt convenient Place for diſembarking their Artillery and Stores, and for ſecuring their Retreat) obliged them to land where they did, 20 Miles higher up.

The 27th, having broke down all the Bridges over the Caprouge, and ſecured the Landing-places at Sillery, and the Foulon, I marched with the Granadiers, Piquets, Amherſt's Regiment, and two Field-pieces, and took Poſt ſo advantageouſly, as to fruſtrate the Scheme they had laid, of cutting

ting off our Posts. They had begun to form from the Defile they were obliged to pass, but thought proper to retreat, on reconnoitring our Position; and about four this Afternoon, we marched back to Town, having withdrawn all our Posts, with the Loss of two Men only, though they did every Thing in their Power to harrass our Rear.

On the Night of the 28th, the Enemy opened Trenches against the Town, and, at the same Time, we set to Work within, to fortify it, which we never had in our Power to attempt sooner, from the Severity of this Climate during the Winter, and the absolute Necessity of executing Works of more immediate Importance, last Autumn, before the Frost was set in. I wanted the Assistance of Major Mackellar, the Chief Engineer, dangerously wounded in the Action, his Zeal for, and Knowledge in, the Service, is well known; but the Alacrity of the Garrison made up for every Defect.

My Journal of the Siege, which accompanies this, sets forth, in full, what was done; and I flatter myself, the extraordinary Performance of the Handful of brave Men I had left, will please his Majesty, as much as surprize us, who were Eye-witnesses to them.

The Hon. James Murray commends the Conduct of his Officers and Men in general, and that it had the happy Effect, to reduce a Nation of Indians to an intire Submission, and to enter into an Alliance.

Letters from Lord Colville, and Commodore Swanton, dated Quebec, the 24th of May give an Account, that on the 11th of that Month, the latter arrived at the Isle of Bec, in the River St. Laurence, with the Vanguard and Diana, where he intended to wait for such of his Squadron as had separated from him in his Passage from England; but having on the 14th received Advice from Brigadier General Murray, that the Enemy had besieged Quebec, he got under Sail with the utmost Dispatch, anchored above Point Levi the 15th in the Evening, where he found the Lowestoffe, one of his Squadron, which arrived a few Days before, and whose Commander, Captain Deane, immediately came off to him with a Message from the General, earnestly recommending the speedy Removal of the French naval Force above the Town, consisting of two Frigates, two armed Ships, and many smaller Vessels: In Consequence of which he ordered Captian Schomberg of the Diana, Captain Deane of the Lowestoffe, to slip their Cables early the next Morning, and attack the Enemy; but they were no sooner in Motion, than the Enemy fled in the greatest Hurry and Disorder: The Pomona, one of the Frigates, was driven on Shore above Cape Diamond, the Atalanta, the other Frigate, run a-shore, and was burnt at Point Au Tremble, about ten Leagues above the Town; and most of the other Ships and Vessels were likewise driven a shore, or effectually destroyed.

The Night following, the Enemy raised the Siege, of Quebec very precipitately, leaving their Cannon, Small-arms, Stores, &c. behind them.

The Lowestoffe run upon some unknown Rock, in Pursuit of the Enemy, and was irrecoverably lost, but the Officers and Men were saved.

Lord Colville sailed from Halifax with the Squadron under his Command, the 22d of April, but did not arrive at Quebec till the 18th of May: Having been much retarded in his Passage by thick Fogs, great Quantities of Ice, and contrary Winds.

June 24. On the River Thames was tried an Experiment, on board the Hector Man of War of 40 Guns, by Order of the Right Honourable the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, to row a Ship in all dead or profound Calms at Sea, or on stagnate Waters; and to assist the Sail in all slack Winds, and to gain to Windward of an Enemy's Ship, and also to tack briskly about in an Engagement, &c. which Experiment was attempted to be made, by twelve Oars of a new Contrivance, hanging perpendicular on the Starboard and Larboard Sides of the Ship, whose Shanks of 15 Feet long, have 8 Feet of that Length, immerged in the Water, with Blades of 2 Feet broad by 5 long, joined to them, which are compelled to move like Pendulums on both Sides, by 12 or 16 Men, who turn a small Machine on the Allop Deck, whereby so great a Force, and so regular a Motion, is communicated from within the Ship by four Hempen Ropes, or rather Iron Chains, to the whole 24 Oars, so mathematically disposed on her Outsides, as to make 5 or 6 Strokes backward, and as many forward along her Sides in a Minute, truly analagous to the Strokes made by the Shanks and Webs of a swimming Water-Fowl; by Reason that when those Shanks are drawn forward, their Blades being jointed to them, do all in one Instant of Time close themselves, and divide their Way in that Direction for a Space of 8 Feet at their Points in 8 Feet deep of Water, and having finished that Stroke, they all in an Instant do spread to an Opening of two Feet broad, and pres

preſs backwards on ſuch Columns of Water, or a like Space of 8 Feet at their Points, as to row the Ship forward in all the neceſſitous Caſes above mentioned: And this ſmall Machine having been kept in one continual Rotation by thoſe Men, was raiſed to ſuch a Degree of Velocity at this firſt Attempt, as moving the Ship, for that ſmall Space or Interval of Time, as happened between the ſtrong Flux and Reflux of the Tide at Woolwich, in Preſence of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, ſeveral Commiſſioners of the Navy, all the Officers of the Dock-Yard, and a great Concourſe of other Perſons; but the Oars went too ſlow to ſtem the Tide, as being but the firſt imperfect Attempt, and yet they may be made to move much quicker by an eaſy Improvement.

30. Joſeph Vere, Eſq; lately elected Sheriff, paid his Fine to be excuſed ſerving that Office.

A new Coinage of baſe Moidores begins to appear in Public, which are thick, not very light, of a pale Colour, and coarſe Workmanſhip.

July 14. Colonel Clive was introduced, by the Lords in waiting at Kenſington, to his Majeſty, with Richard Clive, Eſq; his Father, and was moſt graciouſly received.

16. Being a general Court Day at the Eaſt-India Houſe, Colonel Clive waited on the Directors.

20. Both Houſes of Convocation met in the Jeruſalem Chamber, Weſtminſter-abbey, purſuant to their laſt Prorogation, and were prorogued to September 29.

The Lords of the Admiralty have preſented Mr. Harris with 500l. for his new Invention, for the Diſcovery of the Longitude.

25. Richard Tonſon, Eſq; Citizen and Stationer, who was elected Sheriff of this City, &c. in the Room of Joſeph Vere, Eſq; paid his Fine to be excuſed ſerving that Office.

Births.

June 24. The Wife of Mr. Halifax, a Hot Preſſer, in Ratcliff Highway, a Daughter; what makes it remarkable is, that ſhe was brought to-bed that Day fortnight of a fine Boy, and they are both likely to live.

25. The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Northampton, a Daughter.

26. The Wife of David Lowe, at Notham, a labouring Man, a Son and two Daughters, all likely to live.

The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Kildare, a Daughter.

The Right Hon. Lady Mornington, at Dublin, a Son.

July 4. The Right Hon. Lady Betty Thickneſs, at Ipſwich, a Son.

The Lady of Sir John Barker, of Sproughton, Bart. a Son.

6. The Lady of Sir Samuel Blunt, a Son.

10. The Lady of the Hon. John Danvers, Bart. a Son.

Marriages.

June 22. David Rees, Attorney at Law, to Miſs Willſon, Daughter of Alderman Willſon, Eſq; at Carmarthen.

26. William Ferriday, Eſq; to Miſs Biddle, of Eveſham, Worceſterſhire.

28. Mr. Henry Payne, of Pater-noſter-row, to Miſs Brently, of the Herald's Office.

July 1. Chriſtopher Whichcote, Eſq; of Aſwarby, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Whichcote, Daughter of Thomas Whichcote, Knt. of the Shire for that County.

July 8. Rev. Mr. Griffith, of Cornhill, to Miſs Harriſon, a Niece of Sir Thomas Harriſon.

10. Morgan Fane, Eſq; to Miſs Upton.

Mr. James Maſter of Sam's Coffee-houſe, to Miſs Bridgen, of Moorgate.

12. —— Plumer, Eſq; to the Hon. Miſs Bouverie, Daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Folkſtone, and Siſter of the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Shaftſbury.

Mr. Cooper Brewer, to Mrs. Woolridge, of Brewer-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.

The ſame Day, and at the ſame Church, Miſs Wooldridge, her Daughter, to Mr. Read, of the ſame Place.

13. Joſhua Hilton, Eſq; of Chelſea, to Miſs Wildcocks of Hereford.

16. Mr. Fox, of the Chancery Office, to Miſs Williamſon, of Binfield, Daughter of Lieutenant-General Williamſon, deceaſed.

Deaths.

June 22. Mr. William Dymer, Surgeon, of Lewes, drowned in going on board an Eaſt Indiaman.

23. —— Jordan, Eſq; at Sydenham, Juſtice of Peace.

24. Stephen Armſtrong, Eſq; at Kenſington.

25. Patrick Obrian, Eſq; at Greenwich.

July 3. Miſs Taſſ, youngeſt Daughter of Sir John Taſſ, Knt. in Walbrooke.

4. Mr. Trentham, principal Meſſenger to the Admiralty, ſuddenly.

5. Oliver Smith, Eſq; nominated for the Office of Sheriff, but had not paid his Fine.

6. Edward Hanham, Eſq; at Epſom.

The Rev. Mr. Bertier Henley, Brother to the Right Hon. Lord Keeper.

7. Michael

7. Michael Wotton, Esq; at his House in Grosvenor-square.

9. Bayley Heath, Esq; of Hamstead Mount Fitchet, Essex.

10 William Dormer, Esq; at Highgate

Mrs. Blanchard, of the Small-pox, at Chelsea, who was lately brought to-bed of three Sons.

The Lady of John Lawson, Esq; at Wimbledon.

13. Richard Huske, Esq; Brother to General Huske, at St. Ives.

15. Henry Williamson, Esq; of New Bond-street.

16. Richard Chester, Esq; Brother to Thomas Chester, Knt. of the Shire, for Gloucestershire.

Mrs. Meyric, Lady of Essex Meyric, Esq; celebrated for her many amiable Virtues.

Civil and military Preferments.

George Powlett, Esq; the Office of Lieut. of the Tower.

James Cornwallis, Esq; Porter of the Tower.

James Hollford, Esq; to be Consul at Genoa.

John Becke, of Lincoln, Esq; Receiver of the Land-tax, for the Parts of Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

William Breton, to be one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Smith, of Clements-lane, to be Surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Nicholas Hyett, of the City of Gloucester, Esq; chosen principal Burgess and Recorder of the Borrough of Tewkesbury.

William Lloyd, Esq; to be Deputy Auditor of the Impreſt.

John Edmonds, Esq; to be Captain in the Irish Regiment of Foot Guards.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Daniel Burton, D. D. made Canon of Christ-Church, Oxford. And

John Tttie, M.A. also Canon of Christ-Church, Oxford.

The Rev. Thomas Webster, B.L. to the Rectory of Whitlock, Somersetshire.

The Rev. Thomas Buckeridge, M. A. to the Rectories of Send and Ripley in Surry.

The Rev. Mr. George Elliot, to the Rectory of Palsworth, in Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Mr. John Mitchell, Fellow of Queen's-College, to the Rectory of St. Botolph, in Cambridge.

B——KR——S.

June 21. John Leigh, of Manchester, Timber-merchant.

John Armstrong, of Oundle, Northamptonshire, Linendraper and Mercer.

Anthony Gilbert, of Denmark-street, Middlesex, Merchant.

William Shaw, of St. Martin's-le-Grand, Middlesex, Currier and Leather cutter.

June 28. William Lorton the Younger, of Drayton in Hales, Shropshire, Skinner.

July 1. William Whittle, of Old-street, Middlesex, Paper-stainer.

William Pearse, of New Sarum, Wilts, Clothier.

5. Wilkinson Crumpton, of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, Watch-maker.

David Sinclair, of Reading in Berks, Linen-draper.

Francis Quin, late of Long-acre, but now of the Strand, Middlesex, Haberdasher.

Thomas Carr, of Settle in Yorkshire, Money-scrivener and Dealer in Cattle.

8. Thomas Elsden, of Horningsherth in Suffolk, Yarn-master.

12. John Burrough, of All-hallows on the Wall, London, Packer.

Ann Parratt, Widow, and Henry Parratt, of Chichester in Sussex, Copartners and Ironmongers.

Henry Jackson, of Little St. Martin's-lane, in the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Middlesex, Haberdasher and Button-seller.

Andrew Gauntlett, of the Devizes, Wiltshire, Cutler and Hardwareman.

Edmund Broughton, of Stockland in Dorsetshire, Tallow-chandler and Soap-boiler.

15. John Barnes and Dirck Van Milder of Green-Lettice-lane, London, and Robert Sedgwick, late of Scotch-yard, Bull-lane, Cannon-street, Brokers and Copartners.

BILL *of Mortality from June* 17, *to July* 22.

Buried			Christened		
Males	800	1572	Males	574	1221
Females	772		Females	654	
Under 2 years old	550		Buried,		
Between 2 and 5	147		Within the walls		110
5 and 10 —	62		Without		361
10 and 20 —	65		*Mid.* and *Surry*		751
20 and 30 —	147		City & Sub. *West.*		349
30 and 40 —	151				1571
40 and 50 —	123				
50 and 60 —	89				
60 and 70 —	113		Weekly *June* 24.		317
70 and 80 —	85		*July* 1.		325
80 and 90 —	32		8.		228
90 and 100 —	7		15.		317
100 and 110 —	0		22.		351
	1572				1571

List of Ships in our next.

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *publiſhed from the Fourteenth Day of* June, *to the Fourteenth Day of* July.

I.

THE *compleat Angler: Or, contemplative Man's Recreation. Being a Diſcourſe on Rivers, Fiſh ponds, Fiſh, and Fiſhing. In two Parts. The firſt written by Mr.* Izaak Walton, *the ſecond by* Charles Cotton, *Eſq; To which are now prefixed, the Lives of the Authors. Illuſtrated with Cuts of ſeveral Kinds of River-Fiſh, and of the Implements uſed in Angling, Views of the principle Scenes deſcribed in this Book. And Notes hiſtorical, critical and explanatory. By* T. Hope. 5s. *bound.*

Part I. contains 304 Pages in 8vo. to which are prefixed, a Dedication to *Edward Popham*, Eſq; an Advertiſement by the Editor; — the Life of Mr. *Izaak Walton*; his Epiſtle dedicatory to the Right Worſhipful *John Offley*; his Epiſtle to the Reader; and ſeveral complimental Letters in *Latin* and *Engliſh*, in Proſe and Verſe, to the Author. This Part is illuſtrated by nine Copper-plates.

The ſecond Part conſiſts of 128 Pages, with a Portrait of *Charles Cotton*, Eſq; containing Inſtructions how to Angle for a Trout, or Grayling, in a clear Stream; an Account of the Life and Writings of *Charles Cotton*, Eſq; the Editor's Epiſtle dedicatory to *Izaak Walton*; and a Poem entitled, *The Retirement*. This Part is illuſtrated by four Copper-plates, and a copious Index to the whole.

This Work is conducted by Way of Dialogue: And as a proper Specimen of the ſame, we ſhall give you the following Dialogue, Part II. Page 80.

Piſcator. Oh, Sir, are you return'd? You have but juſt prevented me. I was coming to call you.

Viator. I am glad then I have ſaved you the Labour.

Piſc. And how have you ſped?

Viat. You ſhall ſee that, Sir, preſently; look you, here are three Brace of Trouts, one of them the biggeſt but one, that ever I kill'd with a Fly in my Life, and yet I loſt a bigger than that, with my Fly to boot; and here are three Graylings, and one of them longer by ſome Inches than that I took Yeſterday, and yet I thought that a good one too.

Piſc. Why, you have made a pretty good Morning's Work on't; and now, Sir, what think you of our River *Dove*?

Viat. I think it to be the beſt Trout-river in *England*; and am ſo far in love with it, that if it were mine, and that I could keep it to myſelf, I would not exchange that Water, for the Land it runs over, to be totally debarred from it.

Piſc. That Compliment to the River, ſpeaks you a true Lover of the Art of Angling: And now, Sir, to make Part of amends for ſending you ſo uncivilly out alone this Morning, I will myſelf dreſs you this Diſh of Fiſh for your Dinner; walk but into the Parlour, you will find one Book or other in the Window to entertain you the while, and you ſhall have it preſently.

Viat. Well, Sir, I obey you.

Piſc. Look you, Sir, have I not made haſte?

Viat. Believe me, Sir, that you have, and it looks ſo well, that I long to be at it.

Piſc. Fall too then; now, Sir, what ſay you, am I a tolerable Cook or no?

Viat. So good a one, that I did never eat ſo good Fiſh in my Life. This Fiſh is infinitely better than any I ever taſted of the Kind in my Life. 'Tis quite another Thing than our Trouts about *London*.

Piſc. You would ſay ſo, if that Trout you eat of were in right Seaſon: But, pray, eat of the Grayling, which, upon my Word, at this Time is by much the better Fiſh.

Viat. In earneſt, and ſo it is: And I have one Requeſt to make to you, which is, that as you have taught me to catch Trout and Grayling, you will now teach me how to dreſs them as theſe are dreſt, which queſtionleſs is of all other the beſt Way.

Piſc. That I will, Sir, with all my Heart, and am glad you like them ſo well, as to make that Requeſt, and they are dreſt thus.

[illegible] Thomas Thomas, Esq. at his House [illegible]

[illegible] Esq. of Hamstead [illegible]

[illegible] Esq. at Highgate [illegible]

[illegible] Esq. at [illegible]

[illegible] Esq. Brother to [illegible]

[illegible] Esq. of New [illegible]

[illegible] Esq. Brother to [illegible]

[illegible]

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...ssmine ACCOUNT of New BOOKS, published ...om the Fourteenth Day of June, to the Fourteenth ...y of July.

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...ler: Or, contemplative ... Being a Discourse ... Fish, and Fishing. ... by Mr. Izaak ... by Charles Cotton, Esq; ... printed, the Lives of the ... until the 5th of several ... 5th, and of the Implements ... of the principal Scenes ... Million Historical, ... by T. Hoyt. 5s.

...s Page is 5vo. to ... to Edward ... by the ... Lord Viscount ... Right Worship... ... to the Reader; ... Historical Account ... to the Author. ... by nine Copper-...

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Pisc. Why, you have made a pretty good Morning's Work on't; and now, Sir, what think you of our River *Dove*?

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Viat. Well, Sir, I obey you.

Pisc. Look you, Sir, have I not made haste?

Viat. Believe me, Sir, that you have, and it looks so well, that I long to be at it.

Pisc. Fall too then; now, Sir, what say you, am I a tolerable Cook or no?

Viat. So good a one, that I did never eat so good Fish in my Life. This Fish is infinitely better than any I ever tasted of the Kind in my Life. 'Tis quite another Thing than our Trouts about *London*.

Pisc. You would say so, if that Trout you eat of were in right Season: But, pray, eat of the Grayling, which, upon my Word, at this Time is by much the better Fish.

Viat. In earnest, and so it is: And I have one Request to make to you, which is, as you have taught me to catch Trout, so you will now teach me to catch Graylings, you will now teach me how to dress them as these are dressed, for this is of all other the best.

Pisc. That I will, Sir, and am glad you like it, and make that Request, and

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Take your Trout, wash, and dry him with a clean Napkin; then open him, and having taking out his Guts, and all the Blood, wipe him very clean within, but wash him not, and give him three Scotches with a Knife to the Bone, on one Side only. After which take a clean Kettle, and put in as much hard Rale Beer, (but it must not be dead) Vinegar, and a little White-wine, and Water, as will cover the Fish you intend to boyl; then throw into the Liquor a good Quantity of Salt, the Rind of a Lemon, a Handful of sliced Horse-radish-root, with a handsome little Faget of Rosemary, Thyme, and Winter-savory. Then set your Kettle upon a quick Fire of Wood, and let your Liquor boyl up to the Height before you put in your Fish, and then, if there be many, put them in one by one, that they might not so cool the Liquor, as to make it fall; and whilst your Fish is boyling, beat up the Butter for your Sauce with a Ladle-full or two of the Liquor it is boyling in, and being boyled enough, immediately pour the Liquor from the Fish, and being laid in a Dish, pour your Butter upon it, and strewing it plentifully over with shaved Horse-radish, and a little pounded ginger, garnish your Sides of your Dish, and the Fish itself with a sliced Lemon, or two, and serve it up.

A Grayling is also to be dress't exactly after the same Manner, saving that he is to be scaled, which a Trout never is: And that must be done either with ones Nails, or very lightly and carefully with a Knife to avoid bruising the Fish. And note, that these Kinds of Fish, a Trout especially, if he is not eaten within four, or five Hours after he be taken, is worth nothing.

II.

A Dissertation on the Use of Sea Water in the Diseases of the Glands. Particularly the Scurvy, Jaundice, King's-Evil, Leprosy, and the Glandular Consumption. Translated from the Latin *of* Richard Russel, *M. D. To which is added a Translation of Dr.* Speed's *Commentary on Sea Water. As also an Account of the Nature, Properties, and Uses of all the remarkable Mineral Waters in* Great Britain. Owen. 5*s. in Boards.*

This Work consists of 328 Pages, in 12mo. with a Preface and Table of Contents. That which gives it a Place in our present Account, is the additional Part, which contains a Description of the Nature, Properties, and medicinal Uses of the Mineral Waters in the different Parts of *England*, founded on Experiments, &c.

As there are many Springs of this Kind round about *London*, we shall, among others, select the Account given

Of Hampstead *Water.*

It is generally known that *Hampstead* is a large Village, five Miles North of *London*, which is greatly frequented by polite Company in the Summer Season. The Water that is found here was formerly in as great Reputation as that of *Tunbridge*; and perhaps now deserves to be as much made Use of. It is transparent, has a strong ferruginous Taste, and is better in the Morning than in the Middle of the Day; but in hard frosty Weather it is prodigiously strong. When this Water is bottled, it will hold its Spirit and Virtue a considerable Time, and may be carried to distant Parts. It lathers with Soap, but does not change with Spirit of Hartshorn, or of Sal Ammoniac; and yet it will ferment with Oil of Vitriol, grow warm and smoke. It will keep Milk sweet for four Days, and it will turn Turnsole with Syrup of Violets. Half a Grain of Galls grated, will turn it to a fine deep Purple; in another Experiment, a Grain of fresh powdered Galls turned a Pint of this Water Crimson, and so continued for four or five Days. A Gallon yields about five or six Grains of a Kind of saline Concretion, mixed with a yellowish Earth, and a Taste somewhat like Vitriol of Steel.

This is not a purging Water, for it works most Part by Urine, and has been found good in Want of Appetite and Indigestion, in Vomitings and Cholics, in nervous and hysterical Disorders; and it raises the Spirits greatly. It is serviceable in the Fluor Albus, in Weakness from Miscarriages, and in the Scurvy and all Diseases of the Skin. It is also serviceable in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, to clear from Sand, Gravel, and small Stones; and lastly, it is good in Obstructions of the Mesentery, and even in some paralytic Disorders.

III.

The Gardeners Kalendar; directing what Works are necessary to be performed every Month in Kitchen, Fruit, and Pleasure-Gardens, as also in the Conservatory and Nursery. With Accounts, 1. Of the particular Seasons for the Propagation of all Sorts of Exotick Plants and Fruits, with the Times wherein each Sort is proper for the Table. 2. The proper Seasons for transplanting all Sorts of Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, with the Time of their Flowering. By Phillip Miller, *F. R. S. Member of the Botanick Academy at Florence, and Gardener to the Worshipful Company of Apo-*

pothecaries, at their Botanick Garden in helſea. *The twelfth Edition, adapted to e new Style; with a Liſt of the Medicinal lants, which may be gathered for Uſe in ch Month. To which is added, a ſhort Introduction to the Knowledge of the Science of otany, illuſtrated with Copper-plates.* J. ivington. 5s. *bound.*

Inſcribed to the Maſters, Wardens, and e other Members of the Court of Aſſtants of the Worſhipful Society of Apoecaries of *London*.

This Work is printed in 8vo. and contains 417 Pages. The latter Part is illuſtrated by ve Folio Copper-plates, with great Variety f Figures. 'Tis on Account of this Part, hich is added now to the twelfth Edition f this Work, that we have given it a Place our Liſt of Books, of which the Preface the Reader gives us the following Acount.

To this Edition of the Gardeners Kalenar, the Author was adviſed to ſubjoin a ort Introduction to the Science of Botany, which the Definitions and Terms of the rt which are uſed in the preſent faſhionale Syſtem of Doctor *Linnæus*, ſhould be xplained, for the Benefit of practical Garneners, as having ſome Skill and Knowdge of Plants, is now become a neceſſary ualification for thoſe who have a Deſire to dvance themſelves in their Profeſſion; herefore the Author was ſoon prevailed on undertake it, and accordingly had the lates engraven, and the whole prepared or the Preſs, before the Tranſlation of *innæus*'s *Philoſophica Botanica*, publiſhed y Mr. *Lee*, made its Appearance. When hat was made public, the Author of the Gardeners Kalendar had ſome Doubts about he Publication of his; but upon farther conſideration, he was determined to add : as an Appendix to the Kalendar, as the ubject is treated differently, and only the nore eſſential Parts of the *Linnæan* Syſtem re here explained, the whole being comriſed in ſo ſmall a Compaſs, as not to enance the Price of the Book but little: And or the Benefit of thoſe, who are already oſſeſſed either of the former Editions of he Gardeners Kalendar, this ſmall Tract printed ſeparately, and may be purchaſed y thoſe who are deſirous to have it.

This ſhort Account, by the Author, may ffice, as we can give no Extract from it, ntertaining or improving, but what would e too long.

IV.

The Laws of Nations; or Principles of the Law of Nature, Applied to the Conduct and Affairs of Nations and Sovereigns. By M. de Vattel. *A Work tending to diſplay the true Intereſt of Powers. Tranſlated from the* French. *Vol.* I. J. Newbery. 12s.

This Work is printed in 4to. and both Volumes bound in one. Vol. I. conſiſts of 254 Pages, and Vol. II. of 170. To each of which are prefixed a large Table of the Contents, and to the firſt Volume a Preface to the Reader, wherein we have a general Account of the Author's Deſign, *&c.* And it may be proper to inform the Reader, that tho' this Book is a Tranſlation from the *French*, the Author was a Native of *Switzerland*, a free State, and not under the Bondage of Principles ſuited to arbitrary Governments: But the Work having been tranſlated into ſeveral Languages, the Editors choſe a Tranſlation from the *French*.

Vol. I. is divided into two Books beſides the Preliminaries.

Book I. treats of Nations conſidered in themſelves, and contains 23 Chapters, ſubdivided into Variety of Sections.

Chap. 1. Of Nations or ſovereign States.

—— 2. General Principles of the Duties of a Nation towards itſelf.

—— 3. Of the Conſtitution of a State, and the Duties and Laws of the Nation in this Reſpect.

—— 4. Of the Sovereign, his Obligations and Prerogatives.

—— 5. Of States elective, ſucceſſive or hereditary, and of thoſe called Patrimonial.

—— 6. The principal Objects of good Government; and firſt on providing for the Neceſſities of the Nation.

—— 7. Of the Cultivation of the Earth.

—— 8. Of Commerce.

—— 9. Of the Care of the public Ways of Communication, and the Right of Toll.

—— 10. Of Money and Exchange.

—— 11. The ſecond Object of a good Government, is to procure the true Felicity of the Nation.

—— 12. Of Piety and Religion.

—— 13. Of Juſtice and Polity.

—— 14. The third Object of a good Government is to fortify itſelf againſt Attacks from without.

—— 15. Of the Glory of a Nation.

—— 16. Of the Protection ſought by a Nation, and its voluntary Submiſſion to a foreign Power.

—— 17. How a Country may ſeparate itſelf from the State of which it is a Member, or renounce the Obedience of its Sovereign when it is not protected.

—— 18. Of the Eſtabliſhment of a Nation in a Country.

—— 19. Of the Country, and the ſeveral Things that relate to it.

Chap. 20. Of public, common and private Property.

—— 21. Of the Alienation of the public Property, or the Domain, and that of a Part of the State.

—— 22 Of Rivers, Streams and Lakes.

—— 23. Of the Sea.

Book II. treats of Nations considered relatively to others, and is divided into 18 Chapters, *viz.*

Chap. 1. Of the common Duties of a Nation towards others, or of the Offices of Humanity between Nations.

—— 2. Of the mutual Commerce of Nations.

—— 3. Of the Dignity and Equality of Nations, of Titles, and other Marks of Honour.

—— 4. Of the Right to Security, the Effects of the Sovereignty, and the Independence of Nations.

—— 5. Of the Obſervation of Juſtice, between Nations.

—— 6. Of the Concern a Nation may have in the Actions of its Citizens.

—— 7. Of the Domain in regard to different Nations.

—— 8. Rules with reſpect to Foreigners.

—— 9. Of the Rights which belong to all Nations after the Introduction of Domain and Property.

—— 10. How a Nation ought to uſe its Right of Domain, in order to diſcharge its Duties towards others, with reſpect to their innocent Uſe.

—— 11. Of Uſucaption and Preſcription among Nations.

—— 12. Of Treaties of Alliance, and other public Treaties.

—— 13. Of the Diſſolution and Renewal of Treaties.

—— 14. Of other public Conventions, of thoſe that are made by inferior Powers, in particular, of the Agreement called in *Latin Sponſio*, and of Conventions of Sovereigns with private Perſons.

—— 15. Of the Faith of Treaties.

—— 16. Of Sureties given for the Obſervation of Treaties.

—— 17. Of the Interpretation of Treaties.

—— 18. Of the Manner of terminating the Diſputes between Nations.

Vol. II. is alſo divided into two Books, *viz.*

Book III. which treats of War, and is divided into 18 Chapters.

Chap. 1. Of War, and its different Kinds, together with the Right of making War.

—— 2. of the Inſtruments of War, and the raiſing of Troops, &c. their Commanders, or the ſubaltern Powers in War.

—— 3. Of the juſt Cauſes of War.

Chap. 4. Of the Declaration of War, and of a War in Form.

—— 5. Of the Enemy, and Things belonging to the Enemy.

—— 6. Of the Enemy's Allies, Aſſociates in War, Auxiliaries, and Subſidies.

—— 7. Of the Neutrality and Paſſage of Troops thro' a neutral Country.

—— 8. Of the Law of Nations in War, and firſt, of what there is a Right of doing, and what is permitted in a juſt War againſt the Enemy's Perſon.

—— 9. Of the Right of War, with regard to Things belonging to the Enemy.

—— 10. Of Faith between Enemies, Stratagems, Artifices in War, Spies, and other Practices.

—— 11. Of a Sovereign's making an unjuſt War.

—— 12. Of the voluntary Law of Nations, as it regards the Effects of a War in Form, independently of the Juſtice of the Cauſe.

—— 13. Of Acquiſitions by a War, and particularly of Conqueſts.

—— 14. Of the Right of Poſtliminium.

—— 15. Of the Right of private Perſons in War.

—— 16. Of the ſeveral Conventions made during the Courſe of the War.

—— 17. Of Safe-conduct and Paſſports, with Queſtions on the Ranſom of Priſoners of War.

—— 18. Of a Civil War.

Book IV. treats of the Reſtoration of Peace, and of Embaſſies, and contains 9 Chapters, *viz.*

Chap. 1. Of Peace, and the Obligation of cultivating it.

—— 2. Of Treaties of Peace.

—— 3. Of the Execution of the Treaty of Peace.

—— 4. Of the Obſervation and Breach of the Treaty of Peace.

—— 5. Of the Right of Embaſſy, or of the Right of ſending or receiving Public Miniſters.

—— 6. Of the ſeveral Orders of Public Miniſters, of the repreſentative Character, and of the Honours due to Miniſters.

—— 7. Of the Rights, Privileges and Immunities of Ambaſſadors, and other Public Miniſters.

—— 8. Of the Judge of Ambaſſadors in Civil Caſes.

—— 9. Of the Ambaſſador's Houſe and Domeſtics.

As a proper Specimen of our Author's Stile and Abilities for ſuch a Work, we ſhall give the following Extracts, which we preſume will be entertaining to our Readers, *viz.* Vol. I. Part I. Chap. IV.

Of

Of the Prince's Submiſſion to Laws, &c.

But it is neceſſary to explain this Subiſſion of the Prince to the Laws. Firſt e ought, as we have juſt ſeen, to follow ieir Regulations in all the Acts of his Adiniſtration. In the ſecond Place, he is mſelf ſubject, in his private Affairs, to l the Laws that relate to Property. I ſay his private Affairs; for when he acts as Sovereign Prince, and in the Name of the tate, he is ſubject to none but to the funamental Laws, and the Law of Nations. n the third Place the Prince is ſubject to ertain Regulations of the general Polity, onſidered by the State as inviolable, at leaſt he be not excepted by the Law in expreſs erms, or tacitly by a neceſſary Conſeuence of his Dignity. I would ſpeak here f the Laws that relate to the Situation of eople in Life, and particularly to the alidity of Marriages. Theſe Laws, which re eſtabliſhed to aſcertain the State of amilies: Now the Royal Family is that of ll others the moſt important to be certainly nown. But fourthly, we ſhall obſerve in eneral, with reſpect to this Queſtion, that the Prince is inveſted with a full, abſoute, and unlimited Sovereignty, he is above he Laws, which receive from him all their ull Force, and he may diſpenſe with his wn Obſervance of them, whenever natural uſtice and Equity will permit him. Fifthly, s to the Laws relative to Manners and ood Order, the Prince ought doubtleſs to eſpect them, and to ſupport them by his xample. But ſixthly, he is certainly above ll Civil penal Laws. The Majeſty of a overeign will not ſuffer his being puniſhed ke a private Perſon; and his Employments re too ſublime to admit of his being roubled under the Pretence of a Fault that oes not directly concern the Government f the State.

It is not enough that the Prince be above he penal Laws: Even the Intereſt of Naions requires that we ſhould go ſomewhat rther. The Sovereign is the Soul of the ociety; if he be not held in Veneration by he People, and in perfect Security, the ublic Peace, and the Happineſs and Safety f the State are in continual Danger. The afety of the Nation then neceſſarily requires, that the Perſon of the Prince ught to be ſacred and inviolable. The eople of *Rome* beſtowed this Privilege on heir Tribunes, in order that they might neet with no Obſtruction in defending hem, and that the Diſcharge of their Ofice might not be attended with Fear. The ares, the Employments of a Sovereign are f much greater Importance, than thoſe of the Tribunes were, and not leſs dangerous, if they are unprovided with a powerful Defence. It is impoſſible even for the moſt juſt and wiſe Monarch, not to make Malecontents; and ought the State to continue expoſed to the Danger of loſing this Prince by the Hand of an Aſſaſſin? The monſtrous and fooliſh Doctrine that a private Perſon is permitted to kill a bad Prince, deprived the *French*, in the Beginning of the laſt Century, of an Hero who was truly the Father of his Country. Whatever a Prince may be, it is an enormous Crime againſt a Nation to deprive the People of a Sovereign, whom they think proper to obey.

But this high Attribute of Sovereignty is no Reaſon why a Nation ſhould not curb an inſupportable Tyrant, call him even to an Account, reſpecting in his Perſon the Majeſty of his Rank, and withdraw itſelf from his Obedience. To this indiſputable Right a powerful Republic owes its Birth. The Tryanny exerciſed by *Philip* II. in the *Netherlands*, excited theſe Provinces to riſe: Seven of them, cloſely confederated, bravely maintained their Liberties, under the Conduct of a Hero of the Houſe of *Orange*, and *Spain*, who, after ſeveral vain and deſtructive Efforts, acknowledged them Sovereign and independent States. If the Authority of the Prince is limitted and regulated by the fundamental Laws, the Prince on leaving the Bounds preſcribed him, commands without any Right, and even without a juſt Title; the Nation, then, is not obliged to obey him; but may reſiſt his unjuſt Enterprizes. As ſoon as he attacks the Conſtitution of the State, the Prince breaks the Contract which bound the People to him; the People became free by the Acts of the Sovereign, and ſee nothing in him but an Uſurper who would load them with Oppreſſion. This Truth is acknowledged by every ſenſible Writer, whoſe Pen is not enſlaved by Fear, or rendered venial by Intereſt. But ſome celebrated Authors maintain, that if the Prince is inveſted with ſupreme Command in a full and abſolute Manner, nobody has a Right to reſiſt him, much leſs to curb him, and that the Nation has no Reſource left but to ſuffer and obey with Patience. This is founded upon the Suppoſition that ſuch a Sovereign need not give an Account to any Perſon of the Manner in which he governs, and that if the Nation might controul his Actions and reſiſt him, where they were found to be unjuſt, his Authority would no longer be abſolute; which would be contrary to this Hypotheſis. They ſay that an abſolute Sovereign poſſeſſes completely all the political Authority of the Society, in which

which Nobody can oppose him; if he abuses it, he does ill, indeed, and wounds his Conscience, but that his Commands are not the less obligatory, as being founded on a lawful Right to command: That the Nation by giving him absolute Authority, had reserved nothing to itself, and had submitted to his Discretion, &c. We might satisfy ourselves with answering, that in this Light there is not any Sovereign who is completely and fully absolute. But in order to remove all these vain Subtilties, let us remember the essential End of Civil Society: Is it not to labour in concert for the common Happiness of all? Is it not with this View that every Citizen strips himself of his Rights, and resigns his Liberty? Was it in the Power of the Society to make such Use of its Authority as to deliver up itself, and all its Members, without Relief, to the Discretion of a cruel Tyrant? No, certainly, since it had no Right itself, if it was disposed to it, to oppress a Part of the Citizens. When it therefore conferred the supreme and absolute Government, without an express Reserve, it was necessarily with the tacit Reserve, that the Sovereign should use it for the Safety of the People, and not for their Ruin. If he becomes the Scourge of the State he degrades himself; he is no more than a public Enemy, against whom the Nation may and ought to defend itself; and if he has carried his Tyranny to the utmost Height, why should even the Life of so cruel and perfidious an Enemy be spared? Who presumes to blame the *Roman* Senate, that declared *Nero* an Enemy to his Country?

To which we shall likewise add our Author's Description

Of the English *Constitution*; *Book* I. *Chap.* II. *Page* 24.

The *English* furnish us with an Example of this Kind highly worthy of Attention. That illustrious Nation distinguishes itself in a glorious Manner by its Application to every Thing that can render the State the most flourishing. An admirable Constitution there places every Citizen in a Situation that enables him to contribute to this great End, and every where diffuses a Spirit of true Patriotism, which is zealously employed for the Public Welfare. We there see mere Citizens form considerable Enterprizes; in order to promote the Glory and Welfare of the Nation. And while a bad Prince would be abridged of his Power, a King, endowed with Wisdom and Moderation, finds the most powerful Succours to give Success to his great Designs. The Nobles and the Representatives of the People form a Band of Confidence between the Monarch and the Nation, and concur with him in every Thing that concerns the Public Welfare; ease him in Part of the Burden of Government; confirm his Power, and render him an Obedience the more perfect, as it is voluntary. Every good Citizen sees that the Strength of the State is really the Welfare of all, and not that of a single Person. Happy Constitution! which they did not suddenly obtain; it has cost Rivers of Blood; but they have not purchased it too dear. May Luxury, that Pest of Society, fatal to manly and patriotic Virtues, that Minister of Corruption so dangerous to Liberty, never overthrow a Monument that does so much Honour to human Nature; a Monument capable of teaching Kings, how glorious it is to rule over a free People!

V.

Did you ever see such damned Stuff? or, So much the better. A Story without Head or Tail, Wit or Humour. C. G. Seyffert, 3s.

This Book is printed in 8vo. and contains 168 Pages, which are divided into 17 Chapters, according to the Table of Contents. The concluding Paragraph we think will be a sufficient Extract to discover the Stile, and what was the Author's Design in the whole.

On the vitiated Taste of the present Age.

If then in this Decoy, formed as it is with the most innocent Intention on the true Maxim, that "Extremes touch," any Reader should find himself, by what carries the Air of the lowest Levity, betrayed unawares into a serious Train of Thinking; if that Thinking produces even Indignation at any one's amusing himself no better than with reading such *damned Stuff*; or what is worse yet, with writing it, in what Times too! Times than which never any could more loudly proclaim the Necessity of exploding the abandoned Futility that so strongly marks them, and restoring that once so justly admired Solidity of the *British* Genius, which has been itself so infamously supplanted by Dulness, by Folly, false Wit, false Taste, false Interests, false Politics, and what is there not false among us? ——— I say, if I could catch any Reader daring to think in this Manner ..... "What then?" ——— I would ——— say that I would say ——— *So much the better* for him.

VI.

VI.

The Voice of Peace: or Considerations upon the Pretention of the Kings of Great Britain *and* Prussia *for holding a Congress. Together with a Plan of Pacification. In six Letters. By the Secretary to the* Spanish *Embassy at the* Hague. C. Kearsly, 1s.

This Pamphlet having occasioned several critical Remarks from the Author of the *Monitor*, &c. we thought the following Extracts might be a proper Specimen, *viz.* from Letter IV.

The Strength and Weakness of Great Britain *considered*, &c.

Great Britain is an Island, which, compar'd to *France*, in regard to Extent, is vastly inferior. It contains between seven and eight Millions of Inhabitants, guarded by Nature: She cannot be attacked but by Sea, and consequently stands in need of no Fortresses, nor is she obliged to entertain a great Number of Troops within herself; and the Establishment of a Militia, which has lately been set on Foot, adds to her Security. The Nation is fit for War, as well by Land as Sea, and notwithstanding the one she is now engaged in, her Commerce still flourishes; her Marine is formidable, the Government's Credit is unbounded, as well at home as abroad; she has not only delivered the States of *Brunswick* and *Hesse*, but has made considerable Conquests in America. This is a faithful Picture of her Strength; now let us see her weak Side: Her Public Revenues are very moderate, insomuch that the Money borrowed upon parliamentary Security is at least two Thirds of it required for carrying on the War; for the new Taxes are in great Part employed in paying off the Interests of their Loans; so that it is to be apprehended these Bargains will weaken Public Credit; for it is certain, that the national Debt amounts to above 90 Millions Sterling; Besides, it is notorious, that she cannot raise the Number of Men she would, and it will be impossible for her to send an Army into Germany next Campaign equal to that of *France*. The Island of *Minorca* is in the Hands of the Enemy, though it must be confessed this Disadvantage is of no great Consequence; and her Commerce, tho' it be still flourishing, is neither so lucrative nor extensive as it would be in Time of Peace. * * * *

The Dominions of his *Prussian* Majesty, not in the Hands of his Enemies, scarce feel the Calamities of the War; and what is well worth Observation is, that this Prince, during the Course of the present War; as well as in the former, has laid no additional Tax upon his Subjects, and they now pay no more than they did in the Time of Peace: The Loss of the Revenues of this Kingdom, and Provinces on the *the Lower Rhine*, are compensated by the Contributions he raises in *Saxony*, and the Subsidy from *Great Britain*. Besides, it is well known he is possessed of considerable Treasures; his Troops are well exercised, well disciplined, and still provided of every Necessity; but above all, this Prince always makes the Campaign himself, directs Operations, takes upon him the Execution of the principal Enterprizes: By the Superiority of his Genius, joined to his Activity, he is his own General, and his own Minister. A Sovereign at the Head of his Army, besides being above the Jealousy of his Generals can in an Instant reflect, resolve, and command.

Reverse the Medal, and we shall see, that the *Prussian* Troops are not now what they have been; and as they suffered much last Campaign, they must employ a great Number of fresh Recruits, for the Difficulty of finding Men will not permit them to be nice in the Choice; and all, which the King of *Prussia* shall be able to send into the Field, will amount scarcely to half of what his Enemies are able to send against him; the Theatre of the War is less extended since *Dresden* has been in the Hands of the *Austrians*; besides, Skill in the Military Art is not always sure to command Success; for Experience has often proved, that an unexpected Event, a Chance, a Nothing, has rendered the best concerted Schemes abortive.

In casting an Eye on the Situation of the belligerant Powers respectively, and throwing *France* and *England* into political Scales, the latter must greatly preponderate, by her Power at Sea, in *Africa*, in *Asia*, but particularly in *America*: In *Germany*, indeed, they are nearly upon a Par, and the first Power has more to hope there, than to fear.

As to the State of Things between the House of *Austria* and *Brandenburgh*, upon a nice Comparison, we find a Kind of Inequality, that is, some Advantage on the Side of the Empress-Queen; so that by a Recapitulation of all that has been said, after weighing every Circumstance, and making the nicest Observations on the different Parties engaged in this War, it may be said, that the Ballance is not exactly poized, but leans a little on the Side of *England* and *Prussia*.

Repub-

REPUBLICATIONS, *&c. omitted.*

Eſſays and Treatiſes on ſeveral Subjects; By *David Hume*, Eſq; in 4 Volumes 12mo. Price bound 12s. Sold by *A. Millar*. Fourth Edition.

An Account of the Expedition to the Weſt Indies, under the Command of Commodore *Moore*; by *Richard Gardiner*. With a Plan of the Attack of *Guadaloupe*. *Stuart*, 2s. 6d.

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The Letters of *Abelard* to *Heloiſe*; to which is prefixed, a particular Account of their Lives, Amours, and Misfortunes; by the late *John Hughes*, Eſq; To which is now firſt added, the Poem of *Eloiſa* and *Abelard*; by Mr. *Pope*, ornamented with Cuts. The twelfth Edition. *Lownds*, 2s.

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A new Method to find the Longitude, with a Copper-plate Print to illuſtrate the ſame. *Hawkins*, 2s.

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The Caſe of the excluded Part of the Church, late under the paſtoral Care of the Rev. Mr. *Samuel Pyke*. *Buckland*, 1s.

An Eſſay on the pernicious Practice of impreſſing Men into his Majeſty's Service; by a Merchant in *London*. *Townſend*, 6d.

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The preſent State of Letters, in an Epiſtle to a Friend. *Thruſh*, 6d.

A New Copy-Book; by *William Banſon*. *Briſtow*, 2s. 6d.

The Introductory Diſcourſe to the firſt Volume of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery at *Paris*. *Wilſon*, 1s. 6d.

A Liſt of the Bankers in *London*, Places of Abode, *&c. Goadby*, 6d.

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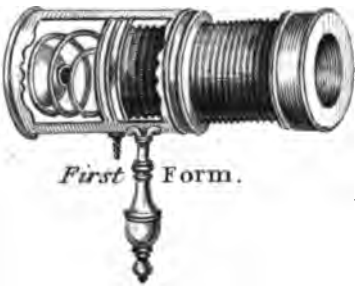

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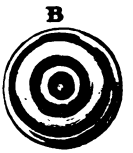

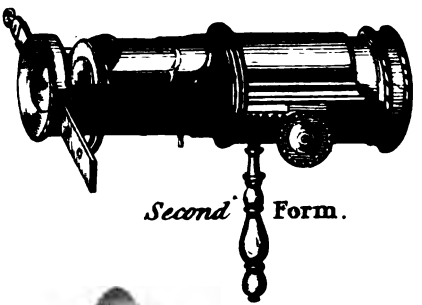

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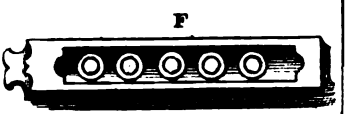
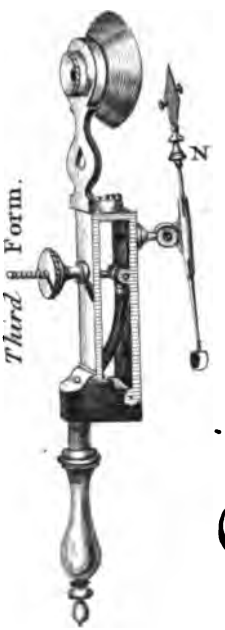
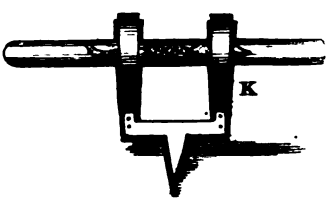
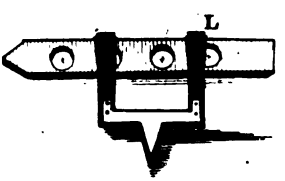




Third Form.





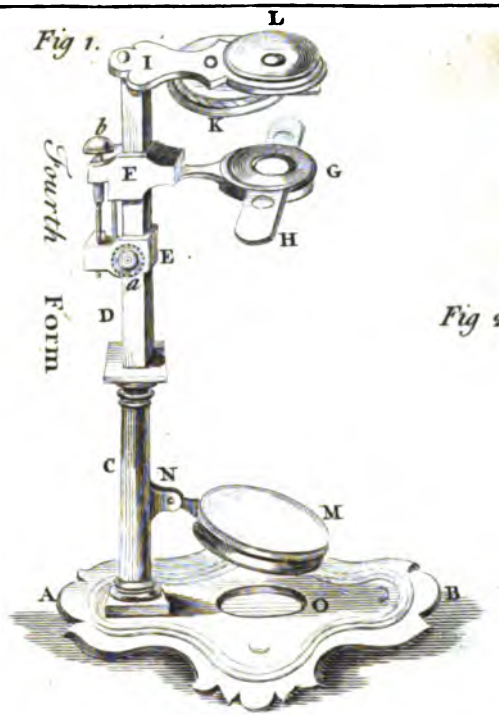


Fig 1.
Fourth Form
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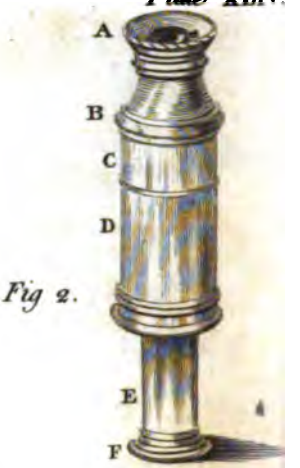
Fig 2.
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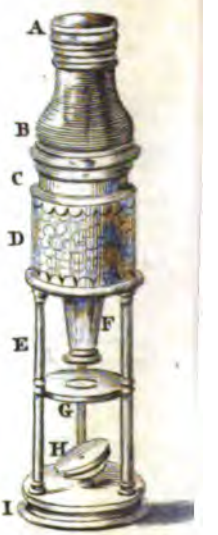
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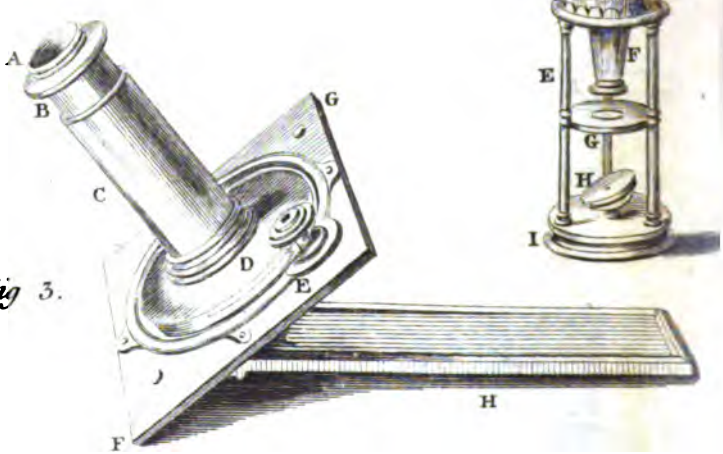
Fig 3.
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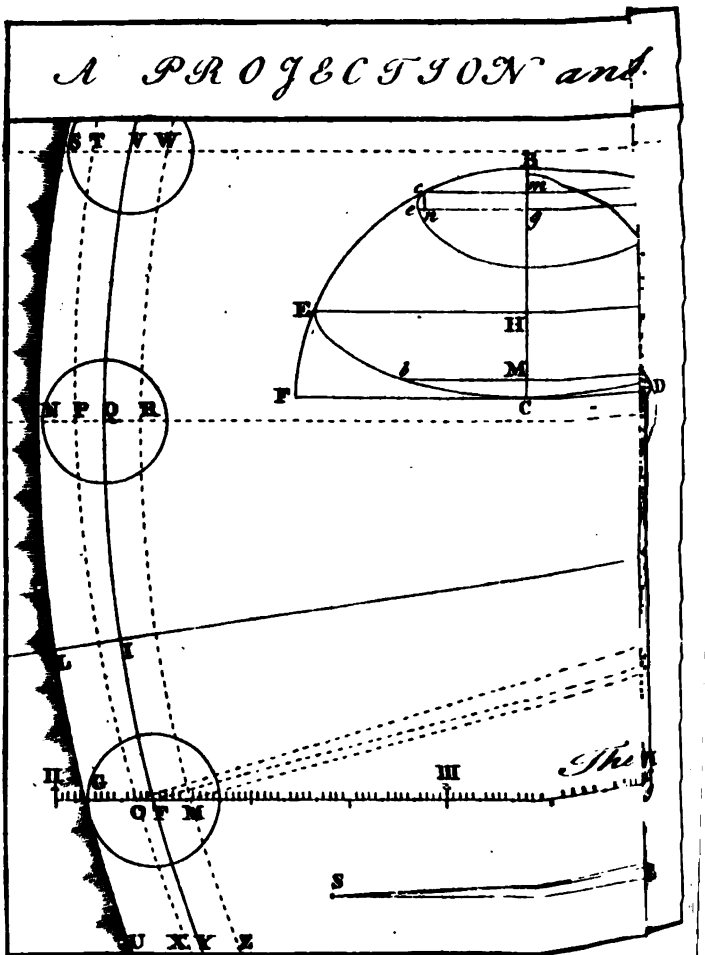
A PROJECTION and
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Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, and in Proſe and Verſe.

For *AUGUST*, 1760.

Dr. HALLEY's *Diſſertation*, &c. *continued from Page* 449.

VI. THerefore, let a ſmall Circle, as A B D Fig. be deſcribed from the Center C, whoſe Semi-diameter let be 31″, repreſenting the Earth's Diſk, and therein drawing D *a b* E and *c d e* the Ellipſes of the Parallels of 22 and 56 Degrees N. Lat. in the ſame Manner as is now uſed by Aſtronomers for conſtructing ſolar Eclipſes, let B C A be the Meridian wherein the Sun is, to which let be inclined the Right Line F H G, repreſenting the Path of *Venus*, in an Angle of 2° 18′, whoſe Diſtance from the Center C let be 240 Parts whereof B C is 31, and from C let fall the Right Line C H Perpendicular upon F G; and ſuppoſing the Planet in H at 17ʰ 55′, or 5ʰ 55′ in the Morning, let the Right

(The Note to Article XV.)

We are now come to the moſt material and eſſential Part of the Doctor's Eſſay; wherein the Tranſit is more directly explained by *Calculation*, *Projection*, and *Inſtrumental Menſuration*, but with ſo much Brevity, as to require ſome Degree of Illuſtration for duly underſtanding every Part.

The Sun's Place being given in *Gemini* 15° : 37′; there is given in a right angled ſpherical Triangle, the Hypothenuſe = 75° : 37′, and the Angle at the Baſe = 23° 30′ = Obliquity of the Ecliptic, to find the Angle at the Perpendicular which will come out 83° 50′ the Complement of which is 6° : 10′, which Angle the Ecliptic makes with the Parallel of the Sun's Declination; and therefore is the *Direction of the Ecliptic Northwards* in that Point which the Sun then poſſeſſes.

It is farther ſaid, *that the viſible Path of* Venus *makes an Angle with the Ecliptic of* 8° 28′. To illuſtrate this; let N C be the Ecliptic; N the Node; and N B the proper Orbit of *Venus*, whoſe Inclination is the Angle C N B = 3° : 24′. Then ſuppoſe the Earth and *Venus* were viewed from the Sun; and were at any Moment to ſet out together from the Node N, then in one Hour the Earth would appear to paſs over the Space of 2′ : 28″ = 148″ = N E; and in the ſame Time *Venus* will paſs over 4′ = 240″ = N V. Thro' the Point V draw the Line E A, and that will be a Direction or apparent Path of *Venus* to an Eye on the Earth in the Ecliptic at E. But in the Triangle N E V, there are given the two Sides N E and N V, and the included Angle at N, to find the Angle at V, which therefore is known (by Inſtit. 719) Then the Angle V E C = N + V (by 632) = 8° 28′. And becauſe the mean Motions of the Earth and *Venus* are conſtant, the Spaces deſcribed by them in the ſame Time, will be always in the ſame conſtant Ratio, and therefore the Angle A E C will be invariable.

Since therefore the Ecliptic tends Northwards of the Equator 6° : 10′, and the Orbit of *Venus* tends Southwards of the Ecliptic 8° : 28′; therefore *Venus* will tend *Southwards in Regard to the Equator* in the ſmall Angle of 2° : 18′. As to the *Motions*, *Semidiameters*, and *Horizontal Parallaxes* of the Sun, Venus, and the Earth, they are taken from the Tables for any given Time.

Line F H G be divided into the Horary Spaces III. IV. IV. V. V. VI, &c. equal to C H, that is, four Minutes; let the Right Line K L be also equal to the Difference of the apparent Semi-diameters of the *Sun* and *Venus*, or 15′ 13″ and ½; and the Circle, described with the Radius K L, and from any Point within the small Circle, representing the *Earth*'s Disk as a Centre, will meet the Right Line F G in the Point denoting what o'Clock it is at *London*, when *Venus* shall touch the *Sun*'s Limb in an Angle of internal Contact, in that Place of the Earth's Superficies, that lies under the assumed Point on the Disk; and if a Circle, described from the Center C and with the Radius K L, meet F G in the Points F and G, the Right Lines F H, H G will be = 14′ 41″, which *Venus* will appear to pass over in 3ʰ 40′; therefore, F will fall upon 2ʰ 15′ at *London*, and G upon 9ʰ 35′ in the Morning; whence it is evident, that if the *Earth*'s Magnitude, should by Reason of the immense Distance, vanish, as it were, into a Point; or if divested of its diurnal Motion it should always have the Sun vertical to the same Point C, the entire *Mora* of this Eclipse would continue for seven Hours and ½; but in the mean Time whilst the *Earth* revolves with a contrary Motion to that of *Venus* thro' 110 Degrees of Long. and consequently, the Duration of the said *Mora* is shorter, suppose 12 Minutes, it will nearly be 7ʰ 8′, or 107′.*

XVII.

* The PROJECTION the Doctor here speaks of, for constructing *Solar Eclipses*, is the *Orthographic* One, (whose Principles will be explained in the INSTITUTIONS very soon, as being a Part of the SCIENCE of PERSPECTIVE.) The Eye in this Projection is supposed to be placed in the Sun's Center, viewing the Motions of the Planets in their Orbits on a *Perspective Plane*; and therefore the Diameters of the Planets must be drawn in such Proportion as they appear on that Plane.

Let S be the Sun's Center (Fig. 2.) C that of the Earth, and M the Center of Venus; and suppose the Perspective Plane to pass through the Point M perpendicular to the visual Ray S M. Let A E D F be the Earth, and A C its Semi-diameter, subtending to the Eye at S, the Angle A S C = 12″ ½ = *Sun's horizontal Parallax*. But it is evident the apparent Magnitude of A C on the perspective Plane at M will be H M. Parallel to H A (or S A) draw M B, then will the Angle B M C = A S C, and A B = H M. Lastly, draw A M; then is A M C = *Venus's horizontal Parallax*; from which, if you take the Sun's = B M C, there will remain the *Horizontal Parallax of* Venus *from the Sun* = A M B = H A M. Now in such small Angles we have A C : A B :: A M C : A M B; and consequently the Earth's Semi-diameter A C is diminished on the perspective Plane in H M in the Ratio of Venus's horizontal Parallax A M C = 43″ ½ to her Parallax from the Sun = 43″ ½ — 12″ ½ = 31″, which therefore must be the Semi-diameter of the small Circle representing the Earth's Disk on the Plane at the Orbit of Venus.

But to an Eye at the Sun, *Venus*'s Semi-diameter G M subtends an Angle G S M = 15″; and since H S M = 12″ ½; therefore say, as 12″ ½ : 31″ :: 15″ : 36″ ½ = G M the Semi-diameter of *Venus* as measured in Seconds of a Degree on the same Plane; but the Doctor makes it 1′ more, *viz.* 37″ ½.

Therefore, if from the Sun's semi-diameter 15′ : 51″ we take that of *Venus* 37″ ½ there will remain 15′ : 13″ ½ for the Difference. Then from a *Scale of equal Parts*, take 951 = (15′ : 51″ =) C L, and on the Point C, as a Center, describe a Circle representing the Sun's Disk on the perspective Plane, Part of which is here denoted by S L U (Fig. 3.) then take in the Compasses 31 = A C, and describe on the same Point C the small Circle A E B D for the Disk of the Earth. Again, take 913 ½ (= 15′ : 13″ ½) = C I, and describe the Arch N I M, whose Distance from the Sun's Limb will be I L = 37 ½ the Semi-diameter of *Venus*.

Let A L be the Ecliptic on the Sun's Disk; then because it makes an Angle with the Meridian (passing through the Sun in the middle Moment of the Transit) of 83° : 50′; therefore make the Angle L C H = 83° : 50′, and H C B or rather A B will be that Meridian on the Disk of the Earth.

Again,

XVII. Now in the Meridian itself *Venus* will be near the *Sun*'s Center at the Eaſtern Mouth of the *Ganges*, where the Elevation of the Pole is about 22°; therefore, that Place will be equally diſtant from the *Sun* on both Hands, in the Moments of the Planet's Ingreſs and Egreſs, *viz.* 53° and ¼, as the Points *a*, *b* in the greater Parallel D *a b* E; but the Diameter A B will be to the Diſtance *a b*, as the Square of the Radius, to the Rectangle under the Sines of 53° and ¼ and 68° that is, as 1′ 02″ is to 46″ 13‴; and upon making a due Calculation, the Dr. finds, that the Circle, deſcribed with the Radius K L from the Center *a*, will meet the Right Line F H in the Point M, at 2ʰ 26′ 40″; but deſcribed from the Center *b* it will meet H G in N at IX^h 29′ 22″ at *London*; conſequently, the whole Body of *Venus* will be ſeen from the Banks of the *Ganges* within the *Sun*'s Diſk for 7ʰ 8′ 42″; therefore, we have rightly ſuppoſed its Duration 7ʰ 8′ ſince here a Part of a Minute is inconſiderable †.

(To be continued.)

Again, ſince the viſible Path of *Venus* makes an Angle with the Ecliptic of 8° : 28′ whoſe Compliment is 81° : 32′, therefore make the Angle L C e = 81° : 32′ and C e will be Perpendicular to the Path of *Venus*, on the Sun's Diſk. But ſince her Latitude is 4′ = 240″, therefore from the Scale take 240, and ſet from C to e; and through the Point e draw a Line G e at Right Angles to C e; and that will be the *viſible Path of* Venus *on the Solar Diſk.*

The Angle e C H = 2° : 18′ being ſo ſmall, the Doctor has neglected it in his Diagram, and ſuppoſed C H perpendicular to the Path of *Venus*; and ſince (by Calculation) the Middle of the Tranſit is at 5ʰ : 55′ in the Morning; and alſo, at that Time, the horary Motion of *Venus* is juſt 4′ = H C; therefore, if you take the Line C H, and apply it Parallel-wiſe from 60 to 60 in the Line of Lines on the Sector; and then take the Diſtance between 55 and 55 on the ſame Lines, and ſet one Foot of the Compaſſes in H, the other will fall on the Point V, in the Line G H; in which Point the Planet will be at 5 o'Clock for the Time at *London*. Having this Point given, take in the Compaſſes the Line C H, and place one Foot in V, the other will mark IV on one Side, and VI on the other; and in this Manner the other Hours HI and II are found; and thus the Line G H is divided into Hours, and then each Hour may be ſub-divided into Minutes as you ſee in the Figure.

The Line G H will cut the Curve V Y in *f*, whereon, if a Circle be deſcribed with the Radius = I L = 37″ ½, it will repreſent the Diſk of *Venus* juſt entered the Sun, and in internal Contact with its Limb, ſuch as it appears in that Caſe from the Center of the Earth at C; for the Line C F = C *f*. And becauſe in the Right angled Triangle C F H; there is given the Side C H = 240″, and C F = 913″ ½; we ſhall have $FH = \sqrt{CF^2 - CH^2} = 886''$; then ſay, as 240″ : 1ʰ :: 886″ : 3ʰ 40′ ½, which deducted from 5ʰ : 55′ will leave 2ʰ : 15′ for the Time of the Morning when *Venus* will be juſt within the Solar Diſk; but added thereto, it makes 9ʰ : 35′, the Time when the Egreſs begins, and conſequently the whole Duration of the Tranſit to an Eye at the Center C, or at Reſt on the Middle of the Earth's enlightened Diſk, would be juſt 7 Hours and 20 Minutes, in which Time 110 Degrees of Longitude will paſs the Meridian.

† But, as we have ſhewn, the Surface of the Earth being in Motion, and in ſome Parts that Motion conſpires with, and in others it is contrary to that of *Venus*; it follows, that in the latter Caſe there will be ſome Places, as *(a)* and *(b)* where the Tranſit will be of a leſs Duration, and others at *(c)* and *(d)* where it will be longer than at the Center C.

Suppoſe by the contrary Motion from *(a)* to *(b)* in the Parallel of 22° : 30′, the *Morſ* be contracted 12 Minutes, or that it laſteth but 7ʰ : 10′, then will the Arch *a b* = 107 Degrees, and conſequently *a* C = 53° : 30′ in that Parallel. Now in Order to determine the Time of the Beginning at the Point *(a)* we muſt illuſtrate the Principles of Calculation and Projection by a larger Figure of the Earth's Diſk.

Therefore from a *larger Scale of equal Parts*, take in your Compaſſes 31, and on the Point C deſcribe the Semicircle F B G (Fig. 4.) and project the Elliptic Meridian and Parallel

rallel for the given Point (*a*) whoſe Poſition on the Diſk is then determined by Calculation in the following Manner. Since the Arch D G = 22° : 30′, its Complement D B = 67° : 30′. Then we have Radius : Sine of D G :: C G : D C :: 31 : 11,8 = D O = C H. Again, R : : D B : : 31 : 28,74 = H D. Then becauſe C G : H D : : R : : D B; and H D : M *a* : : R : : C *a* = 53° : 30′; therefore by Compoſition of Ratios, we have C G : M *a* : : R² : : B D × *a* C *a*; whence M *a* = 23,1.

The Arch *a* D = 136° : 30′, therefore R : : D *a* : : H C : K *a* = H M : : 11,8 : 7,1. Whence C H — H M = 4,7 = M C = *a* N. Having therefore M *a*, and *a* N, the Point (*a*) is given in Poſition on the Diſk.

Therefore (in Fig. 3.) from (*a*) let fall the Perpendicular *a g*, then will it be 240 + 4,7 = 244,7 = *a g*. Alſo H *g* = M *a* = 23,1; then ſay, as 240 : 60′ : : 23,1 : 5′ : 48″, which added to 5h : 55′ gives 6h : 0′ : 48″ for the Time when the Planet will be at *g*.

The Point (*a*) being determined on the Diſk; take the Diſtance C I in your Compaſſes, and ſetting one Foot in (*a*) deſcribe the Arch W Z, which will cut the Path of *Venus* in M, and thereby ſhew the Time of the entire Ingreſs as ſeen from the Place under (*a*) to be at 2h : 20′ : 48″. This alſo appears from Trigometrical Calculation; for the Triangle *a* M *g* is nearly the ſame as C E H; and therefore, *g* M = H F; whence H *g* = F M = 5′ : 48″, which added to the Time at F = 2h : 15′ gives 2h : 20′ : 48″, the Time at M. Hence twice 5′ : 48″, or 11′ : 36″ will be the Time by which the Tranſit will be ſhortened at the Parallel of 22° : 30′.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 282, *anſwered by the Propoſer*, *Mr.* William Mitchell.

PUT the *London* Southing = *a*, and the obſerved Southing = *x*, then *a* — *x* = 29′ 28″, then by a well known Theorem, whoſe firſt Term = *b*, and the 2d = *d*, it is as $b : d :: a - x : \frac{da - dx}{b}$ = 7° 22′ = the Eaſt Longitude arrived in. Hence the Difference of Longitude = 382′ Mercatorial 382 — 216 = 166, $\frac{166}{382}$ = 0, 43455 = 25° 45′, $\frac{25° 45 + 90}{2}$ = 57° 52′ = greater Latitude in 57° 52′ — 53° 07 = 285′ = Difference of Latitude, $\sqrt{285^2 + 216^2}$ = 358 = Diſtance. Hence the Courſe = North 37° 10′ Eaſterly.

We received four Anſwers to this Queſtion, but none of them agree with the Propoſer's, therefore are not inſerted.

Queſtion 283, *anſwered by Mr.* Joſeph Applin, *of* Sturminſter Newton, *in* Dorſetſhire.

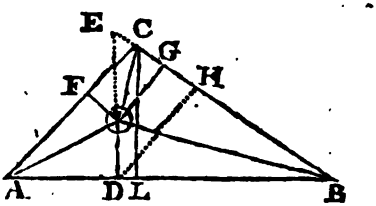
THE leaſt whole Numbers whereof a right angled Triangle might be formed, are 3, 4, and 5, the Area of which is 6; then 6 : 3 : : 5 : 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 6 : 4 : : 5 : 3 $\frac{1}{3}$, laſtly, 6 : 5 : : 5 : 4 $\frac{1}{6}$, ſo the Sides are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 $\frac{1}{3}$, and 4 $\frac{1}{6}$.

The ſame anſwered by Mr. T. Harris, *Mr.* T. Stewardſon, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* S. Kemp, *Mr.* E. Battin, *and by Mr.* Meeſon, *the Propoſer, which Anſwer we have thought proper to ſubjoin.*

LET the required Sides be *x*, *y*, and *z*, then *per* Queſtion, $\frac{xz}{2} = y$, and $\sqrt{x^2 + z^2} = y$, or $\frac{xz}{2} = \sqrt{x^2 + z^2}$. For *x* Subſ. $n + \frac{1}{n}$ and you will find $x = n + \frac{1}{n}$, $y = n + \frac{3n^2 + 1}{n^3 - n}$ and $z = 2 + \frac{4}{n^2 - 1}$. Q. E. F.

Queſtion

Question 284, *Answered by Mr.* William Allen, *of* Southwark.



SUppose O to be the Spring, and let OF $= x$, OG $= y$, and OD $= z$, then $10x + 12.5y + 17.5z = 244.94898 =$ the Area of the Field. But $\frac{20x}{12.5} = 1.6.x = y$, and $\frac{30x}{17.5} = 1.71428x = z$, and $10x + 20x + 30x = 244.94898$, hence $x = 4.08248 =$ OF, $4.08248 \times 1.6 = 6.53197 =$ OG, $4.08248 \times 1.71428 = 6.998539 =$ OD, and the 3 Triangles AOC $= 40.82483$, COB $= 81.64966$, and AOB $= 122.47444$, are the three Shares of the Field. To find the Length of the Fences, compleat the Triangle DEB, and draw the Perpendicular DH, and let CL $= 13.99708 = p$, LB $= 20.714285 = a$, BC $= 25 = b$, OG $= c$, OD $= d$, and DB $= x$. Then $a : x :: p : \frac{px}{a} =$ DE $:: b : \frac{bx}{a} =$ BE, and $\frac{bx}{a} : x :: \frac{px}{a} : \frac{px}{b} =$ DH. Lastly, $\frac{px}{a} : \frac{px}{b} :: \frac{px - da}{a} : c$, whence $x = \frac{cb + da}{p} = 22.023593$, from which are easily found OB $= 23.1088$, OA $= 14.7433$, and OC $= 7.1198$, the Fences required.

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Metcalfe, *and by Mr.* Cooke, *the Proposer, though some of the Answers were not the same as that above, exactly agreeing with the Proposers.*

Question 285, *Was proposed by Mr.* R. Langley, *who promised to send a Solution to it, which we have not received, nor any other than Mr.* William Allen's, *as follows.*

I First assume an Obtuse angled Triangle, whose Sides are 36, 24, and 16, from which I find the Area $= 152.9989$, then $152.9989 : 774.54596 :: 1296 : 6560.9006 :: 576 : 2915.9595 :: 256 : 1295.9814$, whence the Sides of the Triangle are 81, 54, and 36, and by Rules (I suppose well known) I find the Diameters required $= 101.64923$, and 28.118, their Areas $= 8115.1973$, and 257.81782, and their Difference $= 7857.37948$.

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 293. *By* J. K.

IN a Trundle of a Water Mill, is 17 Rounds, and that Trundle is turned by a Cogg Wheel with 60 Coggs. Required, without Algebra, the Number of Times each will turn round before the same Cogg and Round meet together, as were at first setting out, and a certain Method of determining all Questions of the same Nature.

Question 294. *By Mr.* Edward Boyce.

ON the 2d of *May*, 1760, in the Morning, I observed the Altitude of the Sun to be 50° 40′; at 47 Minutes after, by my Watch, I observed his Altitude 52° 33′, from hence is required what Time of the Day these Observations were made? . . .

Question 295. *By Mr.* S. Beeken.

GIVEN a Parallelogramic Field, whose Length is 18, and Breadth 9 Chains, from hence it is required to find the Sides and Area of a right angled Triangle, the Radius of whose circumscribing Circle is equal to the Diagonal of the given Field.

Question 296. *By Mr.* J. Rose.

I Lately framed the Roof of a Building, and my Orders from the Gentleman, my Master, was such, that the Angle of the Intersection of the principal Rafter at their Top, was to be a Right Angle. Query the Angle of the Back of the Hip Rafter without the Application of Algebra.

The

The Moon's *Eclipse*, May 18, 1761, *calculated from several Tables for the Meridian of* Leicester, *apparent Time as follows.*

	Beginn.		Beg. Tot.		Middle		E. Tot. D.		End		Duration		Digits	
	H	′	H	′	H	′	H	′	H	′	H	′	°	′
Shuckerly	8	23 11	9	32 44	10	17 15	11	13 48	12	23 41	4	0 30	17	49
Harmonicon					10	19 0							18	10
Flamstead	8	39 35	9	47 27	10	30 0	11	20 54	12	28 39	3	48 4	17	23
Dunthorn	8	26 13	9	33 1	10	15	11	9 49	12	16 37	3	50 24	17	50
Leadbetter	8	26 50	9	34 25	10	23 14	11	10 3	12	15 38	3	50 48	17	33
Palladium	8	35 29	9	40 29	10	30 21	11	18 13	12	25 13	3	49 44	17	28

N. B. *We received several Answers too late to be inserted the last Month; and therefore beg such Gentlemen as please to favour us with their Correspondence, to send them by the* 16*th Day of the Month at farthest.*

HARVEST HOME;

An Ode to the Month of August.

HAIL to the merry nut-brown season,
That makes the toil of peasants pleasing:
Hail to the month, the first in fame,
And guardian of great *Cæsar*'s name.
Come, gentle peace, with olive wand,
And buxom plenty hand in hand,
Oh! crown me with your genial blessings;
Freed from those hard poetic lessons,
Those plagues of ev'ry rhyming sinner,
The black-brow'd dun and scanty dinner:
So shall I celebrate with pleasure
The riches of your boundless treasure;
And dwell enraptur'd on a theme
Your bards of garret dare not name.

How blest thy portion does appear,
Thou perfect manhood of the year!
When nature in her middle stage,
Nor covets toys nor doats with age:
The spring requires to be fed,
And aged winter must be led;
Thou only rich in native pride,
Thyself canst for thyself provide.

Let others at their pleasure sing,
The beauties of the gaudy spring,
And most unpoetically gay
Cry up their nasty month of *May*;
Dwell on the fragrant sweets of flow'rs,
And starve in aromatic bow'rs:
I frankly own my way of thinking
Turns off on eating and on drinking.
Give me no helleconian water,
None of your immaterial matter;
My grosser senses rise in riot,
Without some more substantial diet.

For thee, chief favourite of the earth,
There's something solid in thy mirth;
Something that can disperse old care,
And make our spirits light as air.
The gloom of sedentary life,
Dull peevish passions, anxious strife,
The mind's dark vapours fly before thee,
Pining consumptions too adore thee;
And famine with her meagre race,
Shrinks back asham'd to shew her face.

Right hand of providence, 'tis thine,
To make the social virtues shine.
The bread a thousand mouths must feast,
Depends upon one farmer's care:
That farmer needs the tow'rish arts
To make his ploughs, his drills, his carts;
To cities sends his corn to crown
A people's wishes, and his own.
Thus from our mutual wants, see, rise
Our greatest bliss beneath the skies,
Society; whose cheering ray
Makes tedious life one holy day.
This dwindles threescore years and ten'
To that bold metaphor, a span:
Whilst dull unsocial wretches pine,
Foes to the joys of love and wine;
And curs'd 'midst blessings, starv'd in plenty,
Life's a disease at nine and twenty.

Oh, with what raptures could I sing!
The rich theme animates my string:
Fain would I dwell — but 'twould be wrong
To make a poem of a song,
Else I'd describe those fields of pleasure,
Where *Ceres* gathers in her treasure;

When

When fatal ſcythes diſturb the crop,
How thick th' embattl'd legions drop;
Name o'er each implement of peace,
With all their wooden-handled race;
Tell how briſk females in the rear
With rakes collect each ſcatter'd ear;
And in harmonious numbers ſhow
The ſtructure of a barley-mow.

Nor corn alone engroſs all praiſe,
Pomona too demands my lays.
See how the cluſter'd branches bend,
Seeming to court the coming hand;
Where ſet upon a ground of white
Like *Celia*'s bluſhes charm the ſight.
Old *Hereford* in this does pride her,
Nor *Glo'ſter* turns her back for cyder;
Nor *Kent* ſhall think the prize o'er-paid,
For beſt of pippins and *bold ruſſ*.

And lo! another ſcene comes pop in,
Poles, pullers, pickers, hops and hopping;
Nor comes the ſecond part amiſs in
Of tumbling in the bin — and kiſſing.
Here *Farnham*'s worth I muſt rehearſe,
And *Canterbury* meets my verſe;
Each emulous who beſt ſhall rear,
That choice ingredient in ſtrong beer:
From whence, (how worthy admiration!)
As from a kind of inſpiration,
More ſolid wit has roſe to bleſs us,
Than all the viſions of *Parnaſſus*.

Teuterden, Kent,
Aug. 19, 1760. J. HALL.

The Story of VERTUMNUS *and* POMONA.

A *Hama-Dryad* flouriſh'd in theſe days,
Her name *Pomona*, from her woodland race.
In garden culture none could ſo excel,
Or form the pliant ſouls of plants ſo well;
Or to the fruit more gen'rous flavours lend,
Or teach the trees with nobler loads to bend.

The nymph frequented not the flatt'ring ſtream,
Nor meads, the ſubject of a virgin's dream;
But to ſuch joys her nurſ'ry did prefer,
Alone to tend her vegetable care.
A pruning-hook ſhe carry'd in her hand,
And taught the ſtragglers to obey command;
Leſt the licentious, and unthrifty bough,
The too indulgent parent ſhould undo.
She ſhows, how ſtocks inſuite to their embrace
A graft, and naturalize a foreign race
To mend the ſalvage taint; and in its ſtead
Adopt new nature, and a nobler breed.

Now hourly ſhe obſerves her growing care,
And guards their nonage from the bleaker air:
Then opes her ſtreaming ſluices, to ſupply
With flowing draughts her thirſty family.

Long had ſhe labour'd to continue free
From chains of love, and nuptial tyranny;
And in her orchard's ſmall extent immur'd,
Her vow'd virginity ſhe ſtill ſecur'd;
Oft would looſe *Pan*, and all the luſtful train
Of ſatyrs, tampt her innocence in vain.
Silenus, that old dotard, own'd a flame;
And he, that frights the thieves with ſtrata-gem
Of ſword, and ſomething elſe too groſs to name.
Vertumnus too purſu'd the maid no leſs;
But, with his rivals, ſhar'd a like ſucceſs.
To gain acceſs a thouſand ways he tries;
Oft, in the hind, the lover would diſguiſe.
The heedleſs lout comes ſhambling on, and ſeems
Juſt ſweating from the labour of his teams:
Then, from the harveſt, of the mimick ſwain
Seems bending with a load of bearded grain.
Sometimes a dreſſer of the vine he feigns,
And lawleſs tendrils to their bounds reſtrains.
Sometimes his ſword a ſoldier ſhews; his rod,
An angler; ſtill ſo various is the God.
Now, in a forehead-cloth, ſome crone he ſtiles,
A ſtaff ſupplying the defect of limbs;
Admittance thus he gains; admires the ſtore
Of faireſt fruit; the fair profeſſor more;
Then greet her with a kiſs: th' unpractis'd dame
Admir'd a grandame kiſs'd with ſuch a flame!
Now, ſeated by her, he beholds a vine
Around an elm in am'rous foldings twine.
If that fair elm, he cry'd, alone ſhould ſtand,
No grapes would glow with gold, and tempt the hand;
Or if that vine without her elm ſhould grow,
'Twould creep a poor neglected ſhrub below.

Be then, fair nymph, by theſe examples led;
Nor ſhun, for fancy'd fears, the nuptual bed.
Not ſhe for whom the *Lapithites* took arms,
Nor *Sparta*'s queen, could boaſt ſuch heavenly charms.
And if you would on woman's faith rely,
None can your choice direct ſo well, as I.
Tho' old, ſo much *Pomona* I adore,
Scarce does the bright *Vertumnus* love her more.
'Tis your fair ſelf alone his breaſt inſpires
With ſofteſt wiſhes, and unſoil'd deſires.
Then fly all vulgar followers, and prove
The God of ſeaſons only worth your love:
On my aſſurance well you may repoſe;
Vertumnus ſcarce *Vertumnus* better knows.
True to his choice, all looſer flames he flies;
Nor for new faces faſhionably dies.
The charms of youth, and ev'ry ſmiling grace
Bloom in his features, and the God confeſs.
Beſides, he puts on ev'ry ſhape at eaſe;
But thoſe the moſt, that beſt *Pomona* pleaſe.

Still

Still to oblige her in her lover's aim;
Their likings and aversions are the same.
Nor the fair fruit your burden'd branches bear;
Nor all the youthful product of the year,
Could bribe his choice; yourself alone can prove
A fit reward for so refin'd a love.
Relent, fair nymph, and with a kind regret,
Think 'tis *Vertumnus* weeping at your feet.
A tale attend, thro' *Cyprus* known, to prove
How Venus once reveng'd neglected love.

An ACROSTIC.

May she, who of my beating heart's possest,
In every scene of human life be blest.
Still may no harm afflict the gentle maid,
Till may no care her peace of mind invade.
Mild as the spring, when first its vernal blooms
Around the hills diffuses gay perfume.
Rich in bright virtues, amiable her charms,—
Ye Gods! O! give the fair one to my arms.
Let other shepherds, other pleasures prove:
Engaging sweetness dwells with her I love.
May still her presence sooth a lover's pain;
O must he still be doom'd to love in vain,
Nor the soft joys of mutual bliss obtain.

Answer to the ÆNIGMA *in our last.*

O Thought! — thy pow'r what mortal can controul?
Thou mighty genius of the human soul:
Whoever to reflexion has recourse,
Spreads thy dominion, and augments thy force.
G. Langley.

WILLIAM *and* MARGARET.

A BALLAD.

I.

WHEN all was wrapt in dark midnight,
And all were fast a-sleep,
In glided *Marg'ret*'s grimly ghost,
And stood at *William*'s feet.

II.

Her face was like the *April* morn,
Clad in a wintry cloud;
And clay-cold was her lilly hand,
That held the sable shrowd.

III.

So shall the fairest face appear,
When youth and years are flown;
Such is the robe that kings must wear,
When death has reft their crown.

IV.

Her bloom was like the springing flow'r,
That sips the silver dew;
The rose was budded in her cheek,
And opening to the view.

V.

But love had, like the canker-worm,
Consum'd her early prime:
The rose grew pale, and left her cheek;
She dy'd before her time.

VI.

Awake, she cry'd, thy true love calls,
Come from her midnight grave;
Now let thy pity hear the maid,
Thy love refus'd to save.

VII.

This is the dark and fearful hour,
When injur'd ghosts complain:
Now drenry graves give up their dead,
To haunt the faithless swain.

THYRSIS & CHLOE.

Cármen, Latinè redditum.

I.

OMnia Nox tenebris, tacitúque involverat umbrâ,
Et fessos homines vinxerat alta quies;
Cum valvæ patuere & passu illapsa silenti,
Thyrsidis ad lectum stabat imago Chloes.

II.

Vultus erat, qualis lachrymosi vultus Aprilis,
Cui dubia hyberno conditur imbre dies;
Quaque sepulchrales a pedibus collegit amictus,
Candidior nivibus, frigidiorque Manus.

III.

Cumque dies abierunt molles, & læta juventus,
Gloria pallebit sic, Cypariſſi, tua:
Cùm mors decutiet capiti diademata, Regum
Hæc erit in tribâ conspicuus Honos.

IV.

Forma fuit (dum forma fuit) nascentis ad instar
Floris, cui cano gemmula rore tumet;
Et veneres risere, & subrubuere labella,
Subrubet ut teneris purpura prima rosis.

V.

Sed lenta exedit tabes mollemque roborem,
Et faciles risus, & juvenile decus:
Et rosa paulatim languens, nudata reliquit
Oscula; præripuit mors properata Chloen.

VI.

Excute Te somnis; nocturno egressa sepulchro
Evocat infidum Thyrsida fida Chloe.
Tandem o! nunc tandem miserere, undique pacem,
Cui tuus invidit vivere durus amor.

VII.

Hæ tenebræ querulos manes, hæc elicit Hora,
Ut tumulis referent humida claustra suis;
Spectraque discurrunt, perjuri terror Amantis;
Ut trepidum infestent exagitentque reum.

VIII.

VIII.

Bethink thee, *William*, of thy fault,
Thy pledge, and broken oath;
And give me back my maiden vow,
And give me back my troth.

IX.

How could you ſay my face was fair,
And yet that face forſake?
How could you win my virgin heart,
Yet leave that heart to break?

X.

How could you promiſe love to me,
And not that promiſe keep?
Why did you ſwear mine eyes were bright,
Yet leave thoſe eyes to weep?

XI.

How could you ſay my lip was ſweet,
And made the ſcarlet pale?
And why did I, young witleſs maid,
Believe the flatt'ring tale?

XII.

That face, alas! no more is fair;
That lip no longer red;
Dark are mine eyes, now clos'd in death,
And ev'ry charm is fled.

XIII.

The hungry worm my ſiſter is;
This winding-ſheet I wear;
And cold and weary laſts our night,
'Till that laſt morn appear.

XIV.

But hark! the cock has warn'd me hence:
A long and laſt adieu!
Come ſee, falſe man, how low ſhe lies,
That dy'd for love of you.

XV.

Now birds did ſing, and morning ſmile,
And ſhew her gliſtering head;
Pale *William* ſhook in ev'ry limb,
Then raving left his bed.

XVI.

He hy'd him to the fatal place
Where *Marg'ret*'s body lay,
And ſtretch'd him on the green graſs turf,
That wrapt her breathleſs clay.

XVII.

And thrice he call'd on *Marg'ret*'s name,
And thrice he wept full ſore;
Then laid his cheek to the cold earth,
And word ſpake never more.

VIII.

Thyrſi, tuum crimen, ſolenne recollige fœdus,
Et revoca læſos in tua vota Deos.
Virgineamque fidem, juratasque verba remitte;
Et mea redde mihi vota, reſume tua.

IX.

In quâ deſinis toties hærere ſolebas,
Qui faciem poteras deſtituiſſe meam?
Qui tenerum, & rerum ignarum mihi vincere pectus,
Victumque indignis diſcruciare modis?

X.

Promiſſo quianam, nimis ah! promiſſor, amore,
Polliciti poteras immemor eſſe Tui?
Laudatis quianam, nimis ah! laudator, ocellis
Extingui multo paſſus es imbre faces?

XI.

Dicere cur poteras, Labium tibi ſuave rubeſcit;
Et facit, ut cedat purpura pallidior?
Dicere cur poteras? & ego rudis, inſcia Virgo,
Cur blandum adjuvi credulitate dolum?

XII.

Nulla mihi, heu! floret facies, quæ floruit: ecce!
Quæ rubuere, mihi nulla labella rubent.
Mors, obſignatos tenebris, mihi clauſit ocellos;
Gratia deſertæ nec ſuper ulla genæ eſt.

XIII.

Germanus mihi Vermis edax, depaſcitur artus
Cognatos; nec adhuc eſt ſatiata fames:
Et gelidæ & longæ reſtant mihi tædia noctis,
Dum noctem excipiat longa, ſuprema dies.

XIV.

Sed cantu, audiſtin'? monuit me Gallus abire;
Thyrſi, vale; longùm, perfide Thyrſi, vale.
Viſe tamen, tumulo quàm ſit defuſſa ſepulchro,
Quæ miſerum urgebat funus amore Tui.

XV.

Jam Volucres cecinere, & feſtinavit ab Ortu,
Purpureo riſu, Sol aperire diem;
Pallidus obſtupuit Thyrſis, tremuitque cubili
(Ah tremor! ah pallor conſcius!) exiliit.

XVI.

Fatalem ad tumulum curſu contendit anhelus,
Quo jacuit gelidâ morte ſoluta Chloe;
Cœſpiteque in viridi, qui ſubtùs flebile texit
Corpus, ſe mœſtum projiciebat onus.

XVII.

Terque Chloen gemitu genuit, ter voce vocavit,
Et bibulam lachrymis ter madefecit humum;
Nudaque telluri nudæ dans oſcula, nunquam
Aut vocem lachrymis addidit, aut gemitum.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR of Occurrences,

For AUGUST, 1760.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From Prince Ferdinand's Head-quarters at Sachſenhauſen, July 18.

ADvice having been received by Prince Ferdinand, that a Body of the Enemy, conſiſting of ſome Battalions of Light Troops, were advanced on the Left of our Army towards Ziegenhaim, his Serene Highneſs detached the Hereditary Prince on the 14th Inſtant with ſix Battalions, two Hanoverian and four Heſſian, Elliot's Regiment, (which was juſt arrived) Luckner's Huſſars, and two Brigades of Chaſſeurs, to oppoſe that Corps. On the 16th, the Hereditary Prince engaged them near the Village of Erxdorff. The Action was very warm for ſome Time, but in the End the Enemy was entirely defeated. Two Battalions of Royal Baviere, three of Anhalt, together with the Commander in Chief, Major General Glaubitz, and the Prince of Anhalt Cothen, were made Priſoners of War. Six Pieces of their Cannon were taken, and all their Arms, Baggage, &c. Elliot's Regiment ſignalized themſelves greatly upon this Occaſion. The main Army of the French under Marſhal Broglio, ſtill remains encamped upon the Heights of Corbach.

From the London Gazette.

King of Pruſſia's Head Quarters at Dalwitz, Aug. 2. On the 22d of laſt Month, his Pruſſian Majeſty fixed his Camp at Leubnitz, about Seven in the Morning; and, on the 29th, in the Night, the Army decamped from thence, and the next Day the King removed his Head Quarters to Unkerſdorff. Yeſterday the whole Army paſſed the Elbe over two Bridges near Hirſtein, without any Oppoſition, and encamped with the Right at Wantewitz, and the Left at this Place, upon the Heights behind Groſs Dobritz. This Day the Army halts, and it is believed, the Bridges will be withdrawn, as the Army is to march towards Luſatia To-morrow. The King has left General Hulſen in Poſſeſſion of the Town of Meiſſen, and in the ſtrong Camp of Schlettau.

From Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick's Head Quarters at Warborg, Aug. 11. Since the Action of the 31ſt, we are encamped on the Heights of Warborg, with the Dymel in our Front. The Enemy are on the oppoſite Heights, and ſeparated from us by the River. Nothing of Conſequence has happened lately between the reſpective Armies.

A few Days ago a large Body of the Enemy was detached towards Stadtbergen, a ſtrong Paſs which we occupy, as we do likewiſe all the others on the Dymel: But they were ſoon obliged to return, without having ſucceeded in their Attempt to get Poſſeſſion of it.

Hague, Aug. 19. After having received the News of the King of Pruſſia's Arrival at Bautzen, on the 6th Inſtant, and of Marſhal Daun's at Weiſſenberg, in order to intercept him in his Paſſage into Sileſia; we have juſt had the unexpected Account, that his Pruſſian Majeſty reached Lignitz and Sileſia, on the 11th Inſtant; having executed his March to that Place without any Loſs in Men or Baggage, and beat up ſeveral Auſtrian Detachments in his Way thither.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in Colonel Fraſer's Regiment, Quebec, May 20.

"THE French bought their Advantage on the 28th of April, at a very dear Rate, they had four Companies of their Grenadiers cut off to 30, they loſt in all above 2000 by their own Account, and 500 more during the Siege, which laſted 19 Days, during which Time it is incredible to tell with what Spirits every Thing went on in the Garriſon, and what Works were finiſhed; the Town was ſo fortified, that the Enemy could not have been Maſters of it without a great Loſs of Time, and a great Number of their Men; I aſſure you, that during the Siege, we had not above 2000 Men fit for Duty, the reſt were taken ill with the Flux and Scurvy; and it muſt be ſaid

ſaid of the Governor and Garriſon, that they have acted with a Spirit worthy of true Britons. As to the Loſs this Regiment has ſuſtained, it is unuſual, for out of 340 Men that marched out (500 being ill of the Scurvy remaining in the Town) 230 were killed or wounded, and of 35 Officers there were 29 killed or wounded, Captain Donald M'Donald and Lieut. Coſmo Gordon were killed, and poor Hector Boiſdale was ſhot through the Lungs, of which he died in three Days. Enſign Fraſer died of his Wounds in five Days, all of them greatly and juſtly regretted; all the reſt of the Officers wounded are doing well; Lieutenant Alexander Campbell Mull was carried off a Priſoner though not wounded."

Halifax, June 17. This Day, and not before, we received the agreeable News of the Siege of Quebec being raiſed by the French, after having made the moſt deſperate Attempts, which were repulſed with equal Bravery. Our Markets here are quite over-ſtocked with Goods of all Kinds; it is almoſt incredible the Quantities that are already ſhipped from different Ports on this Continent for Quebec.

An Extract of a Letter to the Hon. Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, Charleſtown, *June* 10.

SIR,

"I informed you in my Letter by Price, that we ſhould march the 28th from Ninety-ſix, which we did, and arrived the 1ſt of this Month at Twelve-mile River, having had that Paſs ſufficiently reconnoitred the Night before; and that Morning we paſſed it without Oppoſition, and drew up, about eleven o'Clock, upon a riſing Ground near the River. About four in the Afternoon our Carriages got to the Camp, having been brought up thoſe ſteep and rocky Banks by the Force of Men: The Horſes could not do it, being fatigued and worn out, with a March of eighty-four Miles, without a halting Day.

"As we met with no Oppoſition at Twelve-mile River, and at the ſame Time our Scouts finding no Indian Tracks near us, both Col. Montgomery and I were convinced, that they knew nothing of our March, and we reſolved to take Advantage of their Negligence, by a forced March that Night, though the Troops were a little fatigued with a March of twenty Miles that Morning, from Beaver-Dams to the River: We therefore encamped in a Square, upon very advantageous Ground, and leaving our Tents ſtanding, with 120 of the King's Troops, a few Provincials, and about 70 Rangers, as a Guard to our Camp. Waggons, Cattle, &c. we marched at Eight at Night, through the Woods, in order to ſurprize Eſtatoe, which, by that Road, was about 25 Miles from our Camp upon the River. After we had marched about ſixteen Miles, a Dog was heard barking at ſome Diſtance in our Front, and the Guides informed us, that there were a few Houſes about a Quarter of a Mile from the Road, called Little Keowee, of which indeed they had not informed us before: To prevent any Inconvenience from thoſe Houſes, the Light Infantry Company of the Royal was detached to ſurround the Houſes, and put the Indians to Death with their Bayonets. We learnt by a Scout which had been at fort Prince George that very Day, they were encamped near the Houſes, and upon diſcovering our Men, they fired at them: A few of ours returned the Fire, but immediately ruſhed in upon them, and moſt of thoſe who were without the Houſes, and all who were in them, were put to death with Bayonets, except the women and Children, according to the Orders which had been given. We proceeded directly on our March to Eſtatoe, and found a few Houſes on the Road juſt deſerted; the Beds were warm, and every Thing was left in the Houſes, which you may believe did not eſcape. We arrived early in the Morning at Eſtatoe, which was abandoned about half an Hour before; ten or a Dozen of them, who had not Time to eſcape, were killed: The Town, conſiſting of above 200 Houſes, well provided with Ammunition, Corn, and, in ſhort, all the Neceſſaries of Life, was plundered and laid in aſhes; many of the Inhabitants who had endeavoured to conceal themſelves, I have Reaſon to believe, periſhed in the Flames, ſome of them I know of for certain. In order to continue the Blow, and to ſhew theſe Savages that it was poſſible to puniſh their Inſolence, we proceeded on our March, took all their Towns in our Way, and every Houſe and Town in the Lower Nation ſhared the ſame Fate with Eſtatoe. I could not help pitying them a little: Their Villages were agreebly ſituated, their Houſes neatly built, and well provided, for they were in the greateſt Abundance of every Thing; they muſt be pretty numerous. Eſtatoe and Sugar-town conſiſted, at leaſt, of 200 Houſes, and every other Village at leaſt of 200 Houſes. After killing all we could find, and burning every Houſe in the Nation, we marched to Keowee, and arrived the 2d of June, (after a March of above 60 Miles without ſleeping) at four in the Evening at fort Prince George."

By a Pattanar from Madraſs, we are informed, that we have taken Vanderwaſh, Arcot, and ſeveral other Places from the French, who are now coop'd up in Pondicherry, theonly Place that remains in their Hands.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from Cowes, in the Ile of White, July 9.

"LAST Monday his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, attended by Sir John Mordaunt, Thomas Orby Hunter, Eſq; &c. came from Southampton in the Commiſſioner of the Dock's Boat, to this Place, where Lieutenant-General Holmes waited with his Coach to receive his Royal Highneſs, and proceeded immediately to Newport, where he dined; and returned in the Evening by Way of Eaſt-Cowes, and went on Board the Commiſſioner's Yacht, and returned to Southampton."

18. Arrived an Expreſs from Admiral Rodney, with Advice, that he had been along the Coaſt of France, and greatly alarmed the Inhabitants, and deſtroyed a Number of ſmall Craft, Flat bottom Boats, &c.

24. They write from Paris, that the King ſummoned the Archbiſhop of Paris and Narbonne, and the reſt of the Clergy; when his Majeſty ſignified to them, that the Body of the Clergy, throughout his Kingdom, muſt ſupply him immediately with One hundred Million of Livres. After which his Majeſty withdrew without permitting an Anſwer — This Demand is thought exorbitant.

27. The Tranſports, with all the Guards on Board, ſailed for the Nore; the whole Re-inforcement, it is ſaid, will amount to 10,000 effective Men.

30. Purſuant to a Reſolution of taking down Ludgate, Cripplegate, and Aldgate, the Materials were ſold to Mr. Blagden, *viz.* that of Aldgate for 157l. 10s. that of Cripplegate for 91l. and that of Ludgate for 158l.

Richard Tonſon, Eſq; paid the Fine to be excuſed ſerving the Office of Sheriff.

Aug. 2. Between 10 and 11 o'Clock in the Evening, an uncommon Meteor, of great Length and tranſcendent Brightneſs, appear'd in the Hemiſphere: It darted from the South-weſt towards the North-eaſt, and laſted near a Minute.

6. On Wedneſday a Meſſenger arrived at the Earl of Holderneſſe's Office from Prince Ferdinand, and we hear brings an Account, that a Body of Marſhal Broglio's Forces preſſing on a Party of the Allies, a warm Action happened, and the French were defeated, having 1300 killed, and 2000 taken Priſoners, with a Quantity of Baggage, Cannon, &c.

Copy of a Paragraph in a Letter from the Earl of Pembroke to Field-Marſhal Lord Viſcount Ligonier, and ſent by his Lordſhip to the Counteſs Dowager of Pembroke.

Saxenhauſen Camp, July 20, 1760.

"Having before troubled your Lordſhip with a Letter, ſignifying the Honour the Duke had done me in ſending for me to camp from off the March before the Regiment, to order me to act here as Major-General, by which I had the Misfortune to miſs being with the Regiment which did ſo wonderfully, only beg Leave now to incloſe part of this Day's Orders, hoping the very great Merit of my Friend Erſkine will not be over-looked."

Saxenhauſen Camp, July 20, 1760.

"His Serene Highneſs orders it to be publicly teſtified to the whole Army, how much he is charmed and ſatisfied with the good Conduct and Valour of the Corps that fought on the 16th Inſt. under the Orders of the Hereditary Prince.

"The Praiſes his Serene Highneſs gave of them to the Duke were ſuch, that nothing can be ſaid in Addition to them.

"His Serene Highneſs therefore gives his beſt Thanks to thoſe brave Troops, and particularly to Elliot's Regiment, which was allowed by every Body preſent to have done Wonders.

"His Serene Highneſs the Prince could not enough commend to the Duke, the Bravery, good Conduct, and good Countenance with which the Regiment fought.

"His Serene Highneſs deſires much to be able to find Means to acknowledge to Mr. Erſkine principally, who was at the Head of that Regiment, and led it ſo gallantly, as well as to Officers and Men, his real Satisfaction, and to have it in his Power to do them Service. He deſires thoſe Gentlemen to furniſh him with an Opportunity of doing it, and he ſhall ſeize it with Pleaſure."

Aug.

Aug. 7. On closing the Poll for Sheriffs of this City, the Numbers were,

For Alderman Kite	196
William Buttler, Esq;	120
Majority for Ald. Kite	76

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

[Published on Saturday, Aug. 9.]

Yesterday in the Afternoon, Captain Faucit, Aid-de-Camp to the Marquis of Granby, arrived with the following Account from his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick's Head Quarters at Warburg, dated the 1st Instant.

THE Chevalier de Muy having passed the Dymel at Stadtbergen with the reserve of the French Army under his Command, (amounting, as is supposed, to upwards of thirty-five thousand Men) extending itself down the River in order to cut off the Communication with Westphalia, while Marshal Broglio advanced with the main Army of the French towards our Camp at Kalle, as Prince Havier of Saxony did likewise with the reserve under him towards Cassel, which Place General Kilmansegge was left with a Body of Troops to protect; his Serene Highness passed the Dymel in the Night of the 30th, between Liebenau and Dringelbourg. The Hereditary Prince passed that River on the 29th, to reinforce General Sporcke, and took Post between Liebenau and Corbeke, the whole Corps then consisting of 24 Battalions and 22 Squadrons: And the 30th, his Highness reconnoitred the Position of the Chevalier de Muy's Camp between Warbourg and Ochsendorff. About Five the next Morning, the grand Army assembled and formed on the Heights near Corbeke, while the Hereditary Prince was marching in two Columns, in order to turn the Enemy's Left Flank, which was attacked almost at the same Time, both in Flank and in Rear, by the Hereditary Prince and M. de Sporcke; and, after a very sharp Engagement, the Enemy was at last obliged, by our continual Fire, to give Way, and fall back upon Warburg. The Army was marching in the mean while, with the greatest Expedition, to attack the Enemy in Front; but as the Infantry could not come up to charge in Time, the Marquis of Granby was ordered to advance with the Cavalry of the Right: And the English Artillery, commanded by Captain Phillips, made such Expedition, as to be able to second the Attack in a surprizing Manner. The French Cavalry, though very numerous, retreated immediately, as ours were advancing upon them, excepting only three of their Squadrons, which shewed some Firmness, but were soon broke. Part of the English Cavalry then fell upon the Enemy's Infantry, which suffered extremely, particularly the Swiss Regiment of Lockman. The Town of Warbourg was attacked by the Legion Britannique; and the Enemy finding themselves thus attacked on both their Flanks, in Front, and in Rear, retired in the utmost Precipitation, and with the Loss of many Men, both from the Fire of the Artillery, and from the Charge of our Cavalry. Many of them were drowned, in attempting to ford the Dymel. The Enemy's Loss in Men is certainly considerable, but cannot be exactly calculated. It is supposed, that they have left 1500 upon the Field of Battle, and that the Prisoners we have made exceed that Number. We have taken 10 Pieces of Cannon, with some Colours. Our Loss is very moderate, and falls chiefly upon Maxwell's Battalion of English Grenadiers, which did Wonders. My Lord Granby, and Lieut. General Moyston, at the Head of the English Cavalry, distinguished themselves greatly, and contributed much to the Success of the Day.

By the Gazette of the 10th, there was a Translation of a Letter from his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, to his Majesty, to the same Purport. As also a Letter from the Marquis of Granby, to the Earl of Holderness, &c.

11. Being the Birth-day of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, who then enter'd into the 24th Year of her Age, his Majesty received the Compliments of the Nobility.

Whereas sundry Persons have been bit with mad Dogs, in and about the City of London, the Lord Mayor and Common Council of this City, have thought proper to order and require all Persons to tie up, or confine their Dogs for the Space of Two Months; and his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, for the City and Liberty of Westminster, have also thought proper to recommend the same. And moreover, all Beadles, Constables, Watchmen, &c. are directed to kill all Dogs that are found in the Streets after the 27th Instant, and are to receive 2s. for each Head, on their being bury'd in the Upper Quarter of Moor-Fields.

On this Occasion, there have been several Receipts published for the Cure of Persons affected, in Consequence thereof, the following we have inserted.

From the London Evening-Post, Aug. 22, 1728. Great Application having been made to Mr. Figg, at the Rainbow in the Bowling-

ling-Alley, Weſtminſter, for an Explanation of his Receipt for curing Bites by mad Dogs, &c. declares, that having been bit ſix Times by mad Dogs, he always cured himſelf by mixing one Pound of common Salt in a Quart of Water, and then ſqueeze, Bathe, and waſh the Wound with the ſame for an Hour, and not drink of it; then bind a little more Salt to the Part affected for twelve Hours. Mr. Figg offers (though it's preſumptuous) to ſuffer himſelf to be bit by any mad Dog, as a Teſtimony to convince any Perſon, that what he offers is Matter of Fact.

Whitehall, Aug. 26. By Letters received Yeſterday from Brunſwick of the 19th Inſtant, it appears, that the following Account had, by Order of his Pruſſian Majeſty, been tranſmitted on the 16th Inſtant to the Queen of Pruſſia at Magdeburg, by the Commandant of Glogau. All other Methods of Conveyance being render'd precarious by the flying Parties of the Auſtrians, *viz.* that the King of Pruſſia had, on the 15th, attacked the Auſtrians under General Laudohn, in their March between Lignitz and Parchwitz in Sileſia, that the Action laſted above two Hours, that the Particulars of it were not then exactly known, but that it was ſaid, that the Loſs of the Auſtrians, in killed and wounded, amounted to 7000 Men, that 4000 had been made Priſoners of War, and 90 Pieces of Cannon taken from them, and that the Loſs of the Pruſſians did not exceed 1000 Men.

A LIST *of* SHIPS, *taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 437.

The Exeter, Luke, from Exeter, is taken by the Stag Man of War.

A Ship laden with Sugar and Coffee, by the Scipio, Mitchell, from Briſtol.

Victory Privateer of 24 Guns, of St. Malo's, by the Rainbow and Thetis Man of War, and with her retaken the William and Mary Nichols, the Cavendiſh, Jones, with Currents, for Briſtol, and the Betſey, with Wheat.

The Mary Ann, Brown, from St. Euſtatia, to Hamburgh, is taken in the Weſt Indies.

A French Ship, Joſeph Claudiere, from Algiers to Marſeilles, is taken and carried into Leghorn.

A Store-ſhip, bound to Martinico, by his Majeſty's Ship Argo.

A French Ship with Timber, and a Bark with Wine, by the Burnet Privateer of Jerſey.

A Lugſail Privateer, by Capt. Clark's Cutter of Folkſtone.

The Jaſon, a Privateer of 8 Guns, 52 Men, by the Niger Man of War, and carried into Plymouth.

A French Frigate of 12 Guns, laden with Stores, by the Burnet and Huſk Privateers of Jerſey.

The Lawrence and Jane Yeates, retaken by the Union Man of War.

Two French Polaccas, from the Coaſt of Syria, by the Neptune Man of War.

A French Brigantine, laden with Stores for Beliſle, by the Æolus Frigate.

The Hardie Privateer Sloop of St. Maloes, of 2 Carriage, 2 Swivel, and 26 Men, by the Baſiliſk Sloop of War.

The Free Maſon Cutter of Dunkirk, of 4 Swivel, 15 Men, by the Hornet Sloop.

A ſmall Snow from Dunkirk, fix 3 Pounders, 6 Swivel, and 34 Men, by the Eſther Cutter.

A ſmall French Privateer, by the Eagle Frigate.

A French Ship, from Gallipoly, is taken by the Revenge Letter of Marque, and carried into Meſſina.

The Tartar, Hitchings, from Briſtol, is retaken and carried into Antigua.

A French Ship, Capt. Jos Chaſuſſe, by a Letter of Marque, and carried into Leghorn.

The Mermaid, Johnſon, by the Hornet Privateer, and carried into Dover.

The Roberts, Kirby, of Liverpool, is retaken by a Man of War, and ſent into Guadaloupe.

A French Tartan, bound from Smyrna, to Marſailles, with 214 Bales of Wool, Silk, Cotton, &c. by the Fame, Capt. Patric, of Briſtol, and carried into Leghorn.

The Jaſon, a French Privateer, of 8 Carriage, and 82 Men, by his Majeſty's Ship Ninger.

The Eſperance from Smyrna, to Marſeilles, by the Fortune Privateer, and carried into Leghorn.

A Lugfail French Privateer, by Captain Clarke's Cutter, off Deal.

A Dunkirk Privateer, 10 Guns, 52 Men, by the Deal Caſtle Man of War, and brought into the Downs.

A Lugſail Privateer, with 16 Men, alſo a Smuggling Boat, by two of his Majeſty's Cutters, off Dungeneſs.

The

The Black Prince, of and from the River Villaine, with Provisions, bound to Bayonne.

The Revenge, a French Privateer Cutter, of 8 Carriage, 24 Men, and retook the Swallow Brigantine.

A small Dunkirk Privateer, by Captain Tomyn, off Heligolandt.

A French Privateer, with 12 Ransomers on Board, is taken off the Firth of Forth, by the Ranger Sloop of War.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 437.

The General Townshend, Banbury; the Endeavour, Grant; the Friendship, Boyd; the King of Prussia, Coates; and the Ruby, Ventries, are taken by the French.

The Peggy, Atkin, in the Streights, and carried into Marseilles.

The Adventure, Marshal, from Boston, is taken and carried into the Texel.

The Good Intent, from Peterhead, and the Friendship, from Kingshorn, by the Revenge Privateer, and ransomed.

The Elizabeth of New York, from Hamburgh, by the Adventure Privateer of Calais.

The Two Sisters, Gribble, from London, taken and carried into Brest.

The Catherine, Becker, from Hamburgh, and carried into Norway.

The Sally, Ogilve, by the Marauder Privateer, and carried into Gottenburgh.

The John and Dorothy, by the Maurepas Privateer, and carried into Bayonne, and ransomed for 350 Guineas.

The Swift, Wedan, from Bristol, by the Glory Privateer, and carried into Bayonne.

The Jane, Ross, from Gottenburgh, taken and ransomed for 120 Guineas.

The Jane and Martha, taken and carried into Vigo.

The Joseph, Taverner, from South Carolina, to Lisbon, taken by a Bayonne Privateer.

The Greyhound, Francis, from Waterford, by the Aurora Privateer.

The Diligence, Thompson, by a French Privateer, and carried into Bayonne.

Capt. Craig, of Irvine, by the Countess D'Ayen Privateer of Dunkirk, and ransomed for 140 Guineas.

The Robert, Berkley, from Liverpool, by a French Man of War, and carried into Guadaloupe.

The Countess of Morey, retaken by the Victory Privateer, and carried into Marseilles.

The Seahorse, Detten, from New England, by a French Privateer, and carried into St. Lucar.

The Bland, Tompson, from Hamburgh, and the Betty, Norman, from Gottenburgh, taken and ransomed; also the Boscawen, Thresher.

The Nancy, Lathwaite, from Liverpool, taken and carried into Martinico.

The Lamb, of Dundee——, and Capt. Johnson, from Inverness, and one other Ship, and ransomed for 470 Guineas.

The Molly, from Dunbar, Thompson, from Berwick, taken and carried into Carthagena.

BIRTHS.

July 20. The Lady of Sir John Dyke, Bart. a Daughter.

Aug. 19. Mrs. Allsager, in Sherborne-Lane, a Son and Daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 21. The Hon. Arthur Samuel Gore, to the Hon. Miss Annesley.

Major Marcus Norman, to Miss Gamble, Daughter of W. Gamble, Esq; of Jarvies-street.

22. Sir Charles Bingham, Bart. to Miss Smith.

31. Mr. Tho. Rinder, aged 76, to Miss Diana Evans, of 21, at St. Albans.

Aug. 2. W. Dean, Esq; of Wheatley, in Oxfordshire, to Mrs. Sherwood, of Hungerford, a Widow Lady.

W. Evelyn, Esq; of St. Clare, in Kent, to Miss Borrett, of Shoreham.

3. —— Johnson, Esq; to Miss Clarkson, of Thames-street.

5. Sir Rd. Mill, Bart. of Morisson, Hants, to Miss Warren of Redcliffe.

6. Capt. Allen Hamilton, in the Jamaica Trade, to Miss Baugh, of Peter-noster-row.

—— Evelyn, Esq; to Miss Burret, a young Lady, with a Fortune of 70,000l.

14. Mr. Sheriff Vaillant, to Miss Whichcott, of the Strand.

The Rev. Mr. Rhudde, Lecturer of Fanchurch-street, to Miss Sherguld, of Threadneedle-street.

18. —— Baggot, Esq; 2d Son to Walter Baggot, to Miss St. John.

At Clerkenwell, the two Miss Molieres, of French Extraction; the one to Mr. James Mark Antony Gourbon, of the same Parish, the other to Mr. W. Debank, in Gutter-lane, Cheapside.

21. Edw. Majoribanks, Esq; to Miss Grizel Stewart, of Buckingham-street.

23. Mr. John Peter Blaquire, Merchant, to Miss Guyon, of Winchester-street.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

July 19. Sir Henry Bedingfield, Bart. in Norfolk.

The Hon. Allen Hume Campbell, Lord Register of Scotland.

July 22. Mr. Dyer, aged 101, in Salisbury-court, Fleet-ſtreet.

27. The Rt. Hon. Catherine, Counteſs of Lincoln, eldeſt Daughter of the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, and Niece to the Duke of Newcaſtle.

Paul Maſcareen, Eſq; a Major General in his Majeſty's Service, and late Governor of Nova Scotia.

28. Sir John Cope, Knt. of the Bath, a Lieut. Gen. of his Majeſty's Forces.

Aug. 3. The Rev. Mr. Webber, of Peaſe-Marſh, Suſſex.

Mr. Lambert, Goaler for the County of Leiceſter, univerſally reſpected.

John Briſtoe, Eſq; in the 84th Year of his Age, who had been 60 Years one of his Majeſty's Juſtice of Peace, and High Sheriff for the County of Cumberland, 1708.

7. The Hon. Mrs. Howard, Aunt to the preſent Earl of Suffolk.

The Hon. Roger Townſhend, Eſq; Receiver General of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Streeton-ſtreet, Piccadilly.

Paul Howard, Eſq; aged 70, at Hampſtead.

9. Mr. Flood, one of the Partners of Meſſrs. Childs, Bankers, at Temple-Bar.

11. ——— Miles, Eſq; one of the worſhipful Company of Vintners, who was drank to for Sheriff, by the preſent Lord Mayor.

15. Ambroſe Hughes, Eſq; at Chertſey, in Surry, aged 86.

16. The Rt. Hon. Philip Wenman, Lord Viſcount Wenman, of Tuam, &c.

An Account received, that the Hon. Ballard Beckford, died at St. Jago de la Vega.

18. W. Hamilton, Eſq; at Camberwell.

Philip Henry Warburton, Eſq; at Heſſetſon Grange, Cheſhire.

20. Lady Harriot Eſtienne, in Yorkſhire.

Civil and military Preferments.

Francis Mundy, of the Inner-Temple, Recorder of Tamworth, Leiceſterſhire.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

The Rev. W. Rayner, M. A. to the Rectory of St. Gregory and St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fiſh-ſtreet Hill.

The Rev. Rob. Stephens, M. A. to the Rectory of Shellingford, Berkſhire.

The Rev. Peter Ellis, B. D. to the Rectory of Knebworth, Hertfordſhire.

The Rev. Benjamin Dawſon, L. L. D. to the Rectory of Burgh, in Suffolk.

The Rev. Mr. Robert Remble, to the Rectory of Shipwaſh, in the County of Salop.

The Rev. Mr. John Brown, to the Rectory of Stokeſby Monk.

BANKRUPTS.

July 19. John Macky, of Surry-ſtreet, in the Pariſh of St. Clement-Danes, Middleſex, Taylor.

23. Paul Pienaſſy, of Wapping, Middleſex, Hoſier and Hatter.

Andrew Peter Du Pont, of Bucklerſbury, London, Merchant.

Joſeph Brown, of Bilſton, Staffordſhire, Mercer and Grocer.

26. John Debnam, of Frome Selwood, in Somerſetſhire, Clothier and Victualler.

29. Robert Malleriey, of London, Druggiſt.

John Radhams Streaton, of Norwich, Merchant.

John Gibbon, of Peterſfield, Hants, Innholder.

Aug. 6. Thomas Field, of St. Anne Limehouſe, Middleſex, Bricklayer.

9. Æneas Ward, of the Strand, Middleſex, Woollen-draper.

12. Francis Gare, of Stamford, Lincolnſhire, Flour-merchant.

16. Michael Lander, and Joſeph Fellows, both of Reading in Berks, Inn-holders.

Peter Brougham, late of Aſkrigg in Yorkſhire, Hoſier.

Joſeph James, of Briſtol, Merchant.

19. Andrew Rogers, of Stamford, Lincolnſhire, Bookſeller.

BILL of *Mortality from July* 12, *to Aug.* 26.

Buried			Chriſtened	
Males	717	1464	Males	697 1378
Females	747		Females	679
Under 2 years old	584		Buried,	
Between 2 and 5	129		Within the walls	100
5 and 10 —	45		Without	338
10 and 20 —	59		*Mid.* and *Surry*	687
20 and 30 —	117		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	339
30 and 40 —	129			
40 and 50 —	124			1464
50 and 60 —	97			
60 and 70 —	102		Weekly *July* 29.	286
70 and 80 —	61		*Aug.* 5.	337
80 and 90 —	28		12.	246
90 and 100 —	4		19.	302
100 and 110 —	0		26.	294
		1464		1464

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *published from the Fourteenth Day of* July, *to the Fourteenth Day of* August.

I.

THE *Continuation of Mr.* Rapin's *History of* England; *from the Revolution to the present Time. By* N. Tindal, *M. A. Rector of* Alverstoke, *in* Hampshire, *and Chaplain of the Royal Hospital at* Greenwich. *Illustrated with Maps, Genealogical Tables, and the Heads and Monuments of the Kings. Vol.* XXI. *9th of Continuation. Printed, by Assignment from Mr.* Knapton, *for* T. Osborne, *&c.*

This Volume consists of 586 Pages, divided into 13 Chapters, with Contents at the Head. To which is added, a large and copious Index. The last Part, for about 80 Pages, contains the Annals of *England* for the four last Years. As a Specimen of the Sale, *&c.* we shall give the following Extracts, *viz.*

The Substance of the Convention between the King of Great Britain, *and the King of* Prussia.

His Majesty, the King of *Great Britain*, and the King of Prussia, having maturely considered that the Differences which have lately arisen in *America*, may easily extend much farther, and even reach *Europe*, having moreover always the Welfare and Safety of *Germany*, their common Country, much at Heart, and being extremely desirous to maintain her Peace and Tranquility, have, as the most necessary Means of obtaining this salutary End, agreed upon between themselves, and caused to be signed on the 16th of *January* last, by their Ministers, a Convention of Neutrality, which purely relates to *Germany*, and tends to offend no Person whatever. By this Convention, their Majesties reciprocally bind themselves not to suffer foreign Troops, of any Nation whatsoever, to enter *Germany*, or pass thro' it, during the Troubles aforesaid, and the Consequences that may result from them; but to oppose the same in all Cases with their utmost Might, in order to secure *Germany* from the Calamities of War, maintain her fundamental Laws and Constitutions, and preserve her Peace uninterrupted; which is the sole Object of the aforesaid Convention. Their Majesties, moreover, having seized this favourable Opportunity to adjust the Differences that have subsisted between them with Relation to the *Silesia* Loan, due to the Subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and the Indemnification claimed by the Subjects of his *Prussian* Majesty, for their Losses by Sea during the late War, the two High Powers having happily settled these two Points to their mutual Satisfaction; so that the Attachment laid some Time ago on the said Debt, will be taken off, as soon as the Ratification of the above-said Convention of Neutrality for *Germany* is arrived.

Rouille *and* Fox's *Letters, previous to the Commencement of the War.*

If his Britannic Majesty, continues the *French* Minister, orders Restitution of the Vessels in Question, the King will be disposed to enter into a Negotiation for further Satisfaction which is legally due to him, and will continue desirous, as he has always been, to have the Discussions relating to *America*, determined by an equitable and solid Accommodation. But if, contrary to all Hopes, the King of *England* refuse what the King demands, his Majesty will regard this denial of Justice as the most authentic Declaration of War, and as a formed Design in the Court of *London* to disturb the Peace of *Europe*.

The Answer to this insolent Letter returned to *Mr. Fox*, was of the Laconic Kind, and greatly admired; it was as follows: Sir, "I received, on the 3d instant, the Letter dated the 21st past, with which your Excellency honoured me, together with the Memorial subjoined to it. I immediately laid them before the King my Master, and by his Command I have the Honour to inform your Excellency, that his

Majesty continues desirous of preserving the public Tranquility. But though the King will consent to an equitable and solid Accommodation, his Majesty cannot grant the Demand that is made of immediate and full Restitution of all the *French* Vessels, and whatever belongs to them, as the preliminary Condition of any Negotiation; his Majesty having taken no Step but what the Hostilities, begun by *France* in the Time of profound Peace, (of which he hath the most authentic Proofs) and what his Majesty owes to his own Honour, to the Defence of the Rights and Possessions of his Crown, and the Security of his Kingdoms rendered just and indisputable."

II.

A Collection of the Letters of the late Reverend James Hervey, *M. A. Rector of* Weston-Favell, *in* Northamptonshire, *and Author of the Meditations on the Tombs, Flower-Gardens, &c. To which is prefixed, an Account of his Life and Death,* 2 Vol. *Rivington.*

This Work is printed in a Crown 8vo. Price 6*s.* bound.

Vol. I. consists of 326 Pages, containing 80 Letters. To which is prefixed, a Poem on the Author's Death; the Life of the Author; with the Editor's Supplement to the same; including 100 Pages.

Vol. II. contains 130 Letters. To which is prefix'd, the Copy of a Letter sent to the Writer of Mr. *Hervey*'s Life. There is neither Preface, Table of Contents, or Index.

I shall insert Letter LVI, which, a Note informs us, was wrote from *Weston-Flavel* to two condemn'd Malefactors in *Northampton* Goal; and is an impartial Account of the Author's Stile and Sentiments throughout the Work.

Letter LVI. *To two condemn'd Malefactors.*

My poor Fellow-Sinners,

I received a Letter from you, and should have visited you, but my Health is so much decayed, and my Spirits are so exceedingly tender, that I could not well bear the Sight of your Confinement, your Chains, and your miserable Circumstances, as I can hardly bear the Thoughts of your approaching Execution, and your extreme Danger of everlasting Destruction. But because I cannot come in Person, I have sent you the following Lines, which I hope you will consider, and which I beseech the God of all Grace to accompany with his Blessing.

You have been already condemned at an earthly Tribunal; you are also condemned by the Law of God; for thus it is written, Cursed is every one that continueth not in all Things that are written in the Book of the Law to do them. If every Violation of the divine Law exposes you to a Curse, what a Multitude of Curses are ready to fall upon your unhappy Souls!—And remember, this is not the Curse of a mortal Man, but of the great, eternal, infinite God. If it was dismal to hear an earthly Judge command you to be hanged by the Neck till you are DEAD; how much more terrible to hear the Almighty Judge, denounce that unalterable Sentence, Depart from me, ye Cursed into everlasting Fire, prepared for the Devil and his Angels.—Had you committed but one Sin, this would have been your deserved Doom: The Wages of Sin, of every Sin, is Death. How much more of those manifold Sins and multiplied Transgressions, of which your Consciences must accuse you!—You are soon to suffer the Punishment of the Gallows, and you are liable to the Vengeance of the most high God; for thus saith the holy Word, The Wrath of God is revealed from Heaven against all Ungodliness and Unrighteousness of Men. If against all and every Instance of Ungodliness, then how much more against your Crimes, which have been of the most abominable and horrid Kind!—The Wrath of God! Tremendous Word! Who knoweth the Weight and Terror of his Wrath? At his Rebuke the Rocks melt like Wax, the Earth is shaken out of its Place, and the Pillars of Heaven tremble. How then can you endure the Furiousness of his Wrath, and the Severity of his Vengeance? And that, not for a Day, a Month, or a Year, but through all the Ages of Eternity! Yet this is the Doom of them that know not God, and obey not the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. They shall be punished with everlasting Destruction, from the Presence of the Lord, and from the Glory of his Power. What can you do in this distressed Condition? What indeed! If you had a thousand Years to live, you could not atone for one Offence. How then can you make Satisfaction for Millions of Provocations, in the Space of a few Days?—Alas! you are lost, utterly lost, in yourselves irrecoverably lost. May the God of all Power, make you sensible of your undone State! Sensible that you are upon the Brink, the very Brink, of an amazing, an unfathomable Down-fall. Perhaps, you may say, is there no Hope then? Is the Door of Heaven shut, and without any Possibility of being opened to us? Must we sink into unquenchable Burnings; and is there not so much as a Twig for us to catch at? Yes, my poor Fellow-Sinners, there

there is not only a Twig, but a Tree, even the Tree of Life, a ſure Support, which if the Lord enables you to lay hold on, you may yet, even yet, be ſaved. Oh! beg of his wonderful Goodneſs to accompany what you are going to read, with his holy Spirit.

Chriſt, the all-glorious Son of God, pitied the deplorable Caſe of ſuch Sinners. He not only pitied, but reſolved to ſuccour and relieve them. For this Purpoſe he came into the World, and was made Man. Nay more, he came into the Place, and ſtood in the Stead of Sinners.—Becauſe we had broke the Commandments of the Law, he fulfilled them in all their Perfection. Becauſe we deſerved the Puniſhment of the Law, he ſuſtained it in its utmoſt Extremity. — He became poor and had not where to lay his Head, though Heaven and Earth were all his own. — He ſubmitted to Scorn and Reproach, though all the Angels of God are bidden to worſhip him. Nay, he was condemned to Death, the moſt ſhameful and tormenting Death, far more ſhameful, and unſpeakably more tormenting, than the Death which you muſt ſhortly undergo. He ſuffered unknown Pangs in his Body, and inconceivable Anguiſh in his Soul, from the Indignation of God. In a Word, he ſuffered all that ſhame, all that Torment, all that Vengeance, which the unnumbered Sins of the whole World deſerved. Here then is your Door of Hope — Sins are borne by Chriſt, and though there be much Iniquity: There is no Condemnation to them who are in Chriſt Jeſus. Wrath is borne by Chriſt, ſo that Sinners who deſerve eternal Vengeance, are reconciled to God, and ſaved from Wrath thro' him. — A Righteouſneſs is wrought by Chriſt, a perfect and everlaſting Righteouſneſs, ſuch as brings incomparably greater Honour to God's Law, than all our Tranſgreſſions bring Diſhonour. By all this he has merited and obtained a full Deliverance, and a complete Redemption. — Are you not ready to cry out — O bleſſed Saviour! O precious Redemption! What a Happineſs, if we might be intereſted in this Saviour, and partake of this Redemption! Millions of Worlds for ſuch a Bleſſing! — You need not give Millions of Worlds, no, nor any individual Thing. Theſe Bleſſings are given freely without Money, and without Price, without any deſerving Qualifications in us. All that are juſtified, are juſtified freely thro' the Redemption that is in Chriſt Jeſus. — But we are Sinners, vile Sinners; we have not only nothing good, but much and grievous Guilt. — The Lord convince you of this more and more! yet remember for whom Chriſt died, he died for the Ungodly. — What ſays St. *Paul?* In due Time Chriſt died for the Ungodly. — He died for the Unjuſt. — What ſays St. *Peter?* Chriſt hath once ſuffered for Sins, the Juſt for the Unjuſt. — What ſays our Lord himſelf? The Son of Man is come to ſave that which was loſt. — Are you not ungodly Men? Are you not unjuſt Perſons? Are you not loſt Creatures? For ſuch, even for ſuch the divine Jeſus died. Wonderful Love! adorable Compaſſion! The Lord enable you to lay hold on his Hope ſet before you! — Perhaps, you may ſay — We are not only Sinners, but the chief of Sinners. — O! that you were convinced of this! — To be the Chief of Sinners, makes you unpardonable before Men; but this is no Difficulty with Chriſt, and ſhould be no Hindrance of your coming to Chriſt. Chriſt's Merit and Righteouſneſs are infinite. They are as able to ſatisfy for a Debt of ten thouſand Talents, as for a Debt of a ſingle Farthing. Here what the Scripture ſaith upon this Subject. This is a faithful Saying, and worthy of all Acceptation, that Chriſt Jeſus came into the World to ſave Sinners, of whom I am Chief. He came not to ſave Sinners only, but the very chief of Sinners. And he is able to ſave them to the very uttermoſt. — But our Sins are heinous, they have been often repeated, and long continued in. — What ſays the Apoſtle? The Blood of Jeſus Chriſt cleanſeth from all Sin. Another Apoſtle declares, by him, by the divinely excellent Redeemer, all that believe are juſtified from all Things, from all Accuſations, be they ever ſo numerous; from all Iniquity be they ever ſo enormous. Nay, ſo wonderfully efficacious is the Power of his Death, that through his great Atonement, Sins which are as Crimſon, are made white, white as Snow. — But will Chriſt vouchſafe this great Salvation to us? Hear his own Words, He that cometh to me for Pardon and Salvation, I will in no wiſe caſt out. Be his Guilt ever ſo great, this ſhall be no Bar. I will not on any Conſideration reject or deny his Suit. Only let him come as a poor undone Creature, and he ſhall find me willing and mighty to ſave; nay, he invites you to come. Theſe are his gracious Words, Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, heavy laden with Sin and Miſery, and I will give you Reſt. I will deliver you from going down into the Pit, I will deliver you from the Vengeance of eternal Fire. All your Sins ſhall be upon me, and all my Righteouſneſs ſhall be upon you. — Go to a great Man on Earth, beg of him to uſe his Intereſt in your Behalf; he would ſcorn to take Notice of you. But your dear, tender, compaſſionate, moſt condeſcending Sa-

viour, invites you to come to him, and assures you he will not abhor nor cast you out. —— Go to your earthly Judge, intreat him on your bended Knees, to pardon you. —— He, perhaps, cannot, must not: The Laws forbid him. But it is not so with Jesus Christ, he has made a full Satisfaction for Sin: He has made an infinite Atonement for Sin; and were your Sins ten thousand thousand Times greater than they are, before the Power of his Death, they would all vanish away; by the washing of his Blood, they would all be as though they had never been.

This then should be the one Desire of your Souls, your incessant Prayer to God, that you may come to Christ, that you may believe in Christ, you may be found in Christ: Then you will not perish, though you deserve it, but have everlasting Life, through his Name; then you will have just the same Foundation for your Hope, as I must myself have when I shall depart this Life; when I shall be summoned to the great Tribunal, what will be my Plea, what my Dependance? Nothing but Christ! Christ would I say, he been wounded for my Sins, therefore they will not be punished in me. Christ has fulfilled all Righteousness in my Stead, therefore I trust to be justified when I am judged. I am a poor unworthy Sinner, but worthy is the Lamb that was slain, worthy is the Lamb that was slain, for whose Sake I shall receive both pardoning Mercy, and everlasting Glory. This is my only Hope, and this is as free for you as it is for your Friend and Fellow-Sinner,

JAMES HERVEY.

P. S. What I have written, I shall beg of God to bless; and will attend you with my Prayers, tho' I cannot visit you in Person.

III.

The modern Part of an universal History, from the earliest Account of Time, compiled from original Writers. By the Authors of the antient Part. Vol. XX. Richardson, 58.

This Volume consists of 473 Pages.

To Page 430, is contained the History of *Leon* and *Castile*. From thence to the End is a History of the Kingdom of *Arragon*, in which we have the following Geographical and Natural History of that extensive Kingdom, *viz.*

The Kingdom of *Arragon*, properly so called, is bounded on the North by the *Pyrenean* mountains, on the West by the Kingdoms of *Navarre*, *Old* and Part of *New Castile*, on the South by the Kingdom of *Valentia*, and on the East by Part of the same Kingdom, and the Principality of *Catalonia*. In antient Times it was inhabited by the *Celtiberians*, the *Jacetani*, and the *Sedetani*. In Length, from North to South, it contains about fourscore Leagues, and its greatest Breadth is about Fifty. The common Opinion is, that it derives its Name from the River *Arragon*; but whoever considers the Smallness of that River, in Comparison of several others, but more especially with the *Ebro*, or, as the Antients called it, *Iberus*, will scarce be satisfied with that Account, and, perhaps, will think it more probable, that the Denomination of *Arragon* arose from the Corruption of *Tarraconensis*, the Name of the *Roman* Province, by striking off the first Letter. Besides, the great River, that is, the *Ebro*, which runs from North-west to South-east, and divides this Country almost into two equal Parts, it is watered by some other Streams that are pretty considerable; such as, on the North of the *Ebro*, the *Cinca*, antiently *Cinga*, the *Gallego*, antiently *Gallicus*, and the *Isuela*; on the South Side of that great River, the *Xalon*, antiently *Salo*, and the *Xiloca*. We may add to these some that are still less, such as the *Arragon*, *Riguelo*, *Guerva*, *Rio de Aguas*, *Rio Martin*, *Guadalope*, *Guadalaviar*, and the *Alhambra*. But, after all, this Country, if we take it in general, is but dry and barren, the Soil generally sandy, and, where it is not mountainous and stony, in some Parts it is very nitrous, and every where naturally hard and dry. In the Vallies, however, where they have the Advantage of Rivers or Rivulets, and in the Plains, where the Want of these can be supplied by Canals, it is very pleasant, and tolerably fertile, producing Corn, Wine, Oil, Flax, Fruits of different Sorts, and in some Places Saffron. The mountainous Country is at present as wild and desert as can be imagined, and consequently useless and poor. It was not, however, always in this Condition; for, in antient Times, these Mountains, that are now so despicable, were rich in Gold and Silver Mines, and it is more than probable may be so still; but here, as in other Parts of *Spain*, Industry is extinct.

They were active, hardy, enterprizing, enthusiastically fond of Liberty, very Magnificient, but withal, very industrious. *Marcellus*, after a short War, taxed them at six hundred Talents of Gold. These Dispositions were little, if at all, altered by their falling under the Dominion of the *Goths*, from whom they sometimes revolted, and with whom they had continual Struggles for the Preservation of their Liberties, which never any Nation better deserved, since they were never by any Nation either longer or better defended.

We

We may, therefore, justly presume, that when the Rest of *Spain* was overborne by that dreadful Inundation of *Moors*, these generous People retired in great Numbers into their Mountains and other inaccessible Places, where they might enjoy that Freedom which was to them Felicity.

IV.

The Life of Erasmus. *Vol.* II. *Whitton*, Price 15s.

This Work is printed in 4to, and for the most Part, wrote in *Latin*.

Vol. I. Consists of 630 Pages, which was published in 1750. To which is prefixed, the Preface, and a short Table of the Contents, *viz.*

Book I. The Life of *Erasmus*.

Book II. Remarks upon the Works of *Erasmus*

Book III. Appendix, containing Extracts from *Erasmus*, and from other Writers.

Vol. II. Now publish'd, consists of 750 Pages. To which are annex'd, several Copper Plates of Specimens of his Hand Writing. With an Appendix, and a general Index to the Work, and a separate Table of the Contents of the Appendix. Notwithstanding he was a Roman Catholick, it is evident he saw through, and expos'd great Numbers of their Fopperies and Ceremonies, of which we may select the following Anecdotes.

Page 188. He exclaims against kissing the Pope's Toe.

Page 185. He approves of the happy State of Infants who die unbaptiz'd. And

Page 194. Condemns the Invocation of the Virgin *Mary*.

Page 197. He observes that the Processions and carrying about Images, *&c.* to be of *Pagan* Extraction.

He likewise takes Notice of some superstitious Ceremonies amongst the *English* at that Time, *viz.*

Amongst the *English* at *London* (says he) there is a Custom, that on such a Day (*viz.* St. *Paul*'s Conversion) the People in a Sort of wild Procession, bring into the Church of St. *Paul*'s, the Head of a Kind of a Deer, frequent in that Island, fixed upon the Top of a long Spear or Pole, with the whole Company blowing Hunter's Horns in a hideous Manner: And so in this rude Pomp they go up to the High Altar, and offer it there. You would think them all the mad Votaries of *Diana*. What should the Pastor or Prelate of the Church do in such a Case? If he oppose it, why then the Claim of Custom is a violent Thing, and to attempt the stopping of such a Flood might raise a Tumult or Insurrection of worse Consequence than it will be to connive at a perverse and inveterate Custom.

This, which was at first probably a *Pagan* Custom, continued to the Reformation. Though the Church was now dedicated to the Memory of St. *Paul*, yet they seemed willing not to forget the Goddess *Diana*, to whom we are told, in this very Place was anciently a Temple erected, and that in the Time of *Melitus* the first Bishop of *London*. *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, built a Church to the Honour of St. *Paul*, where before stood a Temple of *Diana*, as an ancient Manuscript in the Cotton Library tells us; *Immolat Diante Londonia: Thurificat Apollini suburbana Thoracia, Thorney* is now *Westminster*. Sir *W. Dugdale*, in his History of St. *Paul*'s Church, tells us, that there was a great Mass held by the Service of the offering a Doe, at the High Altar on the Conversion of St. *Paul*: Which though it doth not wholly excuse this Custom, yet, however, doth somewhat Apologize for it. But it is certain, that many intolerable Abuses, besides this, crept into the Church by Degrees, and the Superstitions were so multiplied, that wise and good Men could not away with them, and often fell under Trouble for what they could not help, inveighing against them.

He tells also a Story of a certain superstitious Lady in *England*, who left a good Sum of Money to a Priest to say so many Masses for her Soul at *Rome*; as if *Roman* Masses were more effectual than those said in *England*. Her Money, says *Erasmus*, had been better bestowed, if she had obliged this Priest never to have gone to *Rome*, for I knew the Man very well, and, I think, he was more accustomed to sacrifice to *Venus*, than to God.

V.

The History and Adventures of the renowned Don Quixote. *Translated from the* Spanish *of* Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. *To which is prefixed, some Account of the Author's Life.* By T. Smollett, *M. D. Illustrated with Twenty-eight new Copper-Plates, designed by* Hayman, *and elegantly engraved. In* 4 *Volumes. Printed in* 12mo. Osborne, Price 12s.

The Additions that are made in this new Edition of *Don Quixote*, are what occasions our taking Notice of it in our general Account.

The Life of the Author may furnish us with some Idea of what may be expected in his Productions.

This

This Author was *Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra* of *Spain*, of which our Hiſtorian gives ſome Anecdotes, or Memoirs, as follows:

Whatever may have been the Place of his Nativity, we gather from the Preface to his Novels, that he was born in the Year 1549: and his Writings declare that his Education was by no Means neglected; for, over and above a natural Fund of Humour and Invention, he appears to have poſſeſſed a valuable Stock of acquired Knowledge: We find him intimately acquainted with the *Latin* Claſſics, well read in the Hiſtory of Nations, verſed in the Philoſophy, Rhetoric, and Divinity of the Schools, tinctured with Aſtrology and Geography, converſant with the beſt *Italian* Authors, and perfectly Maſter of his own *Caſtilian* Language. His Genius, which was too delicate and volatile to engage in the ſeverer Studies, directed his Attention to the Productions of Taſte and polite Literature, which while they amuſed his Fancy, enlarged, augmented, and improved his Ideas, and taught him to ſet proper Bounds to the Excurſions of his Imagination.

Thus qualified, he could not fail to make pertinent Obſervations in his Commerce with Mankind: The Peculiarities of Character could not eſcape his Penetration; whatever he ſaw became familiar to his Judgment and Underſtanding; and every Scene he exhibits, is a juſt well drawn characteriſtic Picture of human Life.

How he exerciſed theſe Talents in his Youth, and in what Manner the firſt Years of his Manhood were employed, we are not able to explain, becauſe Hiſtory and Tradition are altogether ſilent on the Subject, unleſs we admit the Authority of one Author, who ſays, he was Secretary to the Duke of *Alva*, without alledging any one Fact or Argument in ſupport of his Aſſertion. Had he actually enjoyed a Poſt of ſuch Importance, we ſhould not, in all Probability, have wanted materials to ſupply this Chaſm in his Life; nor ſhould we find him afterwards in the Station of a common Soldier.

Others imagine that he ſerved as Volunteer in *Flanders*, where he was raiſed to the Rank of Enſign in the Company commanded by *Don Diego de Urbina*; grounding this Belief on the Suppoſition that the Hiſtory of the Captive related in the firſt Part of *Don Quixote*, is a literal Detail of his own Adventures.

Perhaps it was at this Period he entered into the Service of Cardinal *Aquaviva*, to whoſe Protection he was entitled by his Gallantry and Misfortune; and now, in all Likelihood, he had Leiſure and Opportunity to proſecute his favourite Studies, to cultivate the Muſe, and render himſelf conſpicuous by the Productions of his Genius.

VI.

A Diſſertation on ancient Tragedy. To which is prefixed, a Plan of the Greek *Theatre.*

This Diſſertation is printed in 4to. and is divided into ten Chapters, or Sections, *viz.*

Introduction.

Chap. I. On the Origin of Tragedy.

II. On the Parts of antient Tragedy.

III On the Chorus.

IV. On the Verſe, Recitation, and Muſic.

V. On the Conſtruction of the *Greek* Theatre.

VI. Of the Scenes, Machines, and Decorations.

VII. Of the Maſques.

VIII. Of the Time when Tragedy floriſh'd in *Greece*.

IX. Of the three great Tragedians, *viz. Æſchylus*, *Sophocles*, and *Euripides*.

I ſhall give the following Extracts, as a Specimen of the Author's Stile, *&c.*

On the Origin and Nature of Tragedy.

Tragedy was, in it's Infancy, like every other Production of human Art, extremely weak, low, and contemptible: That wide and deep Stream, which flows with ſuch Strength and Rapidity through cultivated *Greece*, took it's riſe from a ſmall and inconſiderable Fountain, which hides itſelf in the Receſſes of Antiquity, and is almoſt buried in Oblivion: The Name alone remains to give us ſome Light into it's original Nature, and to inform us that Tragedy, like every other Species of Poetry, owed it's Birth to Religion.

Tragedy, or the Song of the Goat, was only a ſacred Hymn. *Bacchus*, we are told, the firſt Cultivator of Vines, imparted his Secret to a petty Prince in *Attica*, named *Icarius*, who, happening one Day to eſpy a Goat, browzing on his Plantations, immediately ſeized and offer'd him up as a Sacrifice to his divine Benefactor: The Peaſants aſſembled round their Maſter, aſſiſted in the Ceremony, and expreſſed their Joy and Gratitude, in Songs and Dances on the Occaſion; the Sacrifice grew into a Feſtival, and the Feſtival into an annual Solemnity, attended moſt probably every Year with additional Circumſtances, when the Countrymen flock'd together in Crowds and ſung in ruſtic Strains the Praiſes of their favourite Deity.

Frer

From the Origin of Tragedy, to the Days of *Theſpis*, and from his Time to that of *Æſchylus*, all is Doubt, Conjecture and Obſcurity; neither *Ariſtotle*, nor any other antient Writer, give us the leaſt Inſight into the State and Progreſs of the *Greek* Drama.

From the Time when Tragedy began to aſſume a regular Form, we find her cloſely following the Steps of the Epic Poetry; all the Parts of the Epopée, or heroic Poem, may be traced in Tragedy, though, as *Ariſtotle* obſerves, all the Parts of Tragedy are not to be found in the Epopée; whence the Partiſans of the Stage with ſome Reaſon conclude, that Perfection in the former is more difficult to be attained than in the latter. Without entring into this Diſpute, we may venture however to ſtile *Homer* the Source and Fountain of the antient Drama; from him the Tragedians drew the Plan, Conſtruction, and Conduct of their Fables, and not unfrequently the Fable itſelf; to him they applied for Propriety of Manners, Character, Sentiment and Diction.

From this Æra then, we are to conſider Tragedy as an elegant and noble Structure, built according to the Rules of Art, Symmetry and Proportion; whoſe every Part was in itſelf fair, firm and compact, and at the ſame Time contributed to the Beauty, Uſefulneſs and Duration of the whole Edifice. *Sophocles* and *Euripides* carefully ſtudied the Plan laid down by *Æſchylus*, and by their ſuperior Genius and Judgment improved it in a ſhort Time to it's higheſt State of Perfection, from which it gradually declined to the Introduction of the *Roman* Drama.

VII.

The Minor, *a Comedy. Written by Mr.* Foote. *As it is now acting at the New Theatre in the* Hay-Market. *By Authority from the Lord Chamberlain.* J. Coote, 1s. 6d.

This dramatic Piece conſiſts of 91 Pages in 8vo. in which are exhibited ſeveral Characters, *viz.* of a remarkable Preacher, — a Broker, — an Auctioneer, and a Bawd. What is ſaid of the Firſt, will occur in the Anſwer annex'd, and of what is obſerv'd of the Auctioneer, I ſhall give the following Extracts.

Smirk. We have an Auction at Twelve. I'll add your Cargo to the Catalogue.

Sir *George.* Can that be done?

Smirk. Every Day's Practice: It is for the Credit of the Sale. Laſt Week, amongſt the valuable Effects of a Gentleman, going Abroad, I ſold a choice Collection of China, with a curious Service of Plate; though the real Party was never Maſter of above two Delft Diſhes, and a Dozen of Pewter, in all his Life.

Sir *George.* Very artificial. But this muſt be conceal'd.

Smirk. Bury'd here. Oh, many an Aigrette and Solitaire have I ſold, to diſcharge a Lady's Play-debt. But then we muſt know the Parties; otherwiſe it might be knock'd down to the Huſband himſelf. Ha, ha — Hey ho!

Sir *George.* True, upon my Word, your Profeſſion requires Parts.

Smirk. No Body's more. Did you ever hear, Sir *George*, what firſt brought me into the Buſineſs?

Sir *George.* Never.

Smirk. Quite an Accident, as I may ſay. You muſt have known my Predeceſſor, Mr. *Prig*, the greateſt Man in the World, in his Way, ay, or that ever was, or ever will be, quite a Jewel of a Man, he would touch you up a Lot; there was no reſiſting him. He would force you to bid, whether you would or no. I ſhall never ſee his equal.

— O dear me! You did not know the great Man, alike in every Thing. He had as much to ſay upon a Ribbon as a Raphael. His Manner too was inimitably fine. I remember, they took him off at the Play-Houſe, ſome Time ago; pleaſant, but wrong. Public Characters ſhou'd not be ſported with — They are Sacred — But we loſe Time.

Sir *George*, Oh, in the Lobby, on the Table, you will find the Particulars.

Smirk. We ſhall ſee you. There will be a World of Company. I ſhall pleaſe you. But the great Nicety of our Art, is the Eye. Mark how mine ſkims round the Room. Some Bidders are ſhy, and only Advance with a Nod; but I nail them. One, two, three, four, five. You will be ſurpriz'd — Ha, ha, ha, — heigh ho.

VIII.

Chriſtian and critical Remarks on a Droll, or Interlude, called the Minor. *Now acting by a Company of Stage Players in the* Hay-Market; *and ſaid to be acted by Authority. In which the Blaſphemy, Falſhood, and Scurrility of that Piece is properly conſidered, anſwered, and expoſed. By a Miniſter of the Church of Chriſt.* Keith 1s.

This Pamphlet conſiſts of 41 8vo. Pages.

Our Author, Page 4th, ſays, that Mr. *Foote*'s ſole Intent in his Productions, is at the Expence of any Thing, even of Truth and Decency, to diſplay his Knack of Mimickry.

And

And Page 6, he quotes the following Extracts.

The Author makes a Promiſe to bring this Perſon on the Stage in his Introduction; "What think you," ſays he, "of one of "those itinerant field Orators, who though "at declared Enmity with common Senſe, "has the Addreſs to Poiſon the Principles, "and at the ſame Time pick the Pockets "of half our induſtrious Fellow-Subjects!

And again,

"I conſider theſe Gentlemen in the Light "of public Performers like myſelf, and "whether we exhibit at *Tottenham-Court* or "the *Hay-market*, our Purpoſe is the ſame, "and the Place is immaterial.

Again,

"Ridicule is the only Weapon againſt "this Poiſon. This is a Madneſs which "Argument can never Cure, and ſhould a "little wholeſome Severity be applied, Per-"ſecution would be the immediate Cry; "where then can we have recourſe, but to "the Comic Muſe; perhaps the Archneſs "and Severity of her Smile, may redreſs an "Evil, that the Law cannot reach, or "Reaſon reclaim."

A heavy Charge this againſt the Methodiſts, and their poor Paſtor, and if they are Guilty, very wretched muſt their Caſe be indeed; Impoſtors, Robbers, Sowers of Sedition, and Madmen. God help them, were they to be judged and ſentenced by the Bar of this perverſe World: But there is a Tribunal, where I truſt they will one Day ſtand as fairly acquitted in the Eyes of both Men and Angels, as they are already in their own Conſciences.

Page 8. He ſays, but it ſeems their Paſtor "poiſons their Principles:" Ay! does he teach them to be Whoremongers, or Adulterers; Robbers, or Murderers; Gluttons, or Drunkards; or to rebel againſt their lawful Prince?

In the following Pages he largely endeavours to clear himſelf of this Charge. To which we muſt refer the Reader.

Books *omitted*.

The true Guide to the *German* Language, *Bourſe*.

The compleat Militia Man, 2s. 6d. *Griffith*.

The Hiſtory of the great Plague which reign'd in *London*, in the Year 1665. 5s. Boards. *Noble*.

An *Engliſh* and *Portugueſe* Spelling-Book, 1s. *Curtis*.

Short Principles for the Architecture of Stone Bridges, 3s. 6d. *Hitch*.

A Digeſt of the Militia Laws, by *Richard Burn*, Clerk, 1s. 6d. *Millar*.

Second Edition of Female Conduct, with large Additions, 4s. 6d. ſew'd. *Owen*.

Pamphlets.

Obſervations on the Aſſiſtance of the Holy Spirit, by *Joſeph Stokes*, 1s. *G. Keith*.

The Introductory Diſcourſe to the firſt Volume of the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery at *Paris*, concerning the Vices of the Humours, by *M. Quefnay*, 1s. 6d. *Wilſon*.

A Supplement to the ſhort Explanation of the End and Deſign of the Lord's Supper, 6d. *Johnſton*.

Love Elegies, 1s. *Dodſley*.

Preſervatives againſt the Plague, publiſhed at the Requeſt of the City of *London*, 1665, 6d. *Waller*.

A Diſſertation on a new Method of reducing all Sorts of Diſtortions, or Crooks.

An Eſſay on the Beauty of the divine Oeconomy, by *Henry Taylor*, *Portſmouth*, 1s. *Wilkie*.

An Appendix to the critical Diſſertation on the Book of *Job*, giving a further Account of the Book of *Eccleſiaſtes*, by *Charles Peters*, M. A. 1s. *Johnſton*.

The Principles and Practices of the Methodiſts conſider'd, 1s. *Briſtow*.

An Abſtract of the gracious Dealings with ſeveral eminent Chriſtians, by *Samuel James*, 1s. *Keith*.

The real Union of Chriſt and his Church conſider'd, by *James Reiley*, 6d. *Keith*.

The Carrier's Guide and Companion, 1s. 6d. *Wilkie*.

The Hiſtory of the War, a new *Britiſh* Medley; Animadverſions on the Encreaſe of Fevers and other Diſeaſes, 6d. *Williams*.

A Treatiſe on Gangrenes, by *Thomas Kirkland*, 1s. 6d. *Griffiths*.

Poetry.

The firſt Paſtoral of *Virgil*, attempted in *Engliſh* Verſe, by *James Peacock*, 6d. *Cooper*.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *SEPTEMBER*, 1760.

Dr. HALLEY's *Diſſertation on the Tranſit of* VENUS, *continued from Page* 474.

XVIII. BUT adapting the Calculation to *Nelſon*'s Harbour, the Doctor finds, that *Venus* ſhall paſs under the *Sun*'s Diſk, when he is juſt about to ſet, and emerge out of his Diſk immediately after his riſing; that Place in the mean Time being carried thro' the Hemiſphere oppoſite to the *Sun* from *c* to *d*, with a Motion conſpiring with that of *Venus*; therefore, the *Mora* of *Venus* within the *Sun*'s Diſk will become longer by Reaſon of the Parallax, ſuppoſe by four Minutes, ſo as entirely to be $7^h\ 24'$ or 111° of the Equator; and ſince the Latitude of the Place is 56 Degrees, it will be, as the Square of the Radius to the Rectangle under the Sines of 55° and ½ and 34°, ſo is $AB = 1'\ 2''$ to $cd = 28''\ 33'''$, and upon duly making the Calculation, it will appear, that the Circle, deſcribed from the Center *c*, with the Radius K L, will meet the Right Line F H in O at $2^h\ 12'\ 45''$, but deſcribed from the Center *d*, it will meet H G in P at $IX^h\ 36'\ 37''$; wherefore, the Duration of the *Mora* at *Nelſon*'s Harbour will be $7^h\ 23'\ 52''$, to wit, greater than at the Mouth of the *Ganges* by $15'\ 10''$ of Time.*

* Again (in Fig. 4.) let (*c*) be in the Parallel of 56°, and the Motion of the Earth there conſpiring with that of *Venus*, the Tranſit will be thereby prolonged, which ſuppoſe to be 4 Minutes. Therefore to the whole Duration 7h 24′ there will anſwer 111° of the Equator, or in the Arch of the Parallel between (*c*) and (*d*), the Half of which is 55° : 30′, alſo the Co-Latitude is 34°. Then proceeding as above, we have R : : 34° : : C F : *g e* : : 31 : 17,3 = *g e*. And as R : : 56° : : C F : C *g* : : 31 : 25,7 = C *g*. Alſo, R : : 55° 30′ : : *e g* : *c m* : : 17,3 : 14,3 = *c m*. And becauſe of the Circles E C D and *e p f* being parallel, we have H D : *g e* : : H C : *g p* = 7,1. And then, laſtly, we have R : : 34° 30′ = *e e* : : *g p* : *c n* = *g m* : : 7,1 : 4 = *g m*; whence C *g* + *g m* = 29,7 = C *m*.

If therefore from the Point (*c*) (Fig. 3.) we let fall the Perpendicular (*c f*) then *f* H = (*c m*) = 14,3, and then 240 : 60′ : : 14,3 : 3′ 33″, which taken from 5h 55′, leaves 5h 51′ 27″, the Time of the Morning when *Venus* will be at (*f*.) Then taking the Line C I in the Compaſſes, and ſetting one Foot in (*c*) deſcribe the Circle T X, this will cut *Venus*'s Path in O at 2h 13′ 27″; the Time when *Venus* will appear at (*c*) juſt within the ſolar Diſk.

Or thus by Calculation; in the Right angled Triangle *c* O *f* there is given the Perpendicular *c f* = C H + C *m* (Fig. 4.) = 269,7, and the Hypothenuſe *c* O = 913,5; therefore the Baſe O *f* = $\sqrt{Oc^2 - cf^2}$ = 872,5. Then ſay, as 240 : 60′ : : 872,5 : 218′ = 3h 38′; which taken from 5h 51′ 27″ leaves 2h 13′ 27″, the Time at (*c*) as before.

Where-

XIX. But if *Venus* ſhould paſs without Latitude, the ſaid Difference will become 18′ 40″; but if ſhe ſhall be four Minutes more northerly than the *Sun*'s Center, the Difference will be increaſed to 21′ 40″, and will be ſtill greater by increaſing the Planets N. Lat.

From the above Hypotheſes it follows, that at *London Venus* ſhall riſe entring into the *Sun*, and at 9h 37′ in the Morning in her Egreſs touch internally the *Sun*'s Limb, and quite leave his Diſk not before 9h 56′.†

XX. It is evident, from the ſame Hypotheſes, that *Venus* ſhould touch with her Center the extreme Northern Limb of the *Sun* on *May* 23, 11h 1769, ſo that, by Reaſon of the Parallax, her whole Body may be ſeen in the Northern Parts of *Norway*, within the *Sun*'s Diſk; whilſt on the Coaſt of *Peru* and *Chili*, ſhe ſhall ſeem to ride on the Diſk of the ſetting *Sun*, with a ſmall Segment of her Body; as in like Manner in the *Molucca* Iſlands, and neighbouring Parts, at Sun-riſing: But if the Nodes of *Venus* be found to have a Retroceſſion (as there is Reaſon to ſuſpect from ſome latter Obſervations) then her whole Body being every where ſeen within the *Sun*'s Diſk, the greateſt Difference of theſe Eclipſes will afford a ſtill more evident Proof of the *Sun*'s Parallax.‡

Wherefore the Time of the intire Ingreſs at (*c*) *Port Nelſon* will preceed the ſame at (*a*) *Bengal* by about 7′ 21″; and therefore the whole Duration will be near 15′ longer in the former Place than in the latter.

† But if the Node ſhould be in the Sun's Center C, (or the Tranſit be central,) and the Path of *Venus* be N C; then 'tis evident that $fg = PR$ (Fig. 3.) $= Ma + cw$ (Fig. 4.) $= 23{,}1 + 14{,}3 = 37{,}4$; becauſe in this Caſe, the Diſtance of (*a*) from the Line NC nearly vaniſhes, and that of (*c*) is inconſiderable. Therefore ſay, as 240 : 60′ :: 37,4 : 9′.35 = 9′ 21″; the Difference of Time in the Beginning of the Tranſit at *Bengal*, and *Nelſon's Harbour*, the Double of which, *viz.* 18′ 42″ will be nearly the Difference of the whole Durations in this Caſe.

If *Venus* ſhould paſs with 4 Minutes of North Latitude, then, by adapting the Trigonometrical *Calculus*, as before for 4′ S. Latitude, the Difference of the *Mora* in thoſe Places will be found 21′ 40″. And, indeed, as ſhe goes more Northerly, the Difference will encreaſe as you may plainly ſee in the Diagram, the Diſtance P R is greater than O M, and T W is greater then P R, becauſe the Arch T X does ſenſibly recede from the Arch V Y as it goes Northwards; making the Difference O F, P Q, T V to encreaſe to a certain Limit while the other Parts F M, Q R, V W, vary but little on all this Part of the Diſk.

Since on that Day at *London*, the Sun riſes but a few Minutes before IV, therefore ſhe will be advanced upon the Sun's Diſk at his Riſing to the Place in her Path where you ſee her repreſented in the Scheme. So that near *two Hours* of the Tranſit will be loſt to us.

As the Diameter of *Venus* is 75″, if we ſay, as 240 : 60′ :: 75 : 18′,75 = 18′ 45″, that will be the Time which paſſes between the external and internal Contact with the Sun, or ſo long ſhe will be tranſiting the Sun's Limb.

‡ This Paragraph relates to the Tranſit of *Venus* in the Year 1769, on *June* 3d, at 11 o'Clock at Night, and therefore inviſible to us. Upon the Hypotheſis *that the Nodes are at* reſt, the Center of *Venus* will nearly touch the Northern Part of the Sun's Limb, becauſe, the Latitude of *Venus* will in that Caſe be 15′ : 43″, and the Sun's Semi-diameter is then about 15′ 50″ (See the Table in Note ‖, Art. IX. Page 400, of this Miſcellany.)

But if there be a retrograde Motion of the Nodes, the Planet will paſs with leſs Latitude, and if that Motion be ſuch as reſults from ſome modern Obſervations, the Tranſit will be very conſiderable, and of much greater Uſe in determining the Parallax of the Sun, than that of next *June*.

CASSINI in his Elements of Aſtronomy, has collected the following Obſervations of the Motion of the venereal Nodes.

From an Obſervation of *Timocharis*, 271 Years before Chriſt, of *Venus* eclipſing the Star ζ in the ſouthern Wing of *Virgo*. It is computed, that the Node of *Venus* was at the Time in ♉ : 24 : 2′.

By

By the Observation of *Horrox*, in 1639, the Place of the Node was found to be in ☊ 23° : 28′ : 22″.

By an Observation made in 1698, it was found by Calculation, that the Place of the Node was then in ☊ : 14° : 01′ : 45″.

By another Observation in the Year 1705, the Place of the Node was found in ☊ 14° : 2′ : 52″.

In the Year 1710, the Node was found in ☊ : 14° : 04′ : 52″.

And in the Year 1731, the Place of the Node was in ☊ : 14° : 17′ : 02″.

From these Observations you will easily find that the Motion of the Node is at a Mean, 34″ *per Annum*. But Dr. *Halley*'s Tables make it 31″ yearly, more agreeably to the modern Observations.

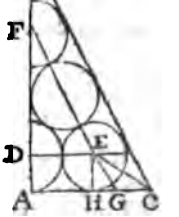
Also it is evident, that 1731 + 271 = 2002, or from the Time of *Timocharis*, to the Year 1731, there are 2002 Years, in which Time the retrograde Motion of the Equinox, or Node of the Earth is 27° : 48′ : 20″; it is plain, if the Nodes of *Venus* were fixed, they would have appeared to have moved so much forwarder in the Ecliptic; but they have appeared to go forwards only 20° : 15′ 2″; therefore the Difference 7° : 33′ 18″ is the true retrograde Motion of the Node in that Time.

Lastly, it must be observed, that since the Orbit of *Venus* lies within that of the Earth, the *real retrograde* Motion of the *ascending Node* will produce an *apparent direct* Motion of the *descending Node*, which is the Reason why the Motion of this Node is contrary to that of *Venus* in all the Diagrams we have hitherto made use of, as also in that which follows, for a further Illustration of this most important Affair.

(To be continued.)

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Answered.*

Question 286, *answered by Mr.* Robert Hall, *of* Sheer-lane, London.



IN the Triangle DEF, are given FE = 12, DE = 6 ∴ DF = 10,392 + DA = 3 gives FA = 13,392. And, 866 : 1 :: 13,392 : 15,46397, and $\frac{15.16397}{2}$ = AG = 7.73198 − 6 = AH gives HG = 1.73198 and *per* 47 *E.* 1. EG = GC = 3.4641. Hence 6 + 1.73198 + 3.4641 = AH + HG + GC = 11.19608 = half the Side ∴ 22.39216 is the Side required without any Equation.

This Question was also answered by Mr. W. Allen, *Mr.* S. Beekin, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* Horsefall, *Mr.* J. Mountfort, *Mr.* J. Teal, *Mr.* J. Rose, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *Mr.* T. Walker, *Mr.* C. Green, *Mr.* S. Kemp, *Mr.* E. Batten, *Mr.* J. Metcalfe, *Mr.* T. Adams, *Mr.* T. Harris, *Mr.* J. Bailey, *and by Mr.* Richardson, *the Proposer.*

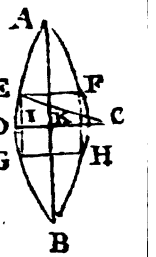
N. B. *The above Question was to be answered by a simple Equation, whereas most of the Answers were sent, solved it, by a Quadratic, and so were not properly just Answers. Also to answer Questions without Demonstration, is not Genuine, nor can such Answer be inserted.*

Question 287, *answered by Mr.* Joseph Mountfort, *at* Burbage, Leicestershire.

THE Circles being Concentric, the Triangle will be an equilateral One, and the Distance of the Circles, = 10 Feet, is = the Radius of the inscribed Circle, therefore, as 0.288675 : 1 :: 10 : 34.641 Feet the Side.

This Question was likewise answered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* S. Beekin, *Mr.* T. Bosworth, *Mr.* J. Teal, *Mr.* J. Rose, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *Mr.* T. Walker, *Mr.* C. Green, *Mr.* S. Kemp, *Mr.* E. Batten, *Mr.* J. Metcalfe, *Mr.* T. Adams, *Mr.* Robert Hall, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* T. Harris, *and by the Proposer, Mr.* J. Storer.

Question 288, *Answered by Mr.* Thomas Bosworth, *at* Dosthorpe, *near* Peterborough.



PUT $a = CE = CD = 25$, $c = CK = 15$, $r = 0.7854$, and $x = IK = \frac{1}{2} EF$; then (*per* 47. *E.* 1.) $EI = \sqrt{a^2 - c + x|^2}$, consequently $4 r x^2 \times 2 \sqrt{a^2 - c + x|^2}$ will express the Content of the Cylinder EFGH, a Maximum *per* Question; which, in Fluxions, gives $4 a^2 x^3 \dot{x} - 4 c^2 x^3 \dot{x} - 12 c x^4 \dot{x} - 6 x^5 \dot{x} = 0$; whence $x = \sqrt{\frac{24 a^2 + c^2}{36}} - \frac{5}{6} c = 8.065$, consequently $EF = 16.13$, and $EG = 19.29$.

This Question was also answered by Mr. Robinson, *by Mr.* J. Teal, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *Mr.* C. Green, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* J. Bailey, *Mr.* T. Harris, *and by the Proposer,* Daehdoognhoi.

N. B. *We received other Answers to the above Question, some of which were not right, and others not being expressed in Numbers, could not be inserted.*

Question 289, *Answered by Mr.* Francis Stewardson, *at* Derby.

LET x, y, z, v represent the unknown Quantities, then from the Data we get these Equations $x + y + z + v = 58$, and $x + 2 = y + 6 = z + 12 = v + 20$, which properly reduced, gives $x = 12\frac{1}{2}$, $y = 15$, $z = 16$, $v = 15$.

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Bosworth, *Mr.* A. Horsefall, *Mr.* J. Mountfort, *Mr.* J. Teal, *Mr.* J. Rose, *Mr.* B. Longmate, *Mr.* C. Green, *Mr.* M. Linnell, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* S. Kemp, *Mr.* J. Melcalfe, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* T. Harris, *and by the Proposer, Mr.* T. Bromhall.

N. B. *There were other Answers to this Question, but not right.*

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 297.

By Mr. Richard Harvey.

GIVEN the Distance of the Centers of two Circles (whose Diameters are 18 and 30 Inches) equal to 16 Inches, from which it is required to draw two Lines from one of the Intersections, one of them to join the Intersections, the other so as to have the Part between the Peripheries of the two Circles, to the first Line in the Ratio of 2 to 3, as also the Areas of the four Segments respectively.

Question 298.

By Mr. Samuel Kemp, *at* Lowth School.

TWO Ships sailed from two Ports in the same Parallel of Latitude, the first sailed between the North, and West, the Second between the South, and East, till they meet, and upon comparing their Reckonings together, found that the Difference of their Courses was 1 Point, the Sum of their Distances 234 Miles, and the Ratio of their Departures as 2 to 3. Query each Ships Course, Distance, Difference of Latitude, and also the Distance between the Ports from which they sailed? Supposing the Eastmost Ship to run the greatest Distance, and the Angle contained at the meeting Acute,

Question 299.

By Mr. T. Barker,

GIVEN the Ratio of Legs of a Right-angled Triangle as 3 to 4, and the Difference between the Area of the inscribed Circle, and Area of its inscribed Square = 20.2825: Query the Sides by Arithmetic?

Question 300. *By* Anonymous.

THREE equal Circles are inscribed in one Circle, Query the Ratio of the Diameter of one of the inscribed to that of the circumscribing Circle?

S.

Some of our Contributors have obſerved, that the Ænigma *in the Magazine for* July, *as alſo the* 290*th Queſtion are both ſtolen from another Magazine.*

Several Gentlemen complain of their Names being omitted, none are ſo that come in Time, or their Anſwers right.

ODE *to* MAXILLA.

I.

O My *Maxilla*, faireſt fair
That e'er gave poet glee,
Submit to hear a friend declare
A friend's ſincerity.

II.

'Tis true, no flatt'ry, friendſhip's bane,
Advice like mine betrays;
Beſure, no complimental ſtrain,
No bluſhes in your praiſe.

III.

Your ſex too ſeldom loves the truth,
Rough kindneſs dares affirm;
And ſeldomer the worthy youth,
Who ſpeaks in ruſtic term.

IV.

What ſhame, that honeſty ſhould touch
Your vanity's diſdain,
And imitate your mind too much,
Becauſe it is too plain.

V.

For once, let honeſty avail,
For once its dictates bear,
And if (as I predict) they fail,
Yet know they mean ſincere.

VI.

Hard fate your ſex's fate attends,
I know it is too true;
Maxilla, ah! for real friends
Your fortune gives but few.

VII.

Ambitious hearts in women reign,
Ambition is their pride;
If I your approbation gain,
Ambition lay aſide.

VIII.

No elegance in dreſs deſire,
Since you will always find,
Good ſenſe will moſt your charms admire
For elegance of mind.

IX.

To affectation no pretence,
My dear *Maxilla*, make;
At affectation, great offence
The wiſe will ever take.

X.

Your wit is great; but, ah! the fair
By wit are oft undone;
Of greateſt wit a modeſt ſhare
To ſhew's enough for one.

XI.

Ne'er by detraction ſtrive to riſe,
For fear another's ſhame,
Which now offends your purer eyes,
May tarniſh o'er your fame.

XII.

Be cautious how to envy you,
Tranſcendent nymph, incline;
Be virtue ever in your view,
O, ſay, ſhe's ever mine.

XIII.

Then ſhall your ſex's crimes, exil'd,
Your happy boſom fly;
By vice you cannot be beguil'd
While virtue's in your eye.

XIV.

Domeſtic worth in woman's great,
And will command our love;
In wealth, and in the poor retreat,
It will its pleaſures prove.

XV.

No doubt, a happy choice will bind
You to ſome faithful mate,
To whom you cannot be too kind,
Indifference haſtens hate.

XVI.

Each rule of pleaſing, then, to join
To prudence be your care;
The huſband muſt think her divine
Who prudent is and fair.

XVII.

The graces and the virtues each,
Which you, my fair, poſſeſs,
Should all combine your heart to teach
Your huſband's heart to bleſs.

XVIII.

So *Hymen*'s bands, the torch of love,
With nuptial fire ſhall feed;
Each day, a day of comfort prove,
And age, unſeen ſucceed.

W. P.

On the Marquis of GRANBY's *loſing his Hat, and charging the* French *Lines bare-headed.*

An ODE.

WHERE's now OTHELLO's hair-breadth 'ſcapes, (*a*)
And all his fancy'd hardſhips of the field?
Avaunt! ye mimic, bug-bear ſhapes:
Shadows muſt to ſubſtance yield.

GRANBY

(*a*) *See* Othello's *ſpeech to the Senate.*

GRANBY hath more horrors seen,
By greater perils been beset;
DEATH and GRANBY thrice have met,
And not an hair between. (*b*)
The *Frenchmen* star'd, as well they might,
Threw down their arms, and took to flight;
His naked poll more terror bore,
Than CÆSAR armour'd o'er and o'er.
" Parbleu! says one,
" But I'll be gone,
" This is the devil of a DON!
" 'Tis father TIME! I know his pate;
" And that's his scythe, as sure as fate!"
GRANBY who loves a little fun,
And knew the cause which made them run,
Thus the timorous foe bespoke,
(By way of keeping up the joke)
" But, gentlemen —— hollo! I say ——
" Take nothing but yourselves away;
" Ye carry now the jest too far;
" Are these your tricks, and spoils of war?
" To leave a man in open air,
" Waiting on you, sans hat or hair?
" Why, what a plague! what breeding's that?
" You, Fellow, there —— return my hat.
" 'Tis true, I am not very old;
" But, what of that? —— I may take cold."
" Not so, my son," FAME, smiling said,
And clapt the LAUREL on his head:
" Beyond the reach of human eye,
" Thy warlike beaver waves on high;
" MARS saw it fall, and bad it rise
" An HAT, immortal, to the skies."

(*b*) *He was born bald.*

The hero to the goddess bow'd,
And saw her vanish through a cloud;
Then turn'd about his horse's head,
And pick'd his way thro' heaps of dead:
Within his tent retir'd to rest,
And slept — with honour in his breast.

The FICKLE-MAID.

FROM many lovers, many ways she flies,
And various passions, various turns she tries:
This she excuses, that she flat denies;
Vainly they urg'd, the young, the old, the gay,
'Twas all a Labyrinth in Polly's play.
At length was *Amy* caught,—behold a wonder!
She marries *Lobin Cloud* in all the rage of blunder.
A senseless sap, that never knew his duty —
Thus heav'n rewards the fickle minded beauty.

HOMER's *Description of a City in Fire.*

LESS fierce the winds with rising flames conspire,
To whelm some city under waves of fire;
Now sink in gloomy clouds the proud abodes;
Now crack the blazing temples of the Gods;
The rumbling torrent thro' the ruin rolls,
And sheets of smoak mount heavy to the poles.

The FAIRIES.

I.

COME follow, follow me,
Ye fairy elves, that be
Light tripping o'er the green;
Come follow *Mab* your queen:
Hand in hand we'll dance around,
For this place is fairy ground.

II.

When mortals are at rest,
And snoring in their nest;
Unheard and unespy'd
Through key-holes we do glide,
Over tables, stools and shelves,
We trip it with our fairy elves.

III.

And if the house be foul,
With platter, dish or bowl,
Up stairs we nimbly creep,
And find the sluts asleep;
Then we pinch their arms and thighs:
None us hears, and none us spies.

LEMURES.

I.

EIA! Lemures amati,
Viridem per herbam prati
Levi gressu me divinam,
Me sequimini Reginam:
Manus nexas glomerantes,
Sacro solo saltitantes.

II.

Horæ somni cùm revertunt,
Lectis & mortales sternunt,
Patet clausis feris iter,
Nec videtur, nec auditur.
Nec impediunt vagatores
Mensæ, sellæ, scamna, fores.

III.

Siqua fœdæ sint in cellis,
Ollis, amphoris, patellis,
Furvos famulas adire,
Sordes turpes & punire,
Brachia, crura vellicamus,
Cutes ungue variamus.

IV.

But if the houſe be ſwept,
And from uncleanneſs kept,
We praiſe the houſhold maid,
And ſurely ſhe is plaid:
Every night before we go,
We drop a teſter in her ſhoe.

V.

Then o'er a muſhroom's head,
Our table-cloth we ſpread,
A grain of rye or wheat
The diet that we eat;
Pearly drops of dew we drink,
In acorn cups fill'd to the brink.

VI.

The brains of nightingales,
With unctious fat of ſnails,
Between two cockles ſtew'd,
Is meat that's eas'y chew'd,
And brains of worms and marrow of mice
Do make a feaſt that wondrous nice.

VII.

The graſshopper, gnat and fly
Serve for our minſtrelſy,
Grace ſaid, we dance a-while,
And ſo the time beguile;
But if the moon doth hide her head
The gloworm lights us home to bed.

VIII.

O'er tops of dewy graſs
So nimbly we do paſs,
The young and tender ſtalk
Ne'er bends where we do walk;
Yet in the morning may be ſeen,
Where we the night before have been.

IV.

Domus nocte ſin profundâ
Scopis terſa, lauta, munda;
Non ancilla verrit gratis,
Habet præmium puritatis.
In ſandalio ſic merenti
Stipem linquimus argenti.

V.

Super tuber, quaſi menſam,
Mappam pandimus extenſam.
Sat ſuperque noſtro pani
Moles eſt unius grani:
Mentes hilarat liquore
Theca glandis plena rore.

VI.

Dein medulla mollicella
Murium, avium cerebella,
Inter teſtulas coquenda,
Dente facili terenda,
Superabunt carnem bovis,
Vel Ambroſiam ſummi Jovis.

VII.

Pulex, muſca amœna aulæ,
Et cicada ſunt choraulæ,
Quarum dulcem ad camœnam
Saltus agimus poſt cœnam,
Lunam teſtam noctiluca
Supplet radiis domiduca.

VIII.

Graciles tripudiamus,
Molle gramen nec curvamus:
Pede feſto quod calcatum,
Choris noctu conſecratum,
Spicâ vernat altiore;
Lux cum redeat Auroræ.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *SEPTEMBER*, 1760.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Aug. 8.

THE Anſwer which the King is ſaid to have given to the Deputies of the Parliament of Rouen, is handed about here, and runs thus: I am your maſter, I ought to puniſh you for the Boldneſs of your Principles. I will be obeyed. Go back to Rouen; regiſter my Edicts, and that too without Delay. I am more intent than you imagine upon eaſing my People, and on the Means to bring it about. They ſhall very ſoon feel the Effects of it." Thus much is certain, that the Deputation departed from St. Germain en-laye the 5th Inſtant on their Return to Rouen.

Auguſt 16. The following is the Anſwer made by that Parliament to the King's Speech to their Deputies.

"Sire, You are our Maſter, we know it, and we have never given you any Reaſon to think that we had forgot it. Your Parliament is the ſole Support of your Throne, by adminiſtering Juſtice, which is its immoveable Foundation. If the Principles,

ciples they have laid before your Majesty merit Punishment, the Kings your Predecessors, who established them, are alone to be blamed; and they cannot be set aside by us. Bound by the sacredness of our Oath, to adhere to those Principles which constitute the Happiness of your People, we cannot, we ought not, to register your late Orders, which, contrary to your Majesty's Intention, would cause the Ruin of a Million of your most faithful Subjects. You can take away our Lives, Sire, but you cannot compel us to commit an Act of Injustice by violating that Part of our Duty which we hold most sacred.

Rome, July 28. 'In consequence of the Disagreement which the Portuguese Minister had published between this Court and that of Lisbon, the Subjects of Portugal are preparing to leave this City. M. Almada, the Portuguese Minister, set out from hence on the 2d Instant, having first dispatched a Courier to his Court with Notice thereof, and distributed to the foreign Ministers a Manifesto containing the Motives of his Court for coming to an open Rupture with the Court of Rome. On the 5th arrived in this City from Switzerland, where they were arrested, the Persons who some Time ago robbed the charitable Corporation of this City.

Rome, Aug. 12. The Pope not caring to interfere in State Affairs, has desired the Mediation or Intercession of his Catholic Majesty towards reconciling the Court of Rome with that of Lisbon; but his Majesty does not care to meddle with it, alledging, That as he should not chuse that any Potentate should concern himself with the domestic Affairs of his Kingdom, he must leave it to his Holiness to accommodate a Difference, in relation to which the King of Portugal will undoubtedly be ready to make every Concession that is consistent with the Welfare of his Kingdom. His Holiness being since convinced that it depends upon himself alone to reconcile his Ministers with the Ministry of Portugal, has wrote a Letter upon that Subject with his own Hand to his most Faithful Majesty, from which he conceives great Hopes of Success.

Relation of the King of Prussia's March into Silesia, and of the Victory gained on the 15th of August near Lignitz, over the Austrian Army under the Command of General Laudohn.

On the 3d of August the Army marched from the Camp of Dallwitz, on the Borders of the Elbe, and arrived on the 7th at Buntzlau, keeping constantly close on the Side of Marshal Daun's Army. We made about a hundred Prisoners at the Passage of the Rober, and halted in this Camp to give some Rest to the Troops, which, in five Days, had marched 19 German Miles.

On the 9th the Army got to Goldberg; that of the Austrians were in March, and we accompanied them to Hohendorff, where the King encamped. The Corps under M. Laudohn, occupied the Heights of Praussnitz before our Arrival, and M. de Beck covered the March of the Enemy, from his Post of Wolffberg.

On the 10th, the King took Possession of the Camp of Lignitz; and the Army of the Enemy occupied all the Ground between Parchwitz and Cossendau; so that Marshal Daun with his Army formed the Center, and occupied the Heights of Wahlstadt and Hochkirk. M. Laudohn with his Army covered the Ground between Jeschkendorff and Coschitz: General Nauhendorff that of the Heights of Parchwitz: and M. de Beck, who formed the Left, extended his Troops beyond Cossendau. This advantageous Position of the Enemy, prevented our passing the Katzbach and the Schartzwasser. The King's Army marched in the Night of the 11th to turn the Enemy, and to reach Jauer. At Day break the Columns were already near the Village of Hohendorff, from whence a new Camp at Praussnitz was discovered; and Advice was received by some Prisoners, that it was M. de Lascy's Corps, which was just arrived from Laubau. The Army immediately passed the Katzbach to attack him. M. de Lascy made his Dispositions with so much Skill, and knew so well how to avail himself of the Advantages that the Ground gave him, that he retreated to Marshal Daun, without our being able to attack him with any Prospect of Success. He filed off by the low Grounds, and posted himself upon the Heights of Hennersdorff, which covered Jauer, before our Army, which was stopt by the Defile, could get thither. Both Armies encamped; the King's at Scichau, and that of the Enemy's at Hermsdorff and Schlaup. The next Day, Attempts were made for turning the Enemy on the Side of the Mountains by passing at Pomsen and Jagersdorff. The Roads might have been practicable for the Army, but they being so steep, the Ammunition Waggons could not be brought on; and therefore the Attempt was laid aside. On the 13th we went back to our Camp at Lignitz, and Marshal Daun, with the Generals Laudohn, Lascy, and Beck, came to occupy his former Position behind the Katzbach. There we heard that the Russians had laid a Bridge at Auras, and that Count Czernichew was to pass that same Day with 24,000 Men. It was suspected besides, that the Enemy had some Design upon our Troops

Troops which have for a long Time been oppoſed to each other, can reciprocally gueſs at each other's Deſigns; the Method, uſed by the Enemy's Generals, grows familiar; and the leaſt Motion, they make, diſcloſes their Deſigns.

Had we waited for the Enemy in our Camp at Lignitz, M. de Laſcy would have paſſed the Katzbach, in order to advance upon our Right, Marſhal Daun would probably have attacked our Front, and M. Laudohn would have fallen upon our Left, poſſeſſing himſelf at the ſame Time of the Heights of Pfaffendorff. Theſe Conſiderations were the Motives of the March we made on the 14th, to put ourſelves in Order of Battle on the aforeſaid Heights, which changed the Scene of Operations, and muſt diſconcert the Diſpoſitions the Enemy had made from the Nature of the Ground. Scarce had we taken this new Poſition, when we were informed, about 2 o'Clock in the Morning, that M. de Laudohn was in full March, and that his Columns advanced by Bennowitz. Whereupon our Army ſeparated into two Bodies; our Right remained upon the Ground, where it had been formed, to obſerve Marſhal Daun, and to prevent him from advancing from the Schwartzwaſſar and through Lignitz. Sixteen Battalions, and thirty Squadrons turned about, in order to fall upon the Corps under Laudohn. Near 3 o'Clock the Action begun, the Pruſſians attacked, and drove the Auſtrians, fighting almoſt to the Katzbach, where the left halted, and it was not thought adviſeable to puſh on more vigorouſly, that we might be able to ſuccour our Right, in Caſe Marſhal Daun ſucceeded in advancing from Lignitz. His Army attempted it ſeveral Times, and his want of ſucceeding was owing to the Diſadvantage of the Ground, and to his Columns being expoſed to the Fire of our Batteries.

In this Action the Enemy have loſt upwards of ten thouſand Men; two of their Generals, eighty Officers, and more than five Thouſand Men are Priſoners. Eighty-two Pieces of Cannon, and twenty-three Pair of Colours have been taken from them. The Enemy left about two Thouſand Men upon the Spot, without reckoning the wounded; but their Loſs by Deſertion was equal to that in the Field. We marched immediately after the Action to Parchwitz, where we paſſed the Defile that had been ſo well diſputed. And Marſhal Dann, at the ſame Time detached Prince Lowenſtein with the Reſerve, and M. de Beck to join Count Czernichew. The King begun his March on the 16th for Neumarck. The Ruſſians have repaſſed the Oder at Auras, and Prince Lowenſtein has retired on the Side of Jauer, ſo that our Attention is fixed at preſent upon opening our Communication with Breſlau.

Magdeburg, Aug. 25. Lieutenant General Hulſen hath gained a conſiderable Advantage in Saxony; of which the following Account has been received from the Camp at Torgau.

The combined Army of the Auſtrians and the Troops of the Empire having made different Motions, indicating a Deſign of cutting us off from Torgau, General Hulſen quitted the Camp at Meiſſen the 17th, and marched to Strehla, without any Loſs. The 20th at Day-break, the Enemy's Army appeared on our Right Flank, where we had an advanced Poſt of four Battalions of Grenadiers, on a Height about the Diſtance of a Cannon Shot from our Camp. This Poſt was attacked by the Enemy on every Side, with the greateſt Fury, 'till Six in the Morning; whilſt another Corps was to keep our Camp in Awe. The Enemy were conſtantly repulſed; but as our Battalions muſt have given Way in the End, the General ordered our Cavalry to go round a Height, and turn the Enemy, which was executed with ſo much Vigour, that the Regiment of Deux-Ponts Dragoons, Baramay's Regiment of Huſſars, Eſterhaſi's Regiment of Foot, and ſeveral Companies of Grenadiers, were entirely routed. On this Occaſion, Schorlemer's Dragoons diſtinguiſhed themſelves greatly.

We have made 41 Officers Priſoners, among whom is a Prince of Naſſau Uſingen, Colonel of the Regiment of Deux-Ponts, and 1214 private Men; and have taken one Piece of Cannon, two Pair of Colours, and two Standards. The Enemy loſt beſides, upwards of 2000 Men killed and wounded. Our Loſs does not exceed 9 Officers and 500 private Men. The Affair ended by ſeven in the Morning.

But as the Enemy were advancing their whole Force to the above-mentioned Poſt, which we could not maintain, without being cut off from the Elbe, General Hulſen withdrew the four Battalions, and placed them on the right Flank of our main Body, which, during the whole Time, had remained in the ſame Poſition. The News of the Duke of Wirtemberg's Approach, had already determined General Hulſen to take Poſſeſſion of the Camp at Torgau. Accordingly the main Body of the Army marched, at One in the Afternoon, in Sight of the Enemy, and arrived ſafe here, without loſing one Man; the Enemy not daring to make any Attempt on us. Thus, by the ſkilful Diſpoſitions made by our General,

our Cavalry alone, with a few Battallons, has not only repulſed the whole Force of an Enemy, ſo much ſuperior in Number, but given them a ſevere Blow.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

[Saturday, Sept. 13.]

Hague, Sept. 9. By the Letters from the Army under the Command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, his Serene Highneſs's Head Quarters were ſtill at Buhne, on the 5th Inſtant; General Wengenheim was with his Corps at Uſlar; the Hereditary Prince maintained his Poſition between Warbourg and Stadberg; and the Body of Reſerve, under the Marquiſs of Granby, remained at Burgholtz. Marſhal Broglio continued at Immenhauſen; but was continually changing the Poſition of his Troops; and Prince Xavier, with 42 Battalions, as many Squadrons, and a great Corps of light Troops, encamped ſtill at Eſebeck in the Neighbourhood of Gottengen.

By the laſt Letters from Sileſia of the 26th paſt, we learn, that the King of Pruſſia's Head Quarters were at Neukirch near Liſſa, and that the Auſtrians were encamped in the Neighbourhood of Jauer; but it was not likely this Inaction would continue much longer. We have no further News of the Ruſſians ſince the Confirmation of their having paſſed the Bartſch. The Army of the Empire croſſed the Elbe, and encamped at Coſdorff, making an Appearance of a Deſign upon Wittenberg, and the Marche of Brandenburg; and hoping, by that Means to oblige General Hulſen to quit his Camp at Torgau: But as he was not deluded by theſe Motions into changing his Poſition, the ſaid Army found themſelves under a Neceſſity of repaſſing the Elbe on the 30th of laſt Month, and then encamped between Belgeren and Schilde.

General Luzinſky has fallen upon the Town of Halle, and Circle of Sale, where he has made enormous exactions; and the Duke of Wurtenberg has made ſome Attempts, hitherto of no Conſequence, on the Side of Lower Saxony; whilſt the reigning Duke of Brunſwick is taking all proper Meaſures for the Defence of his Country.

[Tueſday, Sept. 16.]

Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Buhne, Sept. 9.

On the 5th paſt, a very conſiderable Body of the Enemy, amounting to twenty thouſand Men and upwards, attempted to make a general Forage in the Neighbourhood of Geiſmar. But Prince Ferdinand, having received previous Intelligence of their Deſign, croſſed the Dymel early in the Morning of that Day, and went in Perſon, with a Corps of Troops, to oppoſe them; and, though his Serene Highneſs was much inferior in Number to the French, yet he took his Precautions ſo well, by occupying ſome advantageous Heights, and placing Artillery there, that he rendered the Enemy's Attempt totally ineffectual, notwithſtanding a large Part of their Army was in Motion to cover the Foragers. On the Morning of that Day likewiſe, the Hereditary Prince, (upon Intelligence that the Volunteers of Clermont and Dauphine, conſiſting, each, when compleat, of ſix hundred Horſe, and ſix hundred Foot, were cantoned at Zienberg, and from the very ſmall Diſtance of the French Camp at Dierenberg, thought themſelves in perfect Security) went from his Camp at Warbourg to Maltzberg, which is not much more than a League from Zierenberg, without ſeeing any of their Poſts, or meeting any of their Patroles. This made his Serene Highneſs reſolve to an attempt to ſurprize them; for which Purpoſe, he ordered five Battalions, a Detachment of one hundred and fifty Highlanders under the Command of Captain M'Leon, and eight Squadrons of Dragoons, to be ready to march at Eight at Night. They left their Tents ſtanding, and paſſed the Dymel near Warbourg; Maxwell's Battalions of Grenadiers, the Detachment of Highlanders, and Kingſley's Regiment, forming the Head of the Column. Theſe were followed by two other Battalions of Grenadiers, and by Block's Regiment. The eight Squadrons of Dragoons were Bock's, the Greys, and Iniſkillings. At the Village of Witzen, about a League on the other Side of the Dymel, we found all the Light Troops, which were under Major Bulow's Command, and whoſe Deſtination was to turn the Town of Zierenberg, and to take Poſt between it and Durrenberg, in order to intercept whoever ſhould attempt paſſing to the Enemy's Campt. At the Entrance of a large Wood, near Maltzberg, the Grey's and Iniſkilling's were poſted. At Maltzberg, a Battalion of Grenadiers: The other Battalion of Grenadiers, the Regiment of Block, and Bock's Dragoons, were poſted at proper Diſtances between Maltzberg and Zierenberg, to cover us, in Caſe we had been repulſed and purſued. At a Mill, about two Engliſh Miles from the Town, and within Sight of the Fires of the Enemy's grand Guard, Maxwell's Grenadiers took one Poſt, Kingſley's Regiment and the Detachment of Highlanders another. When we came within leſs than half a Mile of the Town, the Vedettes of their grand Guard challeng-

ged us, but did not push forward to reconnoitre us: Our Men marched in the most profound Silence. In a few Minutes, we saw the Fires of their Piquets, which they had posted close to the Town. The Noise of our trampling over Gardens gave them the Alarm, and they began to fire; upon which our Grenadiers, who had marched with unloaded Firelocks, (as had been agreed on) ran on towards the Town, pushed the Piquets, and, having killed the Guard at the Gate, rushed into the Town, and drove every Thing before them. Never was a more compleat Surprise. The Attack was so sudden, that the Enemy had not Time to get together in any Numbers, but began to fire at us from their Windows; upon which our Men rushed into the Houses, and, for some Time, made a severe Use of their Bayonets. They afterwards loaded, and killed a great many of the Enemy, who had mounted their Horses. It was about two in the Morning, when we got into the Town, and about three, the Prince ordered the Retreat, after we had taken M. de Norman, Brigadier, who commanded the Voluntiers of Dauphine, and M. de Comeiras, Colonel of those of Clermont, with about forty more Officers, and three hundred private men. The Number of killed and wounded is very considerable, from ill-judged Resistance of those who were in the Houses; but, in justice to our Men, it must be said, that they gave Quarter to all who asked it; and there are several noble Instances of their refusing to take Money from their Prisoners, who offered them their Purses. General Griffin, who went into the Town with the Prince by another Gate, at the Head of Kingsley's Regiment, received a Thrust in the Breast with a Bayonet (as is supposed) from one of our own People, upon hearing him talk French to a Soldier whom he had seized, and who would not quit his Firelock: But the Wound is a very slight one. What makes this Affair more Satisfactory, is, that it has not cost us ten Men, which is wonderful in a Night-Attack, where we might have expected to have lost more by our own mistaking Friends for Foes. The Behaviour of the Officers, and the Bravery of the Troops, upon this Occasion, deserve the greatest Commendation. Lord George Lenox was a Voluntier in this Expedition, and had his Horse wounded under him by a Shot from a Window. With our Prisoners we brought off two Pieces of Cannon; and, had we had Time to search the Houses, the Number of our Prisoners would have been doubled; but, as Day was coming on, and we might have been cut off from Warbourg, we returned the same Way we came, and arrived there at Eight in the Morning of the 6th, without being at all molested.

We have Account, that the Duke of Wirtemberg, with his Troops, is retiring, with great Precipitation, from the Frontiers of Brunswick towards Saxony.

Hague, Sept. 17. Our last Accounts from Glogau mention, that the King of Prussia was encamped on the 8th between Strlegau and Schweidnitz, as Marshal Daun was between the last mentioned Place and Hohen-Friedberg, and, according to Appearances, had laid aside, for the present, his besieging Schweidnitz; and that the Russians were at Hernstadt, and pushed their Light Troops forward, from Time to Time, to the Oder; so that they had not yet entered Poland.

General Hulsen maintains himself at Torgau.

Hague, Aug. 31. On the 26th the Cossacks under General Tottleben, attacked the Prussians under General Goltz, cut a Squadron of Hussars in Pieces, and took the greatest Part of his Baggage. Next Day Gen. Tottleben returned to his Charge, and attacked the Rear Guard of General Goltz, slew 100 Men and made 1000 Prisoners.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, dated July 19.

"NEXT Week we expect to take our Departure from this Place, in order to attack the French, who have advanced half Way between St. John's and Crown-Point, to the Number of 2600: They have determined to make the greatest Opposition possible against our Party which goes by the Lake, as they have two Row-Gallies, each to carry six 24 and four 42 Pounders, 16 Field-pieces of 6 Pounders, 100 Swivels, and 1000 Men, which will greatly retard our joining Gen. Amherst, who goes by the Way of Oswego. The French will endeavour to defeat us, as they know that they will thereby cut off the Provisions which we are to carry to the General at Montreal: However, we shall go with 5000 Men from this Place, with a Brig, which will carry 18 Nine pounders, two Redous, 16 Guns each, five floating Batte-

lies, well built, and doubt not but it will be ſufficient to repel the Enemy's Force. They are very weak at St. John's; and above all, their Indians have left them, which will render our Conqueſt eaſy. We are all in high Spirits, and want nothing but to ſee the Flag of Chriſtian Liberty waving on the Baſtion of Montreal. We are certain the Enemy have had no Reinforcement, either of Men, Proviſions, or Ammunition this Spring, neither do they expect any. They are certainly in the greateſt Dilemma, and have no where to flee with Safety, as General Murray comes up the River with the Troops from Quebec, General Amherſt by the Way of Oſwegatche, Sir William Johnſon, with his Indians, from Niagara, General Monckton by the Way of Iroquois, and Col. Haviland from Crown-Point, by the Way of St. John's, and all to meet at Montreal."

Philadelphia, July 31. From Pittſburg we have Advices of the 14th Inſtant, that Major Gladwin, with 400 Men, was arrived at Preſque-Iſle, from the Northward; and that our Forces from Fort Pitt, it was thought, would be there likewiſe by the 16th of this Month.

From Albany we have Advice, that our Army at Crown-Point is very healthy, in fine Order, and ready to march at a Minute's Notice: That the 14th Inſtant, Deputies from the Onondago Indians were at Oſwego, begging Peace and Protection: That our Brig and Sloop had juſt arrived from Niagara, and had ſailed again in Purſuit of ſome French Veſſels that appeared in Sight of Oſwego for four Days before their Arrival; which, it was hoped they would ſoon come up with, as they were within two Miles of the Fort: And that Monſ. Puſhon is fortifying Iſle Royale, below Galette, at the Rapids.

IRELAND.

Corke, Aug. 20.

DIED James M'Donald, 117 Years and 2 Months old, of uncommon Stature, being 7 Feet 6 Inches high, and his Eating proportioned to his Stature. He had been formerly ſhewn for Profit, but that Way of Life being too confining for his Health and Pleaſure, he relinquiſhed it to work for his Living.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated Sept. 2.

"ON Monday Afternoon Adm. Rodney arrived at Spithead from Havre with two Frigates and a Bomb.

"Same Afternoon Admiral Boſcawen arrived at Spithead from Quiberon Bay, in his Majeſty's Ship Namur, and this Morning ſet out for London at Four o'Clock.

"The Tranſports are yet detained for want of a fair Wind.

"At Spithead the Admirals Durell and Rodney."

Liverpool, Sept. 6. There are ſome Three-pound Twelve-ſhilling Pieces, current here, which are Counterfeit. The Date is 1717, with the S. in Johannes, and D. in V. D. G. reverſed, viz. S. Q. and a Hair-ſtroke flaw thro' the Middle of the Drapery.

LONDON.

Aug. 26. THE Workmen began to pull down Cripplegate.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 16. Sir Edward Hawke, by a Letter dated the 5th Inſtant, gives an Account, that the preceding Day he had ſent Lord Howe, in the Magnanime, with the Prince Frederick and Bedford, to attack a Fort on the Iſle Dumat, which ſurrendered very ſoon after the Prince Frederick and Bedford had been placed againſt it.

There were nine Cannon of 18 and 24 Pounders found in the Fort, and it was garriſoned by one Company of the Regiment of Bourbon, conſiſting of fifty-four Men; of which two were killed and ſix wounded in the Attack.

His Majeſty's Ships received no other

Hurt,

Hurt, than one ſhot through the Bedford's Mizen-maſt. *Gaz.*

[The Iſle of Bumat, taken by Ld. Howe, is about three Miles long, and two broad. There is great plenty of Water upon it, by which a conſiderable Expence will be ſaved in Tranſport-veſſels, which were employed in carrying Water to the Fleet.]

The Parliament, which ſtood prorogued to Thurſday the 18th Inſtant, is further prorogued to Thurſday the 13th of November next, and will then ſit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 18. Captain Kennedy, Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Flamborough, has taken on the Coaſt of Portugal, the Count de Guiche, a French Privateer of eight Carriage Guns, and fifty-four Men, belonging to Bayonne, commanded by M. Jacques Carrouge de Nantelle.

20. Arrived Admiral Pocock, in the Yarmouth, with the Rippon and Colcheſter, at Spithead, and with them the Rhode, Britannia, Winchelſea, Tilbury, Prince of Wales, Eſſex, Edgcote, Cheſterfield, Hector, Walpole, and Drake, from China; the Hardwick, Duke of Dorſet, and Calcutta, from Coaſt and Bay; Delawar from Bencoolen; Clinton from Bombay; and the Prince Henry Packet.

Beſides a vaſt Quantity of Piece-goods, the Cargoes of the 17 India Men contain,

lb.	
16300	Carmen Wool
1300	Cotton Yarn
1385700	Pepper
53000	Raw Silk from Bengall
Gr. l.	
66100	Ditto China, *Sm. l.*
225000	Redwood
6500	Sago
1984600	Saltpetre
42900	Shellack
21900	Sticklack
59000	Turmerick
89600	Tutenague
4382200	Tea Bohea
74000	Ditto Congou
147000	Ditto Hyſon
1533200	Ditto Singlo
62900	Ditto Souchong
337	Cheſts China Ware
820	Half Cheſts Ditto
11	Boxes Ditto.

Gazette of Sept. 23. Contains the Copy of a Letter from Col. Eyre Coote, who commands his Majeſty's Forces in the Eaſt-Indies, to the Rt. Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Arcott Village, the 13th of February, 1760, gives us an agreeable circumſtantial Account of the late Proceedings of the Colonel, and the Succeſſes that had attended the Attempts, of the Succeſs of the Fleet, &c. on the Coaſt of Coromandel. Some Particulars of which having been before publiſhed, and others occaſionally inſerted, we omit this prolix Account.

22. An Accident happened at the Cuſtom-Houſe Keys to a Man that ſtood in a Boat under a Hogſhead of Tobacco that was craning up, and the Tackle giving Way, the Hogſhead fell on him, and killed him on the Spot.

The ſame Night ſome miſchievous Perſons faſtened up two lighted Links at the back Part of the Booth where the Minor was acted in Borough Fair, and at the ſame Time ripping one of the Boards away, and crying out Fire, ſurpriſed the Audience to that Degree, that one young Woman jumped out of the Gallery into the Pit, and broke her Legs.

26. Letters from the Dutch-Mail mention, that there had been a ſmart Skirmiſh between a large Body of Pruſſians, and another of Auſtrians, in Sileſia, in which the latter were defeated: And ſome Accounts ſay, that Marſhal Daun had decamped ſuddenly, and was retiring towards the Frontiers of Bohemia.

They write from the Camp of the Allies, that Prince Ferdinand was returned to the Army from the Tour he made incognito to Magdebourg. General Sporcken had the Command in his Abſence. The French Courier, lately intercepted, carried a Plan of Broglio's Operations of the whole Campaign, and that of a Suſpenſion of Arms, in Caſe the Succeſs did not anſwer Expectation.

Brigadier General Beckwith's Orders.

"It is with great Pleaſure that Brigadier-general Beckwith can communicate to the Brigade, how highly ſatisfied the Hereditary Prince is with their Behaviour in general on the 29th. The Approbation of ſuch a Soldier is ſurely the moſt flattering of all Things to a military Man.

"The manlike Manner, in which the Grenadiers ſuſtained the March (not leaving a Man behind) is highly meritorious. This Encomium on the Grenadiers is by no Means meant as a Reproach to the Highlanders. Troops raiſed in haſte, three Parts in four, Officers and Soldiers, entirely raw, cannot be ſuppoſed to equal the Flower of the Britiſh Army. Every candid Man muſt confeſs, they do all that can be expected. That young Corps has now the faireſt Field before them. The Service they are now employed upon, in a Campaign of this Kind, is more inſtructive to the Officers, than ten dull, tedious, unintereſting Years paſſed in the Line."

Ex-

Extract of a Letter from Quiberon-Bay, dated Aug. 27.

"Yesterday Sir Edward Hawke, in his Majesty's Ship the Royal George, together with the Hero, Burford, Monmouth, and Tamer Sloop, came to an Anchor in this Bay.

"Lord Howe, with a small Squadron under his Command, watches the Motions of the French Men of War in the River Vilaine.

"Rear Admiral Geary, with the Sandwich, Prince, and Duke, all of 90 Guns, is cruizing off the Isle of Aix."

The Number of bad Shillings and Sixpences now imposed upon the Public, seem to call aloud for a new Coinage; the People employed in this villainous Trade having been so industrious, that there is scarce a Person in this Metropolis, possessed of twenty Shilling in Silver, but will find, upon close Examination, some of this counterfeit Money. They seem to be made out of King William's Halfpence, reduced to the Thinness of a Shilling. The Fraud is imperceptible to the Eye, but to Touch they are much lighter and smoother than the real Ones.

List of Ships taken by the English, continued from Page 485.

La Catherina, a French Lugsail Privateer, by his Majesty's Sloop Basilisk.

The Duc d'Ayen, a French Dogger of 7 four Pounders and 65 Men, by the Seaflower Privateer of Gibraltar.

The St. Antonio de Padua, by Ditto, and carried into Leghorn.

A large Genoa Ship from Marseilles to St. Domingo, by the Valeur Man of War, and carried into Gibraltar.

The Marchault of 32 Guns; the Marquis Martoze of 18 Guns, 22 Schooners, Sloops, and small Privateers, in Chaleur Bay in the Gulph of St. Laurence, by his Majesty's Ships Fame, Repulse, and Scarborough.

The Hampshire Man of War has taken an English Flag of Truce with French Sugars and Indigo, with four other small Vessels.

His Majesty's Ship Glasgow has also taken two more laden with Provisions and Cordage, for the Mississippi.

A large Genoese Ship bound to Martinico, by his Majesty's Ship Valeur, and carried into Barcelona.

The Marquis de Lede of Bologne, a small Privateer, with two Prizes and two Ransomers she had taken, by the Gosport Man of War. The Captain had been an Officer under Thurot.

The Magdalen, from Rochelle, bound to Rochfort, laden with Floor, is taken by the Newark Man of War, and sent into Plymouth.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 485.

A Ship from New England, to Clyde, by a French Privateer of 16 Guns, and ransomed for 2400l.

The Catherine, Becker, from Hamburgh, by a French Privateer.

The Sally, Agtive, from Murry Firth to Gottenburg, by the Marauder Privateer.

The John and Dorothy, from Stockton, by the Maurepas Privateer, and ransomed for 350 Guineas.

The Pitt, Heggart, from St. Thomas's to Amsterdam, and ransomed for 4100 Guineas.

The Grant, Todd, from Gottenburg, is taken and ransomed for 200 Guineas.

The Dispatch, Ferguson, from Peterhead to Bergen, ransomed for 100 Guineas.

The Betsy, Lewin, from Barcelona, taken in the Streights.

The Good Agreement, from Dantzick, and carried into Bergen.

The Ranger, Hunter, from New York to Hamburgh; and another Ship laden with Rice and Indigo, by a Dunkirk Privateer, and sent into Norway.

The Swift, West, taken and carried into Martinico.

The Success, Hill, and ransomed for 290 Guineas.

The Friends Good-will, Wilson, by the Countess D'Ayen Privateer, and ransomed for 450l.

The Cathcart, Donald, from Alloway to the Baltic, is taken and ransomed for 215 Guineas.

The Blakeney, Driscoll; the True Blue, Row; and the Richard and John, Woulfe, taken and carried into Martinico.

The Charming Betsy, from Malaga to Gibraltar, is taken and carried into Carthagena.

A Brigantine belonging to Topsham, by a French Lugsail Privateer.

The Enterprize, Savage, from Gaudaloupe to Philadelphia, is taken by the Success, of Nantz.

The Elizabeth Sloop, of Falmouth, by a French Privateer, and ransomed for 50 Guineas.

The Amherst, Montgomery, taken and carried into Bergen.

The Hillery, Seaman, from Liverpool, taken and carried into Martinico.

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of College Green, [illegible]
Capt. Thomas [illegible] to Miſs Carlisle, of Aldermanbury.
[illegible] John Hopkins, of Hertford in Kilkenny, Eſq; to Miſs [illegible]
—— Birkhead, of [illegible], Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, to Miſs Mary Wood, of Richmond.
6. David Cruickſhank, of Kenſington ſquare, Eſq; to Mrs. Rose, of Scotland yard.
8. The Rev. Dr. Shute, Rector of St. George's, Hanover ſquare, to Miſs Hales, Siſter to the Right Hon. the Lady Townſhend.
9. Walter Harris, Eſq; of Buſtow, Surry, to Miſs Kitty Bruby, of Nutfield, in the ſame County.
23. Robert Wolfton, Eſq; to Miſs Bridgewell, Siſter to George Bridgewell, Eſq; of Lincoln's Inn.
28. Mr. William Yelcombe, Attorney at Law, of Bath, to Miſs Collins, of Surry Street.
28. Sir John Harſop, Bart. to Miſs Mary Marſh.
Edward Woolery, Eſq; to Miſs Frances Barnes.
Aug. 28. Lady [illegible] of a Daughter.

29. Sir John De la Fountain Tyrwhits, Bart. Repreſentative for Lincolnſhire.

Sept. 1. Maſter Nevill, eldeſt Son of William Nevill, in Jermain-ſtreet, by a Fall from his Horſe.

3. The Right Hon. the Lord Viſcount Hereford.

6. Mrs. Steele, in Red-Lion ſquare.

7. Richard Davis, Eſq; at Iſlington.

8. Nicholas Gould, Eſq; in Dorſetſhire.

10. The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Hatton, in Great Queen-ſtreet.

Sir Hen. L'Eſtrange, Bart.

12. Edward Dymock, Eſq; Champion of England, at his Seat in Lincolnſhire.

13. The Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Harborough, at his Lordſhip's Houſe in Queen-ſquare.

14. —— Templeman, Eſq; a Gentleman of Great Fortune, and in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the Counties of Surry and Kent.

16. Dr. Francis Douce, at Hackney, aged 84; many Years an eminent Phyſician of this City.

George Bowes, at Streatham Caſtle, in the County of Durham, Eſq; ſaid to have died worth 600,000 l.

17. William Thompſon, Eſq; of Leiceſter-ſquare.

George Wilſon, Eſq; by an accidental Wound he received from his Gun.

18. The Rev. Mr. Daubur, at Leeds, of an Apoplectic Fit.

Thomas Ferrers, Eſq; of Badeſly Clinton; who deſcended from Guachelimus, Earl Ferrers in Normandy.

Civil and military Preferments.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Carnarvon, appointed firſt Lord of the Bed-chamber to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

Capt. Francis Maclean, of the Royal Highlanders, is appointed Governor of Marigalante, and the Rank of Major in the Army; and Capt. Allan Maclean, of the New-York Independent Company, commands at Tyconderigo.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Moreton to be Lord Regiſter of Scotland.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

The Rev. John Knox, M. A. of Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, Maſter of the Grammar School at Holt.

The Rev. Thomas Bates, M. A. to the Rectory of Whalton, in Northumberland.

The Rev. Mr. Harriſon of Faulkborn, to the Rectory of Aſhington in Eſſex.

B——KR——S.

Aug. 26. Thomas Prankerd, of Briſtol, Hooper.

Sept. 2. John Stokes, of Coventry, Mercer and Draper.

William Wingarls, of Pentney, Norfolk, Maltſter.

Palſey Faux, of Thetford, Norfolk, Yarnmaker.

6. Frances Baſſet and Catherine Hepburn, of St. Paul, Covent-garden, Milliners.

William Hankins, of Northampton, Shopkeeper.

Joſeph Rowe, of Exon, Tobacconiſt.

9. Thomas Morris, of Bewdley, Worceſterſhire, Mercer.

16. Elkanah Haddock, now or late of Skircoat in Halifax, Yorkſhire, Merchant.

20. William Green, of Market Harborough in Leiceſterſhire, Serge-maker.

James Milligan, of Newport Pagnell, in Buckinghamſhire, Linen-draper.

Thomas Brown, of Bermondſey-ſtreet, Surry, Carpenter.

James Banbury, now or late of Bath, Upholder and Carrier.

Francis Deſmaretz, James Banal, and Thomas Barbaud, of St. Mary Axe, Merchants and Copartners.

James Gregory, of Prince's-ſtreet, Broker.

23. William Tankard, of Chipſtead, near Seven-Oaks in Kent, Chapman.

John Holt, of Peaſmarſh, Suſſex, Chapman.

John Joſeph, of Witham, Eſſex, Apothecary.

BILL *of Mortality from Aug.* 26, *to Sept.* 23.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males 668	1321		Males 613	1140	
Females 653			Females 527		
Under 2 years old	544				
Between 2 and 5	119		Buried,		
5 and 10 —	56		Within the walls	89	
10 and 20 —	43		Without	317	
20 and 30 —	92		*Mid.* and *Surry*	702	
30 and 40 —	108		City & Sub. *Weſt.*	213	
40 and 50 —	126				1321
50 and 60 —	76				
60 and 70 —	85				
70 and 80 —	52		Weekly *Sept.* 2.	277	
80 and 90 —	19		9.	324	
90 and 100 —	3		16.	359	
100 and 110 —	0		23.	361	
	1321				1321

A Genuine ACCOUNT *of New* BOOKS, *publiſhed from the Fourteenth Day of* Auguſt, *to the Fourteenth Day of* September.

I.

THE *modern Part of an univerſal Hiſtory; from the earlieſt Account of Time, compiled from original Writers. By the Authors of the antient Part.* Vol. XXI. Richardſon, 5s.

This Volume conſiſts of 532 8vo Pages.

To Page 152, is contained the Hiſtory of *Arragon*. From thence to the End is a Hiſtory of *Spain*. This Hiſtory is confined to the political Tranſactions of that Kingdom; we ſhall therefore give, as an Extract from it,

A conciſe Account of the Defeat of their Armada, 1588.

This Invincible Armada, as it was ſtiled, conſiſted, according to the *Spaniſh* Accounts, of One Hundred and Thirty Ships of War and Gallies, having on board upwards of Twenty Thouſand Land Troops, and Eight Thouſand Two Hundred and Fifty Seamen, beſides Slaves at the Oar. When Things were almoſt ready, the Marquis *de Santa Cruz*, who was to have commanded, died, and the King appointed the Duke *de Medina Sidonia* to ſucceed him, who would willingly have excuſed himſelf, as being conſcious of his Want of Skill in maritime Affairs, and was afraid of the King's Diſpleaſure. He ſailed from *Liſbon* the 27th of *May*; but, meeting with very bad Weather, was obliged to put into the Port of *Corunna*, where he remained ſome Time, and came in Sight of the Coaſt of *England* on the Laſt of *July*. They were from that Time harraſſed by the *Engliſh* Fleet, compoſed of ſmall and light Ships, which had great Advantage over them in the *Engliſh* Chanel, and, being commanded by the ableſt Seamen of that Age, puſhed their Advantage to the utmoſt. The Weather was alſo favourable to them, and deſtructive to the *Spaniards*. The Prince of *Parma* was in the Middle of his Preparations, and in no Condition to execute any Thing; ſo that, after ſuffering much, and ſeeing no Hopes of executing their Enterprize, the Duke *de Medina Sidonia*, and the reſt of the *Spaniſh* Commanders, from meditating a Conqueſt, were brought to ſtudy how to eſcape; and in this they were no leſs unfortunate, as being in the midſt of their Enemies, and but very indifferently ſkilled in navigating thoſe Seas. They quickly found it was impoſſible to retire through the *Engliſh* Channel, and were therefore forced to ſail northward, along the Coaſt of *Scotland*, beaten all the Way by furious Tempeſts; and, after loſing twelve large Ships that ran upon the Coaſt of *England*, ſome were alſo loſt upon the Weſt of *Scotland*, ſome were driven to *Denmark*, and ſome to *Ireland*. The Duke *de Medina Sidonia*, with the few Ships that remained at laſt, put into *St. Andero*. The *Spaniards* compute their Loſs at Thirty-two large Ships and Ten Thouſand Men, but it was certainly much greater; *Mariana* ſays truly, that it ruined their Marine, and that the beſt Part of their old Troops and moſt experienced Seamen periſhed in this fatal Expedition, which, as in the Beginning it was intended to cruſh *England*, ſo in its concluſion it proved the heavieſt Blow that *Spain* had ever felt ſince ſhe became a maritime Power.

Vol. XXII. contains 537 Pages.

To Page 390, includes the Hiſtory of *Portugal*; and from thence to the End, the Hiſtory of *Navarre*.

We ſhall give the following Extracts from the Geographical and Natural Hiſtory of *Portugal*.

In reſpect to the modern Name of *Portugal*, the Etymology and Senſe of it are very far from being certain or determined. As to the common received Opinion, it ſeems to be founded rather in Fancy, than in any any Kind of Proof. It is ſaid, that a great Number of *Gauls* landed at *Porto*, from whence it received the Name of *Portus Gallorum*, or the Port of the *Gauls*, and in Proceſs of Time, that Name gradually extended itſelf over the Country, being ſoftened,

or rather ſhortened, into *Portugal*. But when this Event happened, why theſe *Gauls* came thither, and what became of them afterwards, lie all buried in Oblivion. It is alledged, however, that upon an Eminence which overlooks the Mouth of the River *Douro*, there ſtood an antient Town called *Cale*, ſtrong and well peopled but very ill ſeated for Trade, and this occaſioned the Conſtruction of a lower Town, or Hamlet, which was called *Portus Cale*, that is, the Haven of *Cale*, and in Proceſs of Time *Portucalia*.

Portugal is very happily ſeated in a mild and temperate Climate, well watered by Rivulets and Springs, as well as ſeveral navigable Rivers; in a Word, rich, fruitful, and pleaſant, in itſelf; and rendered famous throughout the world by the Virtue and Valour of its Inhabitants.

Portugal, even in its preſent Condition, and with the Addition of *Algarve*, is but a ſmall Kingdom, though certainly the moſt conſiderable of any honoured with that Title in *Spain*. But ſmall as it is, we ſhall in the Courſe of this Hiſtory demonſtrate, that it is incomparably greater than that in which the Sovereignty began, and which, to ſay the Truth, was nearly the ſame with the Province between the *Minio* and the *Douro*, ſmall in Extent, but happy in Situation; and ſo pleaſant and fertile, that it has been ſometimes ſtiled *Medulla Hiſpanica*, or the *Marrow of Spain*.

M.

The Parliamentary or Conſtitutional Hiſtory of England; being a faithful Account of all the moſt remarkable Tranſactions in Parliament, from the earlieſt Times, to the Reſtoration of King Charles II. *Collected from the Records, the Journals of both Houſes, original Manuſcripts, ſcarce Speeches, and Tracts; all compared with the ſeveral Contemporary Writers, and connected, throughout, with the Hiſtory of the Times. By ſeveral Hands.* Vol. XXII. *From the Diſturbances in* October 1659, *to the Reſtoration of the King; and an Adjournment of the Convention Parliament in* September, 1660. Sandby.

This Volume is printed in Octavo, and contains 495 Pages, which are a continued Series of Events; to which there is neither Preface, Table of Contents, nor Index.

III.

Chirurgical Facts relating to Wounds and Contuſions of the Head, Fractures of the Skull, &c. with Remarks. By John Batting, *Surgeon.* Walter. 2s.

This Tract conſiſts of 100 Pages, with a Preface and Table of Contents. It is divided into XX Chapters.

That Gentlemen of this Profeſſion may form ſome juſt Idea of the Work, we ſhall give the following Extracts from the Preface.

I have, at my leiſure Hours, collected together from my Minutes (which were taken for my own Satisfaction and Improvement at the Time each Circumſtance happened) ſuch of the Caſes, which I thought moſt intereſting, and beſt adapted to improve the Reader: I might, indeed, have added many more Caſes, ſeveral of which were attended with Succeſs, but as they were accompanied with no particular Circumſtances, which had not been already taken Notice of, I thought it unneceſſary; being fearful I had already tranſgreſſed upon the Patience of the Reader.

The Method of writing the Hiſtory of Caſes, at the Time they occur, I would earneſtly recommend to all young Practitioners, as they will thereby attain a much clearer Knowledge of their Nature and Conſequences, than can be met with in general Syſtems of Surgery; in which, from the very Nature of the Work, as well as want of Experience in the Compiler, many Variations and material Circumſtances cannot be attended to: Or in the ſingle Obſervations already handed down to us, the greater Number of which are too conciſe and imperfect to anſwer the Expectations of an inquiſitive Reader. ——

In Order to make the Book the more uſeful and inſtructive, I have added to each Obſervation ſuch Remarks and Reflections, which I thought might be fairly drawn from the Hiſtory; ſhould the Reader, however, think otherwiſe, he may have an Opportunity of drawing his own Concluſions, as the Facts lie open before him, and can be no ways affected by any miſtaken Doctrine or Inference, I may have undeſignedly, or ignorantly deduced from them. ——

But the principal View, which I have in offering this Performance to the Public, is to Place before them repeated Inſtances of the dreadful and fatal Conſequences of Hurts of the Head, even in ſuch Caſes, which for many Days after the Accident appeared but very inconſiderable; hoping thereby to imprint, on the Mind of every Surgeon, the abſolute Neceſſity of attending with the utmoſt Care and Circumſpection to every Accident of this Sort, even though it may not at firſt threaten Danger.

IV.

An Eſſay on the medicinal Nature of Tea.

Book: In which its extraordinary Virtue and Efficacy, as well internally as externally used, in the Cure of Cancers, *ſchirrous and* œdematous Tumours, malignant *and* fiſtulous Ulcers, *and* Cataracts, *are demonſtrated and explained: The whole being founded on Obſervations made in a Variety of the reſpective Caſes, where this Remedy was adminiſtered by Dr.* Storck, *the Baron* Van Swieten, *Dr.* Kollman, *and others of the moſt eminent Phyſicians and Surgeons at* Vienna. *Tranſlated from the* Latin *Original, written by Dr.* Storck, *Phyſician in ordinary to the* Pazmarian *City Hoſpital at* Vienna. J. Nourſe. 2s. ſewed.

This Eſſay is printed in Octavo, and contains 100 Pages. Dedicated to the moſt auguſt Empreſs of the *Romans*.

As this is a Subject peculiar to the Faculty, we ſhall content ourſelves with the Account which the Author gives of it in his Preface, *viz.*

There are many Diſeaſes, of the Cure of which even the moſt ſkilful, both of the antient and modern Phyſicians, have been ignorant: As no Remedy has been hitherto found out of Force ſufficient to overcome them.

Reaſon therefore ſuggeſts, and Duty urges, that we ſhould exert our utmoſt Abilities to bring any ſuch to Light.

May it not be reaſonably conjectured, that what we want of this Kind lies concealed in Plants, with whoſe Virtues we are unacquainted; or of which perhaps we entertain an ill Opinion?

I, indeed, myſelf, as it ſeems to me, have, in the Uſe of Hemlock, made Proof of a Medicine, that may be highly ſerviceable in reſolving inveterate Schirruſſes, and curing Cancers.

I do not, nevertheleſs, intend to exaggerate here the ſpecific Power of this Plant; or to plume myſelf with the Honour of any Invention reſpecting it. All I deſire is, that the Fruits of my Endeavours may be applied to the Service of my afflicted fellow Creatures, and may become beneficial to them.

I ſhould be ſorry, therefore, that any Perſon, through Motives of Envy or Intereſt, prevent a fair Trial.

This Eſſay is divided into three Chapters.

The firſt contains the Deſcription of the Plant and Remedy.

The Second Recites the Caſes in which this Remedy has been adminiſtered.

The third preſents ſome Corollaries.

V.

Twelve Diſcourſes upon the Law and the Goſpel. Preached at St. Dunſtan's *Church in the Weſt*, London. *By* W. Romaine, *M. A. Lecturer of the ſaid Church.*

The Law was given by *Moſes*, but Grace and Truth came by *Jeſus Chriſt*. John i. 17.

Worrall. 4s. 6. ſewed.

This Work is printed in one Volume Octavo, and contains 472 Pages, with a Preface and Table of the Contents.

Diſcourſe I. The Neceſſity of divine Teaching. *John* vi. 45.

——— II. Upon the Moral Law. *Rom.* vii. 12.

——— III. Upon the Ceremonial Law. Solomon's Songs, iv. 6.

——— IV. Upon the Law of Faith. *Rom.* iii. 27.

——— V. Upon imputed Righteouſneſs. 1 Cor v. 21.

——— VI. Upon being Righteous over-much. *Eccleſ.* vii. 16.

——— VII. Upon the right Knowledge of the Lord God. *Mark* xii. 29, 30.

——— VIII. Upon the right Love of the Lord God. *Mark* xii. 29, 30.

——— IX. Upon the right Love of our Neighbour. *Mark* xii. 29, 30.

——— X. Upon the cleanſing Nature of Chriſt's Blood. *Zechar.* xiii. 1.

——— XI. The Balm of *Gilead*. *Jer.* viii. 22.

——— XII. Upon the Promiſes of God. 2 *Peter* i. 4.

The Preface gives us an Account of the Principles on which the Author proceeds; the following Extracts from which will furniſh the Reader with a juſt Idea of the Work.

Many (ſays our Author) are the Miſtakes at preſent about religious Matters; but none are more deſtructive than thoſe, which concern the Law and the Goſpel. The Generality of our People confound them, and put one in the Place of the other. Some ſuppoſe they are to be accepted of God for their Works, and that they can be juſtified by the Law in the Sight of God. Others make their keeping of the Law the Condition of their receiving the Bleſſings of the Goſpel, as if theſe were to be the Purchaſe and Reward of their partial Obedience. Some are perſuaded they muſt do all they can, and keep the Law with all their Might, and wherein they become ſhort of the perfect Demands of the Law, Chriſt will out of his Merits atone for their Failings. And others again think that Chriſt has abated the Rigour of the Law, and that the Goſpel is nothing more than a new Law-diſpenſation, in which the Lord has been pleaſed to declare that he will accept of ſincere Obedience inſtead of perfect. Theſe and many more ſuch like Miſtakes prevail

in our Times, and they are exceedingly dangerous, tending to the utter Ruin both of Body and Soul. In the following Diſcourſes I have endeavoured to diſtinguiſh, and preciſely to ſettle the Difference between the Law and the Goſpel. ——

The Law has made no Proviſion for the Pardon of the leaſt Tranſgreſſion. It requires perfect unſinning Obedience in Thought, Word, and Deed. This is its juſt Demand. And in Caſe of the leaſt failing, it immediately paſſes Sentence and condemns. It will not accept of Sorrow or Tears, of Repentance, or Amendment, as any Satisfaction; but its Language is, "Do this, or thou ſhalt die." There is not a Word ſaid about ſorrowing for what was paſt, and reforming for the future, as if the Style of the Law was, "Be ſorry for thy Sin, and reform, and then thou ſhalt not die:" But it is poſitive and expreſs, "Keep the Law, and thou ſhalt live. Tranſgreſs it, and thou ſhalt die: For curſed is every one, who continueth not in all Things, that are written in the Book of the Law to do them." ——

But ſome may aſk, Will not the Law accept of ſincere Obedience? Nay. It will abate nothing of its Demands. It will have abſolutely perfect Obedience, if by the Works of it a Man be juſtified before God. There is not one Word in the Law about Sincerity; no not a ſingle Hint, as if a Man might be pardoned, who kept the Law ſincerely, although imperfectly. The Law ſays —— Do all Things, which God has commanded, and continue to do them with all thy Heart, Mind, Soul, and Strength, and then thou ſhalt be juſtified by thy Works; but if thou offend in one Inſtance, thou comeſt under the Curſe: For he that offendeth in one Point is guilty of all, and conſequently ſincere Obedience failing in one Point leaves a Man guilty, and under the Curſes of the broken Law.

It highly concerns thoſe Perſons to conſider this Matter well, who fancy that Chriſt came as a great Law-giver, to publiſh milder Terms of Acceptance than the moral Law had required. They have a Notion of Chriſt, as if he was only the publiſher of ſome new remedial Law, which abated ſomething of the Demands, and mitigated ſome of the Rigour of the moral Law. Whereas he came not to publiſh any new Law, but to ſave his People from their Sins committed againſt the old Law. He came to be a Saviour, and not a Law-giver. Indeed he preached the Law, but it was to bring Men to the Knowledge of Sin, and to ſee and to feel their Want of his Salvation. But he preached nothing new. He only enforced the Law in its ſpiritual Nature, and in its full Extent, ſhewing the Length and Breadth, the Depth and Height of the Commandment. ——

As a further Specimen of this Author's Stile and Sentiments, we ſhall give the following Paragraph from Diſcourſe V. Page 169.

Now the Righteouſneſs by which we are juſtified is not inherent in ourſelves, but it is in Chriſt, and is made ours through God's imputing it to us, in like Manner our Sins were not inherent in Chriſt, but imputed to him and laid upon him. He was willing to become our Surety and to anſwer for our Sins, and to have them imputed to him, ſo as to be obliged to bear the Puniſhment of them, even the Wrath and Curſe, which, if he had not endured them, would have ſunk every one of us into the Pit of Hell. But Chriſt his own Self bare them in his own Body upon the Tree. As the Surety of all that ſhall believe in him he undertook to anſwer all the Demands, which Law and Juſtice had upon them. And he was willing to have all their Sins imputed to him, and placed to his Account, that he might ſatisfy for them. Accordingly we read that he was once offered to bear the Sins of many, and that by his own Blood he obtained eternal Redemption for them. When their Iniquities were laid upon him, although he knew no Sin, yet he knew what it was to ſuffer for Sin. He died the Death and endured the Pains, which were in Nature and Proportion due to them for their Sins and for the full Satisfaction of Law and Juſtice.

VI.

A Relation of the Miſſions of Paraguay, *Wrote originally in* Italian, *by Mr.* Muratori, *and now done into* Engliſh *from the* French *Tranſlation.* Marmaduke, 3*s.* 6*d.*

This Book is printed in Crown 8vo. and contains 294 Pages. To which are prefixed, a Preface by the Author, and one by the Tranſlator, with a Map of *Paraguay*. And there is alſo a Table of the Contents. The principal Deſign of the Book, is to recommend the Church of *Rome* and her Miſſionaries, interſperſed with ſome general Deſcriptions of different Parts of this wide Country, of which the following may ſerve as a proper Specimen, *viz.*

Of *Magellan, Tucuman*, in *South America.*

The Kings of *Spain* have divided the immenſe Regions they poſſeſs between *Brazil* and *Peru*, into four Provinces or *Governments*; viz. *Magellan, Tucuman, Paraguay*,

and

and *Rio de la Plata*. Within theſe Governments are contained the Provinces of *Ciaco*, *Parana*, *Guaira*, and *Uraguay*.

The Government of *Magellan* is the moſt Southern; its Extent from North to South is about 990 Miles, and it terminates in a Point at the *Magellanic* Streights, which are ſo named, as it is well known, from *Magellan*, who firſt diſcovered this Paſſage into the South-Seas. The Inhabitants of *Magellan* are called *Patagons*; and are moſtly of a gigantic Size, and not leſs fierce than they are robuſt, living in Foreſts without Laws or Religion. Though the *Spaniards* give themſelves out as Maſters of this ſpacious Tract, yet they ſtill want the Conſent of the *Patagons* to be in peaceable Poſſeſſion. A Fort or two built on the *Magellanic* Streights were ſoon deſtroyed, the Garriſons placed there being quickly reduced to ſtarve for Want, Cold, and Miſery: For the *Magellanic* is much expoſed to the Severity of the Winter; yet there are good Paſtures, fine Foreſts, plenty of Cattle, and Fiſh in Abundance.

The Province of *Tucuman*, on the Northweſt of *Paraguay*, is preferable to that of *Magellan*, the Air being more temperate, and the Soil more fruitful. It is watered by two large and very piſculent Rivers, that overflow their Banks in the rainy Seaſon, and fertilize the Plains. As the Country abounds with excellent Paſtures, there is yearly a prodigious Increaſe of horned Cattle, Sheep, Deer, *&c.* One meets with Game at every Step, and may often take it with the Hand; eſpecially Pigeons and Partridges, very ſhort indeed in Taſte of thoſe in *Europe*. Many Sorts of Cottons and Woolen-ſtuffs are manufactured here, and a very fine Mine of Rock-ſalt has been lately diſcovered.

They reckon in this Province three Towns built by the *Spaniards*, viz. St. *Jago's of L'Eſtero*, St. *Michael's*, and *Cordova*. At *Cordova* the Jeſuits have a celebrated Univerſity, much frequented by the *Spaniſh* Youth, who deſign to be inſtructed in the liberal Sciences. Some other *Spaniſh* Settlements with few Inhabitants ſcattered here and there in the vaſt Plains of *Tucuman*, have the Name of Towns. They are ſaid to be at the Diſtance of 150 or 180 Miles from one another.

The Provinces of *Rio de la Plata* and *Paraguay*, have four principal Towns; the *Aſſumption*, the Capital of *Paraguay*; *Buenos Ayres*, the Capital of *Rio de la Plata*; *Corrientes*, and *Santafé*. The two firſt have each a Biſhop. The *Aſſumption* is about 600 Miles from *Santafé*, and *Santafé* about 270 from *Buenos Ayres*. The *Spaniards* had founded ſome other ſmall Towns in the *Parana* and *Uraguay*; but moſt of theſe have been deſtroyed by the *Mamelukes*, a Sort of People, an Account of whom will ſhortly be given.

Theſe Countries want nothing to equal the beſt in *Europe*, but to be cultivated by Men more inclined to Labour. The thick Woods that grow almoſt every where of themſelves; the ever-green Plains that reach from *Buenos Ayres* to *Cordova*, are an unqueſtionable Proof of a fruitful Soil; to ſay nothing of the innumerable Herds of Cattle, and wild Horſes, to be ſeen about *Buenos Ayres*. But the prodigious Increaſe of Cattle is a peculiar Property of *South-America*. I am indebted for this Remark to a very judicious Perſon, who ſerved the King of *Spain* many Years in this Part of the new World, and had ſeen almoſt every Part of it.

The Horſes, horned Cattle, and ſeveral other Beaſts that are to be ſeen in ſuch Quantities in *America*, came originally from thoſe the *Spaniards* brought with them, when they firſt ſettled here. Some of theſe domeſtic Animals ſtrayed from their Maſters, to be at Liberty in the Woods; and it is not eaſy to conceive how they have multiplied, conſidering the Numbers of Lions, Tygers, Bears, wild Dogs, and wild Cats, their perpetual Enemies; and the Surprize muſt be ſtill greater when one hears what Numbers are yearly ſlaughtered by the Inhabitants.

VII.

An Account of the European *Settlements in* America. *In Six Parts.* 1. *A ſhort Hiſtory of the Diſcovery of that Part of the World.* 2. *The Manners and Cuſtoms of the original Inhabitants.* 3. *Of the* Spaniſh *Settlements.* 4. *Of the* Portugueſe. 5. *Of the* French, Dutch, *and* Daniſh. 6. *Of the* Engliſh. *Each Part contains an accurate Deſcription of the Settlements in it, their Extent, Climate, Productions, Trade, Genius, and Diſpoſition of their Inhabitants: The Intereſts of the ſeveral Powers of* Europe *with reſpect to thoſe Settlements; and their political and commercial Views with Regard to each other. In two Volumes. A new Edition, with Improvements.* Dodſley. 8s.

This Book is printed in 2 Volumes, the Firſt contains 312 Pages; and the Second, 308, each of which are divided into a Variety of Chapters.

The following Extract may give the Reader an Idea of the Stile and Manner in which this Work is conducted.

Canada

Canada, which borders upon our Provinces of *Nova-Scotia*, *New-England*, and *New-York*, is of a Climate not altogether different from theirs; but as it is much further from the Sea, and more northerly than a great Part of thoſe Provinces, it has a much ſeverer Winter; though the Air is generally clear. The Soil is various; moſtly barren; but the *French* have Settlements where the Land is equal in Goodneſs to that in any of our Colonies, and wants nothing but a better Convenience of Market to make it equally advantageous to the Proprietors. It yields Indian Corn very well in moſt Parts, and very fine Wheat in ſome. All Sorts of Garden-ſtuff which grows in *Europe* flouriſhes here. But they raiſe no ſtaple Commodity to anſwer their Demands on *Old France*; their Trade with the Indians produces all their Returns for that Market. They are the Furs of the Beaver principally, and thoſe of Foxes and Racoons, with Deer-ſkins, and all the Branches of the Peltry. Theſe, with what Corn and Lumber they ſend to the *Weſt-Indies*, to a People not very luxurious, nor extremely numerous, furniſh tho' very little Money, yet wherewithal in a plentiful Country, to render Life eaſy and agreeable.

The Nature of the Climate ſeverely cold for the moſt Part, and the People manufacturing nothing, ſhews what the Country wants from *Europe*; Wine, Brandy, Cloths, chiefly coarſe Linen, and wrought Iron. The *Indian* Trade requires Brandy, Tobacco, a Sort of duffil Blankets, Guns, Powder and Ball, Kettles, Hatchets, and Tomahawks, with ſeveral Toys and Trinkets. The *Indians* ſupply the Peltry, and the *French* have Traders, whom they call *Coureurs de Bois*, who, in the Manner of the original Inhabitants, traverſing the vaſt Lakes and Rivers that divide this Country, in Canoes of Bark, with incredible Induſtry and Patience, carry their Goods into the remoteſt Parts of *America*, and amongſt Nations intirely unknown to us. This again brings the Market home to them, as the *Indians* are hereby habituated to trade with them. For this Purpoſe, People from all Parts, even from the Diſtance of a thouſand Miles, come to the *French* Fair of *Mont-Real*, which is held in *June*. On this Occaſion many Solemnities are obſerved; Guards are placed, and the Governor aſſiſts to preſerve Order in ſuch a Concourſe of ſuch a Variety of ſavage Nations. The Trade is now in that Channel, for though many, if not moſt of theſe Nations, actually paſs by our Settlement of *Albany* in *New-York*, where they may have the Goods they want cheaper conſiderably than at *Mont-Real*, they travel an above two hundred Miles further, to buy the ſame Commodities at the Second-hand, and enhanced by the Expence of ſo long a Land-carriage, at the *French* Fair. For the *French* find it cheaper to buy our Goods from the *New-York* Merchants than to have them from their own, after ſo bad and ſo tedious a Paſſage as it is from the Mouth of the River St. *Laurence* to *Mont-Real*. So much do the *French* exceed us in Induſtry, Oeconomy, and the Arts of conciliating the Affections of Mankind; Things that even Ballance all the Diſadvantages they naturally labour under in this Country. Our Fort of *Oſwego* was well planned for ſecuring the *Indian* Trade, and actually brought us a great Part of it. But it is now no longer an Interruption to the *French* Commerce.

Having mentioned *Mont-Real*, I have only to obſerve, that this Town is ſituated in an Iſland in the River St. *Laurence*. This Iſland lies in a very favourable Climate, and is well inhabited and well planted. The City, which is ſometimes called *Mont-Real*, ſometimes *Ville Marie*, is agreeably ſituated on a Branch of the River St. *Laurence*; it forms an oblong Square, divided by regular and well-cut Streets; it contains three Convents; with handſome Churches, and an Hoſpital for the Sick. The Fortifications are pretty good. The Inhabitants are ſaid to be about five Thouſand. The River is only navigable hither by Canoes, or ſmall Craft, having ſeveral Falls between this Town and *Quebec*. Yet the *Indian* Fair, and the Trade of the ſame Kind, which they drive more or leſs for the whole Year, make it no inconſiderable Place.

VIII.

The Nature and Tendency of the Eccleſiaſtic Conſtitution in Scotland. *A Sermon. Preached before the Synod of* Perth *and* Stirling, April 16, 1760. *By* John Bonar, *A. M. one of the Miniſters of* Perth. *Dedicated to his Grace* Charles Lord Cathcart. *Donaldſon*, 6d.

Of this ſmall but remarkable Sermon, from *Pſal.* cxxii. 9. we ſhall give the following Extract.

On the true Nature of an Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhment.

When I ſpeak of our Church, you will eaſily perceive, that I mean that *Eccleſiaſtic Conſtitution*, which in *Scotland* received the Sanction of civil Authority at the *Revolution*, and which, through a long Courſe of Years, and much Oppoſition, had been riſing to that State which ſhe then attained.

As we judge of the Excellency of any particular Form of civil Government, from its Tendency to promote and ſecure the temporal Happineſs of the People who live under it;

So we muſt judge of the Excellency of any *Eccleſiaſtic Conſtitution*, from its Tendency to promote the ſpiritual and eternal Welfare of thoſe who ſhall embrace it. Whatever Church conſtitution has this Tendency, may claim a divine Warrant and Authority: And whatever has not, will in vain pretend to the Sanction of a *jus divinum*, although, by the Torture of Criticiſm, ſome particular Texts of Scripture ſhould ſeem to give Countenance to it.

Every true Church muſt indeed be built *on the Foundation of the Apoſtles and Prophets, Jeſus Chriſt himſelf being the chief Corner-ſtone*; *i. e.* it muſt hold and adhere to thoſe great and important Doctrines which diſtinguiſh Chriſtianity from all the other Religions which ever were in the World, and obſerve thoſe Methods of Worſhip preſcribed in Scripture; for *there is not another Name under Heaven given among Men, by which we can be ſaved, but the Name of Chriſt.*

And as true Religion can never be deſtructive of the Happineſs of Mankind, ſo a Church founded on Chriſtian Principles muſt always be friendly to civil Liberty, which ſtands connected with it by the ſtricteſt Ties.

To determine whether this be the Character of the Church of *Scotland*, it will be neceſſary to conſider, *Her Riſe*, —— *Her Eſtabliſhment*, —— and *the Influence of her Form on the Manners of the People.*

The Aſſembly of the Church of *Scotland* conſiſts of the Miniſter in every Pariſh, and a Few of the beſt and wiſeſt of the People, who are publickly choſen to the Office of Elders. —— The Preſbytery conſiſts of, perhaps, twenty Miniſters, and an Elder from every Pariſh, who determine in Appeals from Seſſions, and regulate all other Matters within their Bounds. —— Their Conduct is ſubject to the Review of the Synod, which conſiſts of the Miniſters and Elders of three or more Preſbyteries. — And the general Aſſembly is made up of a Delegation of Miniſters and Elders from every Preſbytery, and a Repreſentative from every Borough. —— So that here all the Orders in the Kingdom are repreſented. —— And the King is preſent by his Commiſſioner; who cannot, however, in the ſmalleſt Degree, interfere with the Buſineſs of the Houſe.

IX.

The Folly, Infamy, and Miſery of Unlawful Pleaſure. A Sermon preached before the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, May 25, 1760. By James Fordyce, *D. D.* Edinburgh: Hamilton and Balfour. 8d.

This Diſcourſe conſiſts of 67 Pages; dedicated to his Grace Lord *Cathcart*.

The Text —— Prov. vii. 7. *I looked, —— and beheld among the ſimple ones, I diſcerned among the Youths, a young Man void of Underſtanding.*

As a Specimen of the Author's Stile and Deſign in this Diſcourſe, We ſhall give the following Extracts.

On the Pleaſures forfeited by an irregular Life.

I will not attempt to enumerate all the ſuperior Gratifications which are forfeited by an irregular Life: But ſurely this is a farther Conſideration worthy your Regard. Surely a ſound Mind in a healthy Body, moderate Deſires, and quiet Paſſions, a Spirit calm and clear, unobſcured by the Fumes of Intemperance, and undiſturbed by the Tumults of Luſt, peaceful and pleaſant Reflexions on a diſcreet and honourable Conduct, namely, rational, and uſeful Converſation, the Society, the Applauſe, and the Patronage of the beſt Men, the humble, yet triumphant Hope of the Friendſhip of God through every future Period, with all the ſolid and ſublime Conſolations of Devotion; ſurely theſe are not Things to be raſhly renounced, or lightly eſteemed. If you are ſo unfortunate as to be a ſtranger to theſe Things, will it follow that you may boldly contemn, or neglect them? Becauſe you are blind, will you take upon you to ſay, that Light is not ſweet, or that it is not "a pleaſant Thing for the Eyes to behold the Sun?" If theſe are not Bleſſings, and bleſſings too of ineſtimable value, why have they been ſo highly prized, ſo pathetically recommended, ſo ardently ſought, ſo diligently, zealouſly, and perſeveringly cultivated, by the learneſt, the wiſeſt, and the greateſt Men of every Age, who have been ready to undertake any Thing, to ſuffer any Thing, to ſacrifice any Thing, rather than forego theſe ſweeteſt and nobleſt Enjoyments? But I will ſubmit the Queſtion to yourſelf; let your own Underſtanding judge whether the Enjoyments of the Mind and of the Heart do not bid fair to be the ſweeteſt, becauſe the nobleſt. You are a Man, and will you ſay, that the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic Pleaſures of a Man, I mean thoſe of Reaſon, of Conſcience, and of Affection, are not better, or more eſtimable, than the Pleaſures of an Animal, I mean, thoſe of Senſe and Appetite: What? will you give up at once, even in Speculation, all the Dignity and ſuperior Excellence

of

of your Nature, in order to juſtify to yourſelf the deplorable Perverſion of your Taſte? But in vain do you labour to juſtify it even to yourſelf. There is, I know there is, ſomething within you, that takes Part with uncorrupted Nature, and reclaims againſt the vile Abuſe. There is ſomething within you, which tells you, at this very Moment, you are unhappy, in having forfeited thoſe ſubſtantial and ſacred Joys I lately mentioned, for I know not what fantaſtic, frivolous, and mean Indulgences. I refer the Cauſe to your moſt intimate Feelings. Have you not often ſecretly ſighed to think what you loſt, when you loſt your Innocence? When you look back on the lovely, joyous Scenes of Childhood and early Youth, before your Mind was debauched and diſtempered by guilty Pleaſures, do you not inwardly wiſh you could recal thoſe bleſſed Days, at leaſt that you could regain the Peace and Eaſe, and Gaiety of Heart you then poſſeſſed? When you ſee other young Perſons of decent Characters, and irreproachable Morals, chearful, lively, healthy, ſatisfied in themſelves, and beloved by all about them, do not you envy their happy Deſtiny, and feel on the Compariſon how miſerable you are? In ſuch a View, do you not both deſpiſe and hate yourſelf at Bottom, for the Folly and Futility of your Conduct? ——

To which we ſhall ſubjoin

The Senſualiſt's Solliloquy in his near Approach to Death.

Now my inglorious and criminal Courſe draws near an End: What have I got by it? A few Hours or Days of giddy Amuſement, and guilty Pleaſure, often daſhed with inward Diſguſt and bitterneſs, alway interrupted with long and tedious Intervals of Inſipidity, Langour and Dejection, at beſt with Scenes of laboured Mirth, and forced Laughter, that left my Heart, as they found it, heavy and ſad. I have gained too the boiſterous Applauſe of worthleſs and witleſs Men, like myſelf, for "caſting in my Lot with them," and participating in their Impiety and Debaucheries. I have gained — nothing more. And what have I loſt? What have I not loſt? My Innocence, my Honour, my Character, my Peace of Mind, the Favour of my Maker, the intellectual, the moral, the domeſtic, the divine Joys, that ſweeten and dignify Exiſtence. I have loſt whatever was living for. I have loſt —— my Soul. The Path I have trod has been marked all along with Folly, and Vanity, and Vexation. A few Steps more, and it will land me — where? in the Place of weeping, where that wretched Senſualiſt lift up his Eyes to Heaven in vain. For now, alas! it is too late to offer the great Almighty the Dregs of a diſſolute, polluted Life, or attempt to vanquiſh thoſe inveterate Habits, which have enſlaved my Soul and taken away my Heart. In this mournful Period, who, do you think, my Brethren, will appear to the Man I paint, truly prudent, and truly wiſe? The boaſtful Votary of Pleaſure, or the humble Worſhipper of God?

Omitted.

De Ratione Interpungendi Autore Joanne Ward, R. P. G. C. Cui Accedunt Cer. Jo. Voſſi Elementa Rhetorica, Oratoriis ejuſdem Partitionibus Accomodata. *Impenſis, J. Richardſon*, 1s.

PAMPHLETS.

Chriſt in his laſt Sufferings conſidered, as the Repreſentative of the World. *Priddin*, 6d.

The Romance of a Day, or an Adventure in *Greenwich-Park*. *Pottinger*, 1s.

An Appendix to the critical Diſſertation on the Book of *Job*. *Johnſton*, 1s.

A Letter to the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, on the Neceſſity of confining their Dogs. *Fuller*, 1s.

Application to God, Reformation and Unity among themſelves; the beſt Reſource of a Nation recommended in a Faſt. A Sermon by *Joſeph Parſons*, A. M. *B. Dodd*, 6d.

A Letter of Expoſtulation from the Manager of the Theatre in *Tottenham-Court-Road*, to the Manager of the Theatre in the *Hay-Market*, relative to a Comedy called the *Minor*. *Stevens*, 1s.

A circumſtantial Account of the Conduct and Behaviour of Mr. *Stirn*. By *A. Crawford*. *Coote*, 1s.

A Treatiſe on Canine Madneſs, wherein a Preſervative will be pointed out, and a Cure propoſed for that dreadful Diſtemper; the Bite of a mad Dog. By *R. James*, M. D. *Newbury*.

The conſiſtant Proteſtant. A Sermon. By *Joſ. Ward*, M. A. *Griffiths*, 6d.

An Exhortation, with ſome Forms of Prayer. *Law* and *Co.* 1s.

PLAYS.

Semiramis, a Tragedy, tranſlated from the *French* of Monſieur *Voltaire*. *Kearſley*, 1s. 6d.

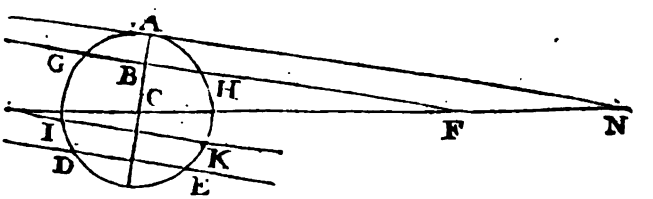
The Coffee-houſe, or Fair Fugitive. By Mr. *Voltaire*. *Wilkie*, 1s. 6d.

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *OCTOBER*, 1760.

Dr. HALLEY's *Diſſertation on the Tranſit of* VENUS, *continued from Page* 497, *and concluded.*

XXI. HOW, from Obſervations made in the *Eaſt-Indies*, on the Ingreſs and Egreſs of *Venus*, compared with thoſe which are made in *England*, on her Exit from the ſolar Diſk, the ſame Parallax may be derived, to wit, *by adapting the Angles of a Triangle given in Specie in the Circumferences of three equal Circles*, I ſhall take another Opportunity to ſhew.*



Let A D E be the *Sun*, C N the Ecliptic, A N the Path of *Venus*, and N the Node. Now if the Node be at Reſt, the neareſt Diſtance of the Planet, from the Center, will be A C = 15′ 43″. And ſince the Angle A N C = 8° 28′, we ſhall find C N = 106, the Diſtance of the Node from the Center C.

But if the Nodes have a retrograde Motion, and equal to that in the Doctor's Tables, then ſince from the laſt Tranſit in 1639, to that in 1769, are 130 Years, this Node will appear to have gone forward in that Time 38° 30″ nearly; therefore 106 — 38,5 = 67′,5 = F C, and F will be the Place of the Node in this Hypotheſis.

Then drawing F G parallel to A N, it will be the Path of the Planet; and B C its Diſtance from the *Sun*'s Center, which is known from this Analogy, as 106 : 15,75 :: 67,5 : 10 = B C. Therefore the Path of *Venus* G H, upon the ſolar Diſk in this Tranſit, will be very little leſs than D E in the next Tranſit 1761, according to the Doctor's Tables.

But the Tranſit G H will be greatly preferable to the Tranſit D E for determining the *Sun*'s horizontal Parallax, becauſe, as we have ſhewn, a Tranſit on the North Part of the ſolar Diſk, will give the Difference of Duration in the *Mora* greater than one in the ſouthern Part, every Thing elſe being equal; and the Tranſit G H happens to be nearly in that Part of the Diſk where that Difference of Time will be a *Maximum*, and conſequently will afford the beſt Opportunity that can be for Succeſs in this Diſcovery.

* Whether the Doctor did ever give the Solution of this Problem we know not, nor have we met with it in any other Author. We ſhall therefore leave it to our learned Correſpondents

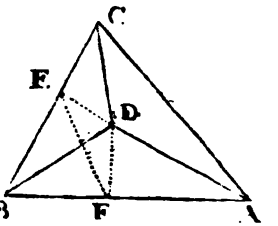
reſpondents to oblige the Public with it; and, indeed, it ſeems to be now quite neceſſary, as we do not hear of any Proviſion being made for Obſervations at *Hudſon's Bay*, or other Northern Latitudes; but if the Parallax of the *Sun* can be known without, the Doctor has given himſelf a great Deal of needleſs Trouble in writing this Eſſay, and we alſo in commenting upon it. There are many able Mathematicians very ready, and even urgent to go on this great Enterprize, but their Aſſiſtance has not been thought neceſſary; how far *England* may ſhare in the Glory of this great Diſcovery, with a few Hands and partial Obſervations, Time will ſoon evince.

N. B. *For ſuch as are curious to obſerve the Tranſits of* Venus *with a reflecting Teleſcope, and* new Apparatus *for that Purpoſe, (as deſcribed in the* Lady's Philoſophy, *Page* 156.) *I have made ſome Additions to my Print of the* 17 *Tranſits, to render it fit for a* Screen; viz. *there is drawn a Circle* A K E L, 15 *Inches in Diameter, to repreſent the Face of the* Sun; *one of whoſe Semidiameters* C F *is divided into* 951 *Minutes, and being Perpendicular to the Orbit of* Venus O P, *will ſhew her Latitude at any Time during the Tranſit. Within this is drawn another Circle* B M D N, *juſt* 12 *Inches Diameter, whoſe Radius* C M *is divided alſo into* 951 *Minutes, to ſerve as a Scale for meaſuring the Planet's Latitude in Caſe the* Sun's *Diſk be made juſt as large as this Circle; then the Line* Q R *will be the Path of* Venus, *and the Circle being divided into Degrees, it will be very eaſy to obſerve, at what Diſtance, from the Ecliptic, the Points of external and internal Contact happen at the Ingreſs and Egreſs of the Planet; and thereby the Theory of* Venus's *Motion, and the Uſes of the Tranſit will be more exactly aſcertained as well in the Tranſit of* 1761, *as the following One of* 1769.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 290, *anſwered by Mr.* J. Roſe.

LET A B and C be the triangular Garden, and the two Points E and F, the Foot of the Ladder that will reach the Top of the Towers C B and B A. From E and F raiſe Perpendiculars, whoſe Point of Interſection D will be the Ladder's Foot. Required whoſe Length and Diſtance, from each Tower, may be found as follows, *viz.*



Firſt, then, the Points E and F are eaſily found to be, *viz.* B E = 23.2625 and B F = 21.8. Draw E F, and I find by the Logarithms the Angles E B F = 61° 47′ 13″, B F E = 62° 12′ 14″, B E F = 56° 1′ 9″, F E D = 33° 58′ 51″, E F D = 27° 47′ 46″, and E D F = 118° 12′ 47″, with the Sides E F = 23.17264, E D = 12.2629, and F D = 14.69769. Hence (*per E.* 47. 1.) we have E D$_1^2$ + B E$_1^2$ = B D$_1^2$ = B F$_1^2$ + F D$_1^2$, and by admitting A = 38, B = 42, and C = 45, the Height of each reſpective Tower, we have likewiſe B$_1^2$ + B D$_2^2$ = the Square of the Length of the Ladder; therefore the Ladder's Length is = 49.55. Moreover, by the ſame Rule, we have (by putting 49.55 = L) L$_2^2$ — A$_1^2$ = A D$_1^2$. Hence A D = 31.1, and L$_2^2$ — C$_1^2$ = C D$_2^2$, therefore C D = 20.74, and laſtly, B D = 26.09. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. Robert Hall, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* J. Teal, *Mr.* S. Bekin, *Mr.* S. Kemp, *Mr.* W. Toms, *Mr.* E. Buttin, *Mr.* J. Metcalfe, *Mr.* W. Allen, *Mr.* F. Stewardſon, *and by Mr.* Joſeph Applin, *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion

Question 291, *Answered by Mr.* Jonathan Teal, School-master, *at* Havingham.

As Rad. : Co. T. 18° 11′ (⊙ Alt.) :: Co. S. 74° 53′ (⊙ Azim.) : Co. T. 51° 33′ the Latitude. And as Rad. : Co. S. 18° 11″ :: S. 74° 53′ : Co. S. 23° 29′ the Sun's Declination, which answers to the 21st of *June*.

This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Bosworth, *Mr.* T. Robinson, *Mr.* W. Toms, *Mr.* F. Stewardson, *Mr.* T. Adams, *Mr.* T. Hall, *and by the Proposer, Mr.* T. Barker.

Question 292, *Answered by the Proposer, Mr.* T. Todd.

If $r = \overline{1.04}\,\frac{1}{365}$ Days, 5 Hours, 48 Minutes, = 1 Pound, and its Interest for 1 Day, s = 100000 *l.* and n the Number of Days. Then

$1 \times r - 1 =$ Sum left at the End of the 1st Day,

$r^2 + 2^1 r - r - 2^1 =$ Sum, the End of the 2d Day,

$r^3 + 2^1 r^2 + 3^1 r - r^2 - 2^1 r - 3^1 =$ Sum, at 3d Day,

$r^4 + 2^1 r^3 + 3^1 r^2 + 4^1 r - r^3 - 2^1 r^2 - 3^1 r - 4^1 =$ Sum, at 4th Day, and

$r^n + 2^1 r^{n-1} + 3^1 r^{n-2} + 4^1 r^{n-3}$, &c. $+ \overline{n-2}^{3}\, r^3 + \overline{n-1}^{2}\, r^2 + n^1 r - r^{n-1} - 2^1 r^{n-2} - 3^1 r^{n-3}$, &c. $- \overline{n+2}^{2}\, r^2 - \overline{n+1}\, r - n^1 =$ Sum after n Days $= s$ by the Question; which will be truly denoted by

$$\overline{r^n - 1} \times \frac{\overline{r^2 \overline{r+2}^{2}} - 3r^2}{\overline{r-1}^{4}} - \frac{3n \cdot \overline{r^3 + r^2}}{\overline{r-1}^{3}} - \frac{3n^2 r^2}{\overline{r-1}^{2}} - \frac{n^3 r}{r-1} - \overline{r^n + 1} \times \frac{\overline{r^2 + r}}{\overline{r-1}^{3}} + \frac{2nr}{\overline{r-1}^{2}} + \frac{n^2}{r-1} = s,$$

from whence the Value of n may be found.

N. B. *The three Questions above have already been published in other Magazines, if we are rightly informed by our Correspondents.*

Question 293, *answered by Mr.* Thomas May, *of* Newmarket.

The Cogg Wheel will turn 17 Times round, and the Trundle 60 Times, before the same Cogg and Round meet that were together at first setting out.

Rule for determining all Questions of the same Nature.

I find 17 to be a prime Number that will not admit of Division without Remainder, therefore in all Questions of this Nature, it is only changing Sides, by taking the greater Number for the Revolutions of the Lesser, and the Lesser for the Greater, which determines all Questions of this Kind.

This Question was also answered by Mr. J. Fraser, *Mr.* W. Mathewson, *Mr.* J. Barker, *Mr.* W. Ward, *Mr.* S. Bekin, *and by* J. K. *the Proposer.*

New Questions *to be answered.*

Question 301.

By Mr. J. Bayley.

In an Ellipsis, whose conjugate Diameter is 10; what will be the Transverse and Area when the Latus Rectum touches the Ellipsis's inscribed Circle?

Question 302.

By Mr. George Crabbe.

In Lat. 52° 00′ North, stands a Maypole, whose Height is 40 Feet, in the Center of an elliptical Garden, the Content of which is 753,984 square Yards. On the

10th of *April*, 1760, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, I observed the Shadow of the Top of the Pole to touch the Curve in a Point whose Distance from the Focus was 32,936 Feet, and at Noon I observed its Shadow was coincident with Part of the transverse Axis. 'Tis required from hence, to determine the Dimensions of the Garden.

Question 303.

By Mr. Joseph Mountfort.

GIVEN the Perimeter of a Right-angled Triangle = 473, and the Perpendicular is = the Radius of the circumscribing Circle, from thence all the Sides and the Area are required?

Question 304.

By Mr. John Hammond.

IF a Gentleman had a new Well dug; and when finished, he found the Content of the same in Cubic Yards to the Feet in Depth, as 1 to 1.0472. Query the Depth and Diameter, when the Sum of their Squares was 59085, allowing the Form to be truly cylindrical?

A Genealogical Paradox.

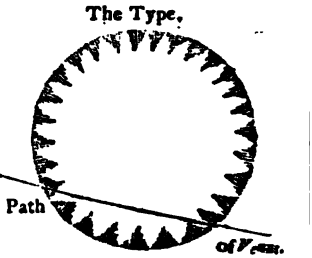
SUppose two Women, and each a Son, were walking together, and was met by another Person, who asked the two Boys in what Relation they stood to each other? Replied, we are Sons, and Grandsons by the Father, Brothers and first Cousins by the Mothers, who also are Aunts to each of us.

This Combination of Kindred once happened, but in what Manner?

A Computation of the Transit *of* Venus, *which happens* June 6, 1761, *from Dr.* Halley's *Tables.* *By Mr.* J. Mason, *of* Stretton.

Apparent Times at *Stretton*, of the

	h	′	″	
First Contract —	1	54	28	
Central Ingress —	2	07	31	
Whole Immersion	2	20	10	
Middle — — —	5	15	39	in the Morning.
Venus's Limb begins to emerge —	8	13	20	
Central Egress —	8	22	56	
Venus clear of the Sun	8	38	21	
Whole Duration —	6	43	53	



Several of our Correspondents having made their Letters very expensive, obliges us to give this Notice, that it is inconsistent with our Plan to insert any Answers but such as come Post-paid.

A SONG, *on the taking of* Mont-Real, *by General* Amherst.

By Mr. LOCKMAN.

I.

I sill not the glass,
To some favourite lass,
A hero engrosses my lays;
Thy trumpet, O fame!
His deeds shall proclaim,
And spread round the globe, *Amherst*'s praise.

II.

Thro' woods, and o'er lakes,
His progress he takes,
With *Montreal* full in his eye,
The *French* wou'd in vain,
Or *Indians*, restrain
His troops who to victory fly.

III.

III.

Cape Breton our own,
Gallia's fiſhery's o'er thrown,
Chief nurſery of her marine.
Invaſion, that joke,
Will thence end in ſmoke,
And *Britain* ſtill reign ocean's queen.

IV.

The *Indians*, and we,
Shall henceforth agree,
Thus our manufactures advance.
Our foes, to their coſt,
See their rich fur-trade loſt,
Great blow to the commerce of *France*.

V.

Triumphant, with pride,
O'er ocean we ride;
Not a ſingle attempt now miſcarries.
To our raviſh'd eyes,
Creſſy, *Agincourt* riſe,
And the days of our *Edwards* and *Harrys*.

VI.

Juſt *George*! O for thee
The fates did decree,
A reign will eternally ſhine.
The fam'd conqueſts told,
In our annals of old,
Are already equal'd in thine.

VII.

O'erwhelm'd with ſad fears,
See *Gallia*, in tears,
The loſs of *Montreal* bemoan.
The *French* are undone;
And now *Canada*'s won,
Britannia ſhall there fix her throne.

VIII.

But hark! heav'n-born peace,
Bids war's horrors ceaſe;
And lo! where the goddeſs deſcends.
Her charms all adore;
Human blood ſtreams no more:
And foes, long contending, are friends.

A POEM *upon the King of* Pruſſia's *Succeſſes.*

Nil oriturum alias, nil ortum tale. Hor. Ep. 1.

HAIL glorious prince! in whom at once are join'd
The nobleſt talents of the human mind;
Complete in ſcience, and in action great,
King, patriot, judge, and pillar of the ſtate!
Such are thy deeds, that we're in wonder loſt,
Where to admire, and where applaud the moſt:
Whether thou rid'ſt triumphant o'er the plain,
Cover'd with *Auſtrians*, *French*, or *Ruſſians* ſlain;
Whether ſurrounded by the barb'rous foe,
Thou turn'ſt the ſcale by ſome amazing blow,
Or if we ſee thee unto numbers yield,
And quit reluctant the conteſted field,
Still thou deſerv'ſt the poets warmeſt lays,
Still thou command'ſt our wonder and our praiſe.
Proceed great prince, in freedom's cauſe proceed,
'Tis juſtice prompts, and heav'n approves the deed;
For ſure the glorious ſtruggle thou haſt made,
Bears ſtriking proofs of more than human aid.
What tho' the *Ruſſian*, *Auſtrian*, *Swede*, and *Gaul*,
Unnat'rally combin'd have ſwore thy fall,
Tho' politicians, in deſponding ſtrain,
Foretel thy ruin ev'ry new campaign;
Yet the prophetic muſe with joy elate,
By heav'n inſpir'd, even now foreſees thy fate;
Foreſees thee ſtop the cruel tide of blood,
The *Auſtrian* humbled, all thy foes ſubdued;
Sees thee returning home, with laurels crown'd,
Whilſt *Berlin*'s ſtreets with grateful ſhouts reſound;
Sees thee devote thy genius to repair,
The direful waſte, concomitant of war,
Intent thy peoples bleſſings to increaſe,
And, as thou ſhon'ſt in war, to ſhine in peace.
Then thou'lt be drawn, by each impartial pen,
The greateſt monarch, and the beſt of men.

Having in our philoſophical Geography of this Month given ſome Account of the Alps *and* Appennine *Mountains, we thought the following poetical Deſcription thereof might be agreeable in this Place.*

A Deſcription of the Alps.

CUncta gelu canâque æternùm grandine tecta,
Atque ævi glacies cohibent: riget arduus montis
Ætherii facies, ſurgentique obvia Phœbo
Duratas neſcit flammis mollire pruinas,
Quantùm Tartarei regni pallentis hiatus
Ad manes imos atque atræ ſtagna paludis
A ſuperâ tellure patet: tam longâ per auras
Erigitur tellus, & cœlum intercipit Umbrâ.
Nullum ver uſquam, nullique Æſtatis honores;
Sola jugis habitat diris, ſedeſque tuetur
Perpetuas deformis Hyems: illa undique nubes
Huc atras agit, et mixtos cum grandine nimbos.
Nam cunctî flatus ventique furentia regna
Alpinâ poſuere domo, caligat in altis
Obtutus jaxis, abeuntque in nubila montes.
Sil. It. L. 3.

Stiff

Stiff with eternal ice, and hid in ſnow
That fell a thouſand centuries ago,
The mountain ſtands; nor can the riſing Sun
Unfix her froſts, and teach 'em how to run:
Deep as the dark infernal waters lie
From the bright regions of the chearful ſky,
So far the proud aſcending rocks invade
Heav'ns uppear realms, and caſt a dreadful ſhade:
No ſpring nor ſummer on the mountain ſeen
Smiles with gay fruits, or with delightful green,
But hoary winter, unadorn'd and bare,
Dwells in the dire retreat, and freezes there;
There ſhe aſſembles all her blackeſt ſtorms;
And the rude hail in rattling tempeſts forms;
Thither the loud tumultuous winds reſort,
And on the mountain keep their boiſt'rous court,
That in thick ſhow'rs her rocky ſummit ſhrowds,
And darkens all the broken view with clouds.

A Deſcription of the Appennine *Mountains.*

—— *Nubifer Appenninus.* Ov. Met. L. 2.

—— *Qui Siculum porrectus ad uſque Pelorum,*
Fikibus ab Ligurum populos ampleƈtitur omnes
Italiæ, geminumque latus ſtringentia longè
Utraque perpetuo diſcriminat æquora tractu.
Claud. de Sexto Conſ. Hon.

—— *Mole nivali*
Alpibus æquatum attollens caput Appenninus.
Sil. It. L. 2.

Horrebat glacie Saxa inter lubrica Summo
Piniferum cælo miſcens caput Apenninus:
Condiderat Nix alta trabes, et vertice celſo
Canus apex ſtrictâ ſurgebat ad aſtra pruinâ.
Lib. 4. id.

Umbroſis mediam quà collibus Apenninus
Erigit Italiam, nullo quâ vertice tellus
Altiùs intimuit, prepiùſque acceſſit Olympo,
Mons inter geminas medius ſe porrigit undas
Inferni, ſuperique maris: colleſque coercent,
Hinc Tyrrhena vado frangentes æquora Piſæ,
Illinc Dalmaticis obnoxia fluƈtibus Ancon.
Fontibus hic vaſtis immenſos concipit amnes,
Fluminaque in gemini ſpargit divortia ponti.
Luc. L. 2.

In pomp the ſhady *Appennines* ariſe,
And lift th' aſpiring nation to the ſkies;
No land like *Italy* erects the ſight
By ſuch a vaſt aſcent, or ſwells to ſuch a height:
Her num'rous ſtates the tow'ring hills divide,
And ſee the billows riſe on either ſide;
At *Piſa* here the range of mountains ends,
And here to high *Ancona*'s ſhores extends:
In their dark womb a thouſand rivers lie,
That with continu'd ſtreams the double ſea ſupply.

The Story of Gyges, *the rich* Lydian *Monarch, is memorable. The Oracle being aſked by* Gyges, *who was the happieſt Man? replied,* Aglaus. Gyges, *who expected to have heard himſelf named on this Occaſion, was much ſurprized, and very curious to know who this* Aglaus *ſhould be. After much Enquiry he was found to be an obſcure Country-man, who employed all his Time in cultivating a Garden, and a few Acres of Land about his Houſe.* Cowley's *agreeable Relation of this Story we think muſt be acceptable to the Reader.*

THUS *Aglaus* (a man unknown to men,
But the Gods knew, and therefore lov'd him then)
Thus liv'd obſcurely then without a name
Aglaus, now conſign'd to eternal fame,
For *Gyges*, the rich king, wicked and great,
Preſum'd at wiſe *Apollo*'s delphick ſeat,
Preſum'd to aſk, O thou, the whole world's eye,
See'ſt thou a man that happier is than I?
The God, who ſcorn'd to flatter man, reply'd,
Aglaus happier is. But *Gyges* cry'd,
In a proud rage, who can that *Aglaus* be?
We've heard as yet of no ſuch king as he.
And true it was, thro' the whole earth around,
No king of ſuch a name was to be found.
Is ſome old hero of that name alive,
Who his high race does from the Gods derive?
Is it ſome mighty gen'ral, that has done
Wonders in fight, and god-like honours won?
Is it ſome man of endleſs wealth? ſaid he:
None, none of theſe; who can this *Aglaus* be?
After long ſearch, and vain enquiries paſt,
In an obſcure *Arcadian* vale at laſt,
(Th' *Arcadian* life has always ſhady been)
Near *Sopho*'s town (which he but once had ſeen)
This *Aglaus*, who monarchs envy drew,
Whoſe happineſs the Gods ſtood witneſs to,
This mighty *Aglaus*, was lab'ring found,
With his own hands, in his own little ground.
So gracious God, (if it may lawful be,
Among thoſe fooliſh Gods to mention thee)
So let me act, on ſuch a private ſtage,
The laſt dull ſcenes of my declining age;
After long toils and voyages in vain,
This quiet port let my toſs'd veſſel gain;
Of heav'nly reſt this earneſt to me lend,
Let my life ſleep, and learn to love her end.

A Cata-

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *OCTOBER*, 1760.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Brunſwick, Sept. 19.

AN Expreſs is arrived here, with Advices from Magdebourg, dated Sept. 18, which ſay, That the King of Pruſſia marched forward on the 11th, in order to ſtreighten the Enemy; and ſucceeded in turning the Auſtrian Army, by directing his March by Striegau, Hohenfriedberg, and Baumbarten: That his Pruſſian Majeſty, on his Way on the 12th, had gained a conſiderable Advantage over the Corps, commanded by General Beck; and, in this Affair, made two Battalions of Croats Priſoners, took their Cannon, and entirely diſperſed upwards of thirty Squadrons. Marſhal Daun, who had lately his Head Quarters at Furſtenſtein, has thought proper to retire, with great Precipitation, into the Mountains of Landſhut; ſo that there was Reaſon to hope, that the Auſtrians would be ſoon obliged to evacuate Sileſia.

Prince Ferdinand's Head Quarters at Geiſmar-Wells, Sept. 20.

Marſhal Broglio having quitted his Camp at Immenhauſen, and fallen back to Caſſel, has taken Poſſeſſion of the ſtrong Camp there, having his Right to that Place, and his Left to Weſſenſtein. Upon theſe Motions of the Enemy, Prince Ferdinand advanced General Gilſoe's Corps to Sahabourg towards Minden; and the Reſerve under Lord Granby's Command, to Gieſmar, his Serene Highneſs's Head Quarters being fixed here, at the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel's Houſe.

Glatz, Sept. 13. The new Commandant of this City has required the Inhabitants to take an Oath of Allegiance to the Empreſs Queen; but this has been refuſed by all the Proteſtant Families, both Brandenburghers and French Refugees, with whon the King of Pruſſia had peopled this Catholic City. The Court of Vienna, being informed of this, ſent Orders to the Commandant to enjoin all theſe Rebels to ſell their Effects and Houſes, and go under an Eſcort to whatever Pruſſian Country they chuſe to reſide in. The Governor is now proceeding to the execution of the Sovereign's Mandate. But the Pruſſian Dominion has ſo impoveriſhed the Inhabitants of this Town, that there cannot be found one ſingle Purchaſer capable of ſtriking a Bargain with ready Money; and as for Paper Security, they have none but the Bills given in 1758, by the Pruſſian Commiſſaries, in Payment for the Corn and Hay delivered to the Army, which the Sellers object to in Exchange for their Eſtates, &c. And as they muſt obey, they depart with Prayers and Wiſhes, that the Arms of Pruſſia may reinſtate them in their Poſſeſſions.

Hague, Oct. 6. Yeſterday Evening, we received the News from Cleves, that the Caſtle thereof had capitulated on the 3d Inſtant, and that M. de Barral, the commanding Officer there, with the Garriſon conſiſting of about 500 Men, had ſurrendered Priſoners of War. And we hear likewiſe from the ſame Place, that the heavy Artillery arrived at the Hereditary Prince's Camp before Weſel, on the Evening of that Day: And it is ſaid, that the two Swiſs Regiments of Lockman and Planta, which were on their March to reinforce the Garriſon of that Place, had been prevented in that Deſign. We have Letters from Prince Ferdinand's Army of the 3d Inſtant; but it don't appear, that any Thing material had then paſſed there.

PLANTATION NEWS.

New-York, Auguſt 11.

EXtract of a Letter from Oſwego, July 16, 1760. "There are now here ten French Indians from Oſwegatche, who are come in the Name of their Nation to make a Peace with the ſix Nations and us. Theſe Indians would readily join us, were they not afraid the French would deſtroy their Squaws and Children; but promiſe to join General Amherſt with 60 Warriors in going down the River. They make no Secret of the Cauſe of their leaving the French, as they

they plainly ſee the Engliſh will take their Country from them."

Goree, Sept. 28. On Tueſday laſt a Shower of Hail fell here, the moſt Extraordinary that perhaps ever happened; ſome of the Stones weighed two Ounces; but what was ſtill more ſurpriſing was their Shape: Some formed Convex, with long Spikes from out of their Sides; others the Figure of an oblong Square, with ſharp Points from each other, with Variety of other Shapes. The Shower laſted about five Minutes; during which Time it was perfectly Calm, otherwiſe the Windows in the Country muſt have ſuffered greatly. The Compaſs within which it fell was of no great Extent, as the People who lived half a Mile off had none of it.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portſmouth, Sept. 27.

TUeſday laſt Capt. Barton, late Commander of the Litchfield Man of War, who lately returned from Captivity in Barbary, took his Trial at a Court-Martial, according to form of Law, and was moſt honourably acquitted.

Norwich, Oct. 4. On the Morning of Friday laſt, was found in a Ditch on the Glebe of Weſt Wretham, a Pot, containing near ſix hundred Pieces of Roman Coin; many of them fair and legible, their general Size about the Breadth of a three-penny or groat Pieces.

Oxford, Oct. 11. On Tueſday laſt the Rev. Joſeph Browne, D. D. Provoſt of Queen's College, was rechoſen Vice-Chancellor of this Univerſity for the enſuing Year; when he made an elegant Latin Speech to the Houſe of Convocation, and, among other Incidents, informed them, That the Rev. Dr. Thomas Wilſon, Prebendary of Weſtminſter, propoſes to give annually twenty Guineas, to be equally divided between two young Gentlemen who ſhall produce the beſt Compoſitions on the following Subjects, appointed for the current Year, viz.

A Latin Oration on Poetry, Painting, and Sculpture; and how far they help to illuſtrate each other.

An Engliſh Oration on Cebes's Table.

LONDON.

Sept. 26. ADmiral Pocock was introduced to his Majeſty at Kenſington, by Lord Anſon, and was moſt graciouſly received.

28. Robert Kite, Eſq; and Alderman, and William Hart, Eſq; were ſworn into the Office of Sheriffs of London and Middleſex, at Guildhall, after which they entertained the Aldermen and late Sheriffs at Dinner at Skinners-hall; and on Tueſday they went in the City Barge, and were preſented by the Lord Mayor to the Curſitor Baron, at the Bar of the Exchecher Court, after which they returned to Skinners-hall to Dinner.

29. On Monday was held a Common-hall at Guildhall, when Sir Matthew Blakiſton, Knt. and Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. being the two Senior Aldermen below the Chair, were returned by the Livery to the Court of Aldermen, who made Choice of Sir Matthew Blakiſton; and he was declared by the Recorder duly elected Lord Mayor for the Year enſuing.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary.*

[Publiſhed on Monday, October 6.]

Whitehall, October 6. Early Yeſterday Morning, Major Barre, and Capt. Deane, arrived from North America, with Diſpatches from Major General Amherſt, Lord Colville, and Brigadier General Murray, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, of which the following are Copies and Extracts.

Duplicate of a Letter from Major General Amherſt to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Camp at Fort William Auguſtus, Aug. 26, 1760, *and ſent by Captain Preſcott, is not yet arrived.*

"I ſhall now give you an Account of the Progreſs of his Majeſty's Troops under my immediate Command, ſince the Date of the laſt Letter I did myſelf the Honour to write to you on the 21ſt of June from Schenectady.

"On the 9th of July, I arrived at Oſwego, and before any of the Regiments, which I had ſent from Albany, could reach it, two French Veſſels had appeared off Oſwego. On the 6th, I diſpatched ſome Batteaus and Men to Captain Loring, at Niagara,

Niagara, giving him Intelligence of the Veſſels.

"On the 12th, the French Veſſels appeared off the Harbour; and as I expected the two Snows hourly from Niagara, I ſent out ſome Batteaus towards that Place, to induce the Enemy's Veſſels to try to intercept them, but they ſtood towards Cataraqui.

"The 14th, in the Evening, our two Veſſels appeared: I put every Thing on Board that could be wanted, and ordered them away to the River St. Lawrence, in Hopes of cutting off the Enemy's Veſſels from their Harbour. Our Veſſels are the Mondaga and Mohawk; the firſt carrying four 9 Pounders, fourteen 6 Pounders, and 100 Seamen: The other, carrying ſixteen 6 Pounders, and 90 Seamen. They ſailed in Queſt of the Enemy's Veſſels, who appeared off of Oſwego again on the 20th; and with the Precautions I had taken, in ſending a Detachment forward, and giving Intelligence to Capt. Loring, I was in Hopes he could not have miſſed them; but they eſcaped him.

"On the 23d, Sir William Johnſon arrived with a great Part of the Indians; the Troops came in daily from Albany.

"The 25, I had the Honour of receiving your Letter of the 29th of April by Capt. Abercrombie; and, in Obedience to His Majeſty's Commands, I have given out the Orders, as incloſed, to all the Troops in North America.

"On the 31ſt, Abercrombie's Regiment, with the Detachment of Gage's and New Yorker, which I had ſent to Preſqu' Iſle, arrived.

"The 1ſt of Auguſt, I received a Letter from Colonel Montgomery, with an Account of his Succeſs, in attacking and beating the Cherokee Indians, and deſtroying their Towns: The greateſt Stroke the Indians have felt.

"The 6th in the Afternoon, Murray's Regiment arrived; and the next Morning I detached Colonel Haldimand with the Light Infantry of the Army, Grenadiers, and One Battalion of Royal Highlanders, to take Poſt at the Bottom of the Lake, and aſſiſt the Veſſels, in finding a Paſſage to La Galette.

"The 8th and 9th, Schuyler's Regiment arrived; and on the 10th, at Day-break, I ordered the whole Army to embark. The preparing the Batteaus was not quite compleated, ſo that I proceeded with the Regulars, and left Brigadier Geneal Gage to bring up the Provincials and the Rear; and, as the ſixth Row-galley was not finiſhed, I left it behind.

"I incloſe to you, Sir, the Embarkation, Return, and the Number of Whale Boats and Batteaus, with which I proceeded on the Lake; and although ſome were loſt and ſtaved, I had the good Fortune to have only one Man drowned. The Night of the Day I ſet out from Oſwego, proved ſo very bad, that I was lucky in not loſing many more Batteaus. Brigadier General Gage left Oſwego the next Morning, and joined me the third Day.

"On the 13th, I paſſed our two Veſſels that were got out of the right Channel, and could not get down, notwithſtanding I had given the beſt Pilots I could procure. The ſame Day I joined Colonel Haldimand's advanced Corps, and had Intelligence by an Oſwegatchie Indian, that One of the Enemy's Veſſels had run around, and was ſo much damaged, ſhe could not ſail from the Fort; and that the other Veſſel lay off La Galette. I determined not to wait for our Veſſels, and fixed a Hawitzer on Board one Row-galley; the other Four having Twelve Pounders to attack the Veſſel with.

"On the 16th, tho' I had made no Halt, from the Time I had left Oſwego, I thought proper, from the Report I had received, of the Situation of the Enemy's Ships, not to loſe a Moment, but proceed down the River to Oſwegatchie, and to attack their Poſt at Iſle Royale: The advanced Guard, conſiſting of the Rangers, Gage's, Light Infantry of Regiments, and Grenadiers, with five Row-galleys, under the Command of Colonel Grant. It was very late in the Day, when I reached the Point de Baril with the advanced Guard; and I ſent back to Brigadier General Gage, to land on the North Shore, in caſe he could not reach the Point de Baril. Soon after, we diſcovered the French Veſſel, and it was impoſſible not to puſh on to try to attack her, as it was a Calm. She fired her Signal Guns, on ſeeing the advanced Guard. Night coming on ſo faſt, that it was impracticable to attack her, and then I ordered the advanced Guard to row into the South Shore; and the Army, late at Night, reached the Point de Baril.

"The 17th, at Day-break, the Enemy's Veſſel made an Attempt to ſail up the River; Colonel Williamſon attacked her with the five Row-galleys; the Wind became calm, which favoured much; the Row-galleys could not do better than they did; they fired one Hundred and eighteen Rounds; The Veſſel fired Seventy-two; had three Men killed, twelve wounded, and then ſtruck. A Serjeant of Artillery was killed on Board one of the Row-galleys; and a New York Provincial loſt his Leg. The

Veſſel had ten 12 Pounders, with four Swivels, and 100 Men, commanded by M. la Broquerie. This Day I took Poſſeſſion of Swegatchie, and encamped there; and ſent two Engineers, with Parties, down the River, to view the Coaſts and Situation of the Iſlands near L'Iſle Royale.

"On the 18th at Day-break, the advanced Guard was ready, but the Repairs of the Row galleys and Veſſels took up ſome Time. The Engineers did not return till Ten o'Clock in the Morning; it was exceſſive bad Weather; but I was determined to ſeize the firſt Moment to inveſt the Place; and as the Report of the Engineers made no Alteration in the Diſpoſitions I had made, I purſued it in the following Manner; I took with me Gage's Regiment, three Row-galleys, the Light Infantry, Grenadiers, firſt Brigade of Regulars, Schuyler's Regiment of Provincials, and the greateſt Part of the Indians with Sir William Johnſon, and ſome Light Field-pieces; and rowed down by the North Shore, paſſed the Fort, and took Poſſeſſion of the Iſlands and Coaſts below it; whilſt two Companies of Rangers, two Row-galleys, the ſecond Brigade of Regulars, Lyman's Regiment of Provincials, with the Remainder of the Indians, under the Command of Colonel Haldimand, were to row down the South Shore, to take Poſt oppoſite to the Fort, where they were under Cover: The other Provincial Regiments, and the heavy Artillery, remained at Swegatchie. The Veſſel ſailed down the Middle of the River, between the two Columns, to anchor at Random Shot from the Fort. This was effected with a ſmart Cannonading from the Fort on the Troops, rowing along the North Shore, and againſt the Veſſel, which ſunk one Row-galley, killed two Men in another Row galley; one Man had his Thigh ſhot off, and Seven were wounded: Several Boats and Oars ſtruck with their Shot. At Eleven at Night, the laſt Boat came in, and the Place was compleatly inveſted. Iſle Gallot and L'Abbe Picquets Iſland were found abandoned; the Enemy having left them in a great Hurry, as we found the Scalps they had taken on the Mohawk River, with Tools and Utenſils of various Kinds; two Swivels, Barrels of Pitch, and a Quantity of Iron. Our Indians, on finding the Scalps, burnt the Chapel, and all the Houſes. In the Night I tried to get up the Row-galley that was ſunk, but could not effect it.

"On the 19th at Day-break, I viewed the Iſlands, with Colonel Williamſon and Lieutenant Colonel Eyre, and fixed the Batteries, one on each of the two Iſlands near-eſt the Fort; and one on a Point of Land on the South Shore. Detachments were immediately to open Ground. The Fort fired at the Veſſel, which was returned; but I directed Lieutenant St. Clair, to whom I had given the Command of the Veſſel, to avoid firing rather than keep it up. In the Afternoon, our two Veſſels appeared; I ſent Orders to them, to anchor at Random Shot from the Fort, and to avoid firing. At Night, I got the Row-galley up, and ſaved the Gun, that was wounded, but not rendered unſerviceable; prepared Faſcines, and every Thing for carrying on the Siege; and ordered the heavy Artillery to come down, this Night from Swegatchie.

"20th. I ordered the Provincial Regiments from Swegatchie, leaving one Regiment of the Connecticut Troops poſted at that Place.

"23d. Began to fire from all the Batteries. The Enemy drew in their Guns, and tried to put them under Cover. After ſome Time firing, I made a Diſpoſition for ſtorming the Fort, with the Grenadiers of the Army, and ordered the Veſſels to ſail down cloſe on the Fort, having put as many Marks-men on Board each Ship, as the Commanding Officers choſe to have, in order to keep the Enemy from their Batteries. The going down of the Veſſels to the Fort, was not effected in the Manner I could have wiſhed, and I determined not to purſue my Plan that Day. The Fort fired a great Deal of Ammunition without much Execution; and our Batteries, by Degrees, diſmounted their Guns, and made them very ſhy of ſtanding to their Batteries.

The Fire of our Batteries continued till Yeſterday in the Afternoon, when the Garriſon beat a Parley, and I received a Copy of, which, Sir, I ſend you incloſed, a Letter from M. Pouchot, Commandant, and I ſent him the Terms of Capitulation ſigned, that he might copy it, ſign it, and ſend it back to me; after which Lieut. Col. Maſſey, with three Companies of Grenadiers, took Poſſeſſion of the Fort.

"As I imagine, Sir, it may be agreeable to you to know ſeveral Particulars of our Paſſage on the Lake, the Siege of the Fort, and the apparent Situation of this Country, I ſend Capt. Preſcott, one of my Aides de Camp, with this, that he may give you a clear Information of any Thing you may chuſe to know; and I incloſe to you all Papers that I judge, may tend to give you a thorough Inſight into Affairs here.

"I ſend you a Liſt of the Artillery, Stores, &c. that have been taken in the Fort which I intend to have repaired, as I think it by much the beſt Situation I can take

take, for entirely commanding Lake Ontario, and effectually covering the Mohawk River, and all that Part of His Majesty's Dominions from the Insults or Inroads of the Savages: And I beg Leave to add my Assurances, that I shall make the utmost Dispatch I can, in proceeding down the River St. Laurence, and prosecuting the Operations of the Campaign, according to his Majesty's gracious Intentions.

I am with the utmost Respect, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Copy of a Letter from Major General Amherst, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Camp at Montreal, the 8th of Sept. 1760.

"On the 26th of August, I did myself the Honour of writing to you, by Captain Prescott, to give you an Account of the Progress of his Majesty's Arms to that Time; since which, I have proceeded to this Place.

"From the 26th to the 30th, I was employed in repairing some Part of the Fort, mending Batteaus, and fitting out the Vessels, besides making such Preparations, as I judged essentially necessary for the Passage of the Army down the River.

"On the 31st I sat out, rowed 24 Miles, and encamped on Isle au Chat; the Rapides were more frightful than dangerous.

"Sept. 1st. I passed the Long Saut, marched covering Parties on the Shore, the Boats were obliged to row in single File, and keep at some Distance; this took up great Time, though the Current of the River was violent. The Rapides were full of broken Waves, the Batteaus took in Water, a Corporal and 3 Men of the Royal Highlanders were drowned: I encamped at Johnson's Point, 14 Miles from Isle au Chat. I sent Parties forward on the Lake; Sir William Johnson went to an Indian Village, Asquesashna, to assure them of Protection on their good Behaviour.

"2d. I rowed 24 Miles down Lake St. Francis, and encamped at Point au Beaudet. M. La Corne, with a Party, had been here, and at the Indian Village. Very violent Rain and Wind came on at Night; luckily our Boats were in sheltered Coves.

"3d. The bad Weather continued, the Army halted; a scouting Party brought in a Prisoner from the Ceders.

"4th. The Army was in their Boats soon after Day-break; the Weather was favourable for passing the worse Part of the River, but I am sorry to acquaint you, the Rapides were the Occasion of 84 Men being drowned. We lost likewise 29 Batteaus of Regiments, 17 of Artillery, with some Artillery and Stores. Seventeen Whale-Boats, and one Row-galley were saved; the Guns, with some Stores and Provisions, will be saved. I encamped this Night at the Isle Perrot, about two Miles from the River, with the Regulars. It was too late for the greatest Part of the Artillery and the Provincials to proceed there; and they encamped on the River Side.

"5th. The Inhabitants of the Island had all run into the Woods, and abandoned their Houses; some were taken, and some came in: I had the Oath of Allegiance tendered to them, and I put them in quiet Possession of their Houses; and they seemed as much surprized with their Treatment, as they were happy with it. The necessary Repairs of Boats put it out of my Power to proceed this Day. The Remains of the Artillery and the Provincial Regiments joined me.

"6th. The Army was in their Boats soon after Day-break; I rowed in four Columns by the Right, as I intended to land on my Left, at la Chine, on the Island of Montreal, about 3 Leagues from my last Camp; the Weather was favourable, and I landed without Opposition; some flying Parties run into Montreal, after a few Shots: To make the most of the Day I could, I marched on: The Parties had broke up one Bridge, which was soon repaired; and, after a March of 2 Leagues, I formed the Troops on a Plain before Montreal, where we lay the Night on our Arms; and I got up two 12 Pounders, five 6, and five 3 Pounders, of light Artillery. I left the New York Troops and two Connecticut Regiments for the Security of the Boats at La Chine.

"7th. In the Morning, two Officers came to an advanced Post, with a Letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, referring me to what one of them, le Colonel Bougainville, had to say. The Conversation ended, with a Cessation of Arms, till 12 o'Clock, at which Time the Proposals came: I returned mine, and wrote to the Marquis de Vaudreuil. This was followed by another Letter from the Governor: I sent my Answer. I then received a Letter from M. de Levis, which I answered. The Troops lay on their Arms at Night, and soon after Day I had a Letter from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, which I answered, and sent Major Abercrombie into Town, to bring me the Articles of Capitulation, signed by the Marquis de Vaudreuil, of which I have sent him a Duplicate signed by me; and Colonel Haldimand, with the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Army, has taken Possession of a Post, and will proceed

To morrow in fulfilling the Articles of Capitulation. I thought it better, from the Number of Battalions, to oblige them not to serve during the present War, than to incumber England with them as Prisoners of War. I shall do myself the Honour of sending the Colours of the Battalions to you by the next Occasion.

"Governor Murray, with the Troops from Quebec, landed below the Town Yesterday, and Colonel Haviland with his Corps (that took Possession of the Isle au' Noix which the Enemy abandoned on the 28th) is this Day arrived at the South Shore opposite my Camp. I should not do Justice to Governor Murray and Colonel Haviland, if I did not assure you they have executed the Orders I gave them to the utmost of my Wishes. I must likewise beg Leave to say, I am obliged to Brigadier General Gage for the Assistance he has given me, and I have taken the Liberty to give in public Orders, my Assurances to the three Armies, that I would take the first Opportunity of acquainting the King, with the Zeal and Bravery which has always been exerted by the Officers and Soldiers of the Regular and Provincial Troops; as also by his Majesty's faithful Indian Allies.

"Sir William Johnson has taken unwearied Pains in keeping the Indians in humane Bounds; and I have the Pleasure to assure you, that not a Peasant, Woman, or Child, has been hurt by them, or a House burnt, since I entered what was the Enemy's Country.

"A compleat List of Artillery, Arms, Ammunition, Stores, &c. in the several Posts, as well as those of Montreal, shall be made out, which I shall transmit to you: Time does not permit this at present to be done.

"I am to acknowledge the Honour of receiving, on the 30th of August, your Duplicate of the 14th, with your Letter of the 20th of June, enclosing a Copy of Instructions to Lord Colville of the 20th of June. The Assurances you have been pleased to give me of His Majesty's Approbation, on the Receipt of my several Dispatches, makes me very happy.

"I shall now use my utmost Endeavours for settling every Thing in this Country to keep a sure Possession of it; and I shall Immediately dispose of the Troops in such a Manner, that I may compleatly finish the Forts which were began last Year; and as far as the Season will permit me, I shall repare or erect such Forts or Posts, as may be necessary for strengthening and insuring the future Command of the Lakes, with the Possession of every Part of the South Side of the River St. Laurence.

"I inclose to you, Sir, a Copy of the Articles of Capitulation, with Copies of all the Letters that have passed, for your full Information of the whole Transaction.

"I imagine there may be many Particulars you may like to know in what has passed since I dispatched Captain Prescott, and I now send Major Barré with this, that you may receive all the Intelligence I can give you of the apparent State of every Thing in this Country.

I am, with the utmost Respect, &c.

JEFF. AMHERST.

Extract of a Letter from the Honourable Brigadier General Murray to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Cartrecœur, nine Leagues from Montreal, August 24, 1760.

BEfore I set out from Quebec, I did myself the Honour to transmit to you a Plan of the Operations I had proposed, for the Corps under my Command, this Campaign; I have hitherto adhered to it, and it has succeeded beyond my most sanguine Expectations.

M. de Levis has for a Month done me, and still does me the Honour to watch our Motions, with the Gross of his Army; and though I have no Tidings of General Amherst, I cannot doubt of his being well advanced, unless he has found his Route impracticable, which indeed I am told is difficult: I am confident he has not yet had any Interruption from the Enemy, their Post at Galot excepted.

The Manifesto's I have published to the Canadians, have had the desired Effects: Most of the Parishes on the South Shore, as far as the River Sorrel, have submitted to his Majesty and taken the Oath of Neutrality.

As I advanced with the Detachment of the Quebec Garrison, which sailed a Fortnight before the Arrival of the two Regiments from Louisbourg, the French army kept pace with me, abandoning every Post in their Rear: I therefore sent Orders to Lord Rollo to disarm, and swear the inhabitants of the North Shore, whenever it could be done without retarding his Junction with me. The Wind proved frequently contrary, and put it in his Power to accept of the Submission of most of the Parishes, on the North Shore, as far as the Trois Rivieres, which though the Capital of the Government of the same Name, is no more than an open straggling Village.

I found the Inhabitants of the Parish of Sorrel had deserted their Habitations and in Arms, I was therefore under the cruel Necessity of burning the greatest Part of these poor unhappy

unhappy Peoples Houſes. I pray God this Example may ſuffice, for my Nature Revolts, when this becomes a neceſſary Part of my Duty.

Colonel Fraſer makes me hope that I ſhall not be diſtreſſed much for Fuel in the Winter, but for fear he may have miſcalculated, I have ordered him to ſtrengthen the Poſts the Enemy had at Jaques Quartier, and de Chambaux, which are excellent Paſſes, an effectual Barrier, betwixt which and Quebec, I can ſafely canton Two Thouſand Men in the Houſes of the Inhabitants. This will ſave Fuel, and be more comfortable for the Troops, than if they were crowded in the Ruins of Quebec; but I flatter myſelf this Expedient will not be neceſſary, and that Montreal and it's Neighbourhood will be the Winter Quarters of Part of the Troops: You may be aſſured, Sir, I ſhall do my utmoſt to make it ſo; I am poſitive I ſhall be well ſeconded by the officers, and I flatter myſelf the Soldiers have ſome Confidence in their Leader.

If Mr. Amherſt does approach, Succeſs is certain; ſhould he not, I apprehend I muſt be cautious. I have a great Country to maintain; the Inhabitants are brave and numerous; and never can be depended upon, until the Colony is intirely ſubdued, and the French Troops and Governors removed. In every attempt I make, I ſhall therefore look upon the Preſervation of the Conqueſt already made, as the principal Object: I am ſenſible of wh[at] Importance it is to Great Britain, at this Juncture, and that no Proſpect of Glory, however flattering, ſhould put it to the leaſt Riſque.

I am now, Sir, to make an Apology for the Incorrectneſs and bad Writing of this Letter; the Effects of laſt Winter have lamed me; it is with Difficulty I can write at preſent; and I flatter myſelf you will pardon my involuntary Errors, as I left my Secretary at Quebec.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

P. S. We are now entirely maſters of the Navigation from Quebec to Montreal; it is perfectly ſafe for Veſſels not drawing above 11 Feet Water; there has not the leaſt Accident happened to any of our Fleet; and we have from this Place, Water for a firſt Rate to Montreal.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. the Lord Colville, to the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated Northumberland at Quebec, 12th of Sept. 1760.

CApt. Byron, ſenior Officer of the King's Ships at Louiſbourg, in conſequence of Intelligence he had received from Brigadier General Whitmore, of ſome Ships of the Enemy being at Riſtigouchi in the Bottom of the Bay of Chaleurs, immediately ſailed with the Fame, Dorſetſhire, Achilles, Scarborough, and Repulſe; and found the French Ships at the Place deſcribed, being the Machaux Frigate of 30 Guns, two large Store ſhips, and 19 Sail of ſmaller Veſſels, moſt of which had been taken from our Traders laſt Year and this. All theſe, with two Batteries and 200 Houſes, were deſtroyed, and the Settlement totally ruined. But I cannot do juſtice to Capt. Byron's ſpirited Behaviour, better than by incloſing a Copy of his Letter to me; which being dated in the Bay of Chaleurs on the 14th of July, I imagine was immediately after this Service was performed. The Frigate and Store-ſhips came out in the Spring, but finding our Squadron had got up the River before them, put into the Bay of Chaleurs. Capt. Wallis, with the Prince of Orange, Rocheſter, and three armed Veſſels, was (in purſuance of my Orders) going up the Bay of Chaleurs, but met Capt. Byron coming down.

The joint Requeſt of Generals Amherſt and Murray, concurring with my own Inclinations to ſerve Capt. Deane, of the Diana, has induced me to ſend him to wait on you with this Letter. He commanded all the Veſſels employed on the Expedition from Quebec to Montreal; and from his own Abilities has ſurmounted the Difficulties of an unknown, intricate, and dangerous Navigation. To ſum up his Merit in one Sentence, he has approved himſelf a moſt deſerving Officer; and as ſuch I preſume to recommend him to your Favour. He is very capable of giving you an Account of whatever you deſire to know, with relation to this Country.

I am, &c.

COLVILLE.

Oct. 25. This Morning, about 7 o'Clock, it pleaſed Almighty God to call, in his Mercy, our late Moſt Gracious Sovereign, George the Second, after a long and glorious Reign of 33 Years, 4 Months, and 3 Days, and wanting 16 Days only of compleating the 77th Year of his Age. His Majeſty was born at Hanover, Nov. 10, 1683, according to the preſent Stile, and came to the Crown June 11, 1727. His Majeſty deceaſed of a Fit of the Apoplexy, which laſted about an Hour; and is juſtly and deeply regretted by all his loyal and dutiful Subjects; no Monarch having received greater or more chearful Marks of their Attachment to his Government, or Affection

to

to his Perſon. He deſcends to the Grave amidſt the Bleſſings of a grateful People, who will do Juſtice to his Memory by tranſmitting to Poſterity the Happineſs they enjoyed during the Courſe of his Reign. It may with Truth be ſaid of him, he has left no Foe in the Britiſh Empire, that was not ſo to his Country; that Humanity he poſſeſſed in a very eminent Degree, having never ſigned a Warrant without feeling for the Man: Few of his Predeceſſors equalled him in Moderation; in Piety and Juſtice, none. His Reign was long and happy, and cloſed with a Series of glorious Events, ſuch as will amaze Poſterity. In him were united the King, the Hero, and the Chriſtian; which ſecured to him an unbounded Veneration thro' Life, and to be greatly regretted at Death, by a loyal and a grateful People; who would have ſtill greater Reaſon to deplore his Loſs, had we not the pleaſing Hope, that his Crown is the leaſt valuable Legacy he has left. He is ſucceeded on the Imperial Throne of theſe Realms by his Royal Grandſon, our preſent Gracious Sovereign, George the Third, to whom, God grant Length of Years, and a proſperous Reign over a happy and contented People.

The two Archbiſhops having viewed the Body of his Majeſty, reported the ſame to the Hon. the Privy Council. *London Gaz. Oct.* 26.

On this melancholy Occaſion the Privy Council met at St. James's, and gave neceſſary Orders for proclaiming his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, at Charing-Croſs, Temple-Bar, and the Royal Exchange; and the ſame will be done in all the Cities and Corporation Towns in England, as ſoon as the Expreſſes arrive thereat.

And this Day, about Noon, his Majeſty was proclaimed, firſt before Saville-Houſe, where the Officers of State, Nobility, and Privy Councellors, were preſent, with the Officers of Arms, all being on Foot: Then the Officers of Arms being mounted on Horſeback, the like was done at Charing-Croſs: within Temple-Bar; at the End of Wood-ſtreet in Cheapſide; and laſtly, at the Royal Exchange; with the uſual Solemnities: The principal Officers of State, a great Number of the Nobility, and of other Perſons of diſtinction, attending during the whole Ceremony.

WHEREAS it hath pleaſed Almighty God, to call to his Mercy, our late Sovereign Lord King George *the Second, of bleſſed Memory, by whoſe Deceaſe the Imperial Crowns of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *are ſolely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince,* George *Prince of* Wales; *We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here aſſiſted with theſe of his late Majeſty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of* London, *do now hereby, with one Voice and Conſent of Tongue and Heart, publiſh and proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince,* George *Prince of* Wales, *is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our lawful and rightful Liege Lord* George *the Third, by the Grace of God, King of* Great Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *Defender of the Faith, and ſo forth: To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and conſtant Obedience with all hearty and humble Affection, beſeeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bleſs the Royal Prince* George *the Third with long and happy Years to reign over us.*

Given at the Court at *Carleton-Houſe* this Twenty-Fifth Day of *October*, 1760.

GOD ſave the KING.

	WILLIAM.
Andrew Stone	Tho. Cant.
J. Clevland	Leeds
Jn. Ranby	Holderneſſe
Maj. Gen. B. Noel	Cholmondeley
John Boſcawen	Holles Newcaſtle
J. Weſt	Falmouth
John Pownall	Mansfield
Edward Godfrey	Waldegrave
T. Townſhend	Gower
James Peachy	Anſon
Fr. Ramſden	Barrington
James Creſſet	Ligonier
Rich. Potenger	W. Pitt
W. Wentworth	W. Finch
Ja. Dunne	T. Robinſon
G. Pocock	H. Fox
Jn. Brair	T. Chitty, *Mar.*
Hamey Palmer	C. Pratt
Vincent Mathias	Dartmouth
P. Fenoulhet	Rob. Bertie
Simon Parry	Southwell
T. Penn	Delamer
Jn. Andrews	J. Brudenel
F. Vernon	E. Wilmot
S. Cottrell.	Geo. L. Scott
	Gilb. Elliot

The Manner of the Proceſſion was as follows. A Party of Horſe Grenadier Guards, preceded by two Pioneers to clear the Way; Beadles of Weſtminſter with Staves, two and two; Conſtables of Weſtminſter; High Conſtable of Weſtminſter with

with his Staff; the Officers of the High Bailiff at Weſtminſter on Horſeback, with white Wands; Deputy of the High Bailiff of Weſtminſter; Knight Marſhal's Men; Knight Marſhal; Drums; Drum Major; Trumpets; Serjeant-Trumpeter in his Collar, bearing his Mace; Rougedragon Purſuivant; Rougecroix and Portcullis Purſuivants; York Herald between two Serjeants at Arms; a Party or Troops of the Horſe Guards. At Saville-Houſe Norroy read the Proclamation, and Cheſter Herald proclaimed it aloud; from thence to Charing-Croſs, where the Proclamation was alſo repeated. From thence the Proceſſion was made to Temple-Bar, where the Officers of the City of Weſtminſter retired, and the Gate being ſhut, Rougedragon Purſuivant, being conducted by two of his Majeſty's Trumpets, after ſounding thrice, he knocked at the Gate, and being demanded who was there? replied, the Officers of Arms, who demand Entrance to proclaim, &c. and the Gate being opened, he was conducted by the City Marſhal to the Lord Mayor, who, with the Aldermen, Recorder, &c. attended within the Gate, and having produced his Authority from the Moſt Honorable Privy Council, &c. the Gates were immediately opened, and the Proceſſion entered, the Trumpets ſounding, &c. and at the End of Chancery-lane, Cheſter Herald read the Proclamation, and York Herald proclaimed it aloud. They then went on, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. falling in with the Proceſſion, and the Horſe-Guards following; and at the End of Wood-ſtreet York Herald read the Proclamation, and Portcullis proclaimed it aloud; and laſtly, at the Royal Exchange Portcullis Purſuivant read the Proclamation, and Rougecroix Purſuivant proclaimed it aloud. The Spectators at each Place expreſſed their Satisfaction by loud Acclamations.

At the Court at Carleton-Houſe, the 25th Day of October, 1760.

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

His Majeſty being this Day preſent in Council was pleaſed to make the following Declaration, *viz.*

"The Loſs that I and the Nation have ſuſtained by the Death of the King my Grandfather would have been ſeverely felt at any time, but coming at ſo critical a Juncture, and ſo unexpected, it is by many Circumſtances augmented, and the Weight now falling upon me much increaſed: I feel my own Inſufficiency to ſupport it as I wiſh: but animated by the tendereſt Affection for this my native Country, and depending on the Advice, Experience and Abilities of your Lordſhips, on the Support and Aſſiſtance of every honeſt Man, I enter with Cheerfulneſs into this arduous Situation, and ſhall make it the Buſineſs of my Life to promote, in every Thing, the Glory and Happineſs of theſe Kingdoms, to preſerve and ſtrengthen both the Conſtitution in Church and State; and as I mount the Throne in the Midſt of an Expenſive, but Juſt and Neceſſary War, I ſhall endeavour to proſecute it in the manner the moſt likely to bring on an Honourable and Laſting Peace, in Concert with my Allies."

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble Requeſt to His Majeſty, that his Majeſty's moſt gracious Declaration to their Lordſhips might be made Public, which His Majeſty was pleaſed to order accordingly.

At the Court at Carleton-Houſe the 25th Day of October, 1760.

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

His R. H. the D. of Cumberland,	Viſ. Falmouth,
Archb. of Canterbury,	Viſ. Barrington,
Duke of Leeds,	Viſ. Ligonier,
Duke of Newcaſtle,	Lord Anſon,
Earl of Holderneſſe,	Lord Mansfield,
Earl of Cholmondeley,	Mr. Vice Chamberl.
Earl Waldegrave,	Mr. Sec. Pitt,
Earl Gower,	Henry Fox, Eſq;
	Sir Tho. Robinſon.

His Majeſty at his firſt coming into the Council, was this Day pleaſed to declare, that underſtanding that the Law requires He ſhould, at His Acceſſion to the Crown, take and ſubſcribe the Oath relating to the Security of the Church of Scotland, He was now ready to do it this firſt opportunity; which His Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to do according to the Forms uſed by the Law of Scotland, and ſubſcribed two Inſtruments thereof in the Preſence of the Lords of the Council, who witneſſed the ſame; and His Majeſty was pleaſed to order, that one of the ſaid Inſtruments be tranſmitted to the Court of Seſſion to be recorded in the Books of Sederunt, and afterwards to be forthwith lodged in the Publick Regiſter of Scotland. And that the other of them remain among the Records of the Council, and be entered in the Council Book.

It is ſuppoſed that the Earl Marſhal's Order for a General Mourning for his late Majeſty, will be the ſame as was for King George I. which were to the following Purport,

Purport; "That it was expected that all Persons should put themselves in the deepest Mourning (long Cloaks excepted); that as well all Lords as privy Counsellors and Officers of his Majesty's Houshold, should cover their Coaches, Chariots, and Chairs, and cloath their Livery Servants with black Cloth; and that no Person whatsoever for the first six Months put any Escutcheon of Arms painted on their Coaches, nor use any varnished or bullion Nails to be seen on their Coaches, Chariots, or Chairs. His Majesty was pleased to permit his military Officers to appear before him in Red faced with Black." His Majesty's farther Command was, "That all Lords, Privy Counsellors, and Officers of his Majesty's Houshold, who were ordered to put their Livery servants in black Cloth, should also make them wear Shoulder-Knots or Ribbons of the Colour of their Liveries.." Thus far were the Orders of the Earl Marshal.

The Duke of Grafton's Orders (as Lord Chamberlain) were for the Peers, Peeresses, and Privy Counsellors, as follows.

"The Ladies to be in black Worsted Stuff, Cambrick Linen, Crape Hoods, Black Shamoy Gloves and Shoes; Norwich Crapes for Undres's.

"The Men to wear black Cloth without Buttons, Cambrick Linen, Weepers, black Swords and Buckles, Shamoy Shoes, and Crape Hatbands."

The Palace at St. James's will be hung in Mourning with all Expedition.

His late Gracious Majesty was created Prince of Wales, Anno 1714, and succeeded to the Crown of Great Britain, and Electorate of Hanover, on the Death of his Father George I. who died in the Night of the 10th of June, 1727. He married the Princess Carolina Wilhelmina Dorothea, Daughter of John Frederic, Margrave of Brandenburg, Anspach, and of Eritmonth, Louisa, Daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Eisenach, and of Janet, Countess of Sayne, on the 22d of June, 1705; by whom he had Issue,

Frederic Louis, born Jan. 20, 1707; Anne, Oct. 22, 1709; Amelia Sophia Leonora, May 30, 1711; Carolina Elizabeth, May 30, 1713; a Prince who died soon after he was born, Nov. 8, 1716; George William, Nov. 2. 1717; William Augustus, Apr. 15, 1721; Mary, Feb. 22, 1723; Louisa, Dec. 7, 1724.

Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, who came to England in Dec. 1728, and married the Princess Augusta, Sister to the reigning Duke of Saxe Gotha, on the 27th of April, 1736, had Issue as follows;

Augusta, born Aug. 1, 1737; George, (our present most gracious Sovereign), May 24, 1738; Edward, Mar. 14, 1739; Elizabeth Carolina, Dec. 30, 1740; William Henry, Nov. 14, 1745; Henry Frederic, Oct. 27, 1745.

We are sorry to inform the Public, that according to Letters by the last Mail, the Russians, to the Amount of upwards of 30,000 Men, after some Days of fruitless Efforts, entered Berlin in Brandenburgh, the capital City of the King of Prussia, by Capitulation, through the Mediation of the Danish and Dutch Ministers on the 9th inst. and quitted it again on the 13th, on Report of a large Body of Prussian Troops coming to it's Relief; yet not before they had obliged the Inhabitants to pay a Contribution of 1,500,000 Dollars; they also during their Stay demolished the fine arsenal, with a large Quantity of Stores and provisions, and some Houses by the bombs.

The combined Army of the Troops of the Empire, with a Body of Austrian Troops, together with the Wirtemburghers, having, by their great Superiority, defeated the Prussian General Hulsen on the 28th ult. near Torgau, that City was obliged to surrender; where were found also a great Magazine, with all Sorts of warlike Stores. General Hulsen is retreating towards Berlin. And the Austrians talk of besieging Magdeburgh.

The French have evacuated Cassel.

General Totleben has established his Head-quarters in the famous Palace of Sans Soucy, near Berlin.

Several Letters from Amsterdam of the 21st Instant have a Postscript as follows — Just as the Post sets out we have received an Account, that the Russians and Austrians had received Intelligence that the King of Prussia had set out from Oroffen to fall upon them; upon which they retired precipitately from Berlin, leaving behind them all their Baggage, &c. The King come up with them, attacked them and defeated them, killed a great Number, and made many prisoners.

BILL *of Mortality from Sept.* 23, *to Oct.* 21.

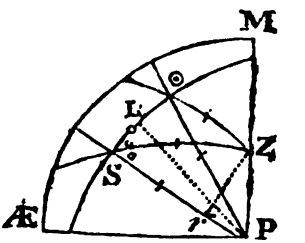
Buried			Christened		
Males 711	1387		Males 502	1036	
Females 676			Females 534		
Under 2 years old	597				
Between 2 and 5	107				
5 and 10 —	45		Buried,		
10 and 20 —	54		Within the walls	62	
20 and 30 —	115		Without	2[illegible]	
30 and 40 —	109		*Mid.* and *Surry*	685	
40 and 50 —	110		City & Sub. *West.*	232	
50 and 60 —	90				1387
60 and 70 —	76				
70 and 80 —	54		Weekly *Sept.* 30.	564	
80 and 90 —	23		*Oct.* 7.	5[illegible]	
90 and 100 —	7		14.	5[illegible]	
100 and 110 —	0		21.	5[illegible]	
	1387				1387

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *NOVEMBER*, 1760.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

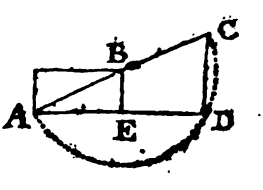
Queſtion 294, *anſwered by Mr.* Robert Duncan; *at* Innerkeithing.



SUppoſe the Scheme projected on the Plane of the Equator, of which let Æ M P be a Quadrant. In the Iſoſcele's Triangle S P ⊙, each of whoſe Sides S P, P ⊙, = 69°, 08′ the Co-declination, the Perpendicular P L, let fall on S L, will biſect the Triangle: Therefore in the Right-angled Sph. Tr. S P L, are given S P = 69°, 08′, and the Angle S P L = 5°, 42′, half the Difference of the Times of Obſervation; whence, to find P S L, it is; R : Cof. S P : T, S P L : Cot. P S L = 87°, 54′. 2. To find the Side S L, ſay, R : S, S P : S, S P L : S, S L = 5°, 29′; and 5°, 29′ × 2 = 10°, 58′ = ⊙ S. 3. In the obl. Tr. S ⊙ Z, are given the three Sides S ⊙ = 10°, 58′, the Diſtance between the Sun's Place at the two Obſervations, ⊙ Z = 37°, 27′, the Complement of the greateſt Altitude, and S Z = 39°, 20′, the Com. of the leaſt Alt. Whence (by Caſe 11th of obl. Sph.) the Angle Z S ⊙ is found = 73°, 28′. Now ⊙ S P — ⊙ S Z = Z S P = 14°, 26′. 4. In the Tr. S Z P, having let fall the Perp. R r, to find S r, it will be, R : Cof. Z S P :: T, S Z : T, S r = 38°, 26′; and S P — S r = P r = 30°, 42′. Laſtly, to find the Angle Z P S, the Time of the firſt Obſervation, we have, S, S r : S, P r :: Cot, Z S P : Cot, Z P S = 17°, 24′, which reduced to Time, is 1 Hour, 9 Min. 36 Sec. which ſubtracted from 12 Hours, there remains 10 Hours, 50 Min. 24 Sec. the Time the firſt Obſervation was made; to which, adding 47 Minutes, the Difference of Time, we have 11 Hours, 37 Min. 24 Sec. for the Time of the laſt Obſervation.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *Mr.* T. Adams, *Mr.* J. Metcalfe, *Mr.* T. Harris, *and by Mr.* Edward Boyce, *the Propoſer.*

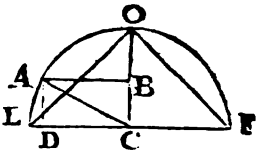
Queſtion 295, *Anſwered by Mr.* T. Barker, *of* Weſthall, Suffolk.



GIVEN A B = B C = 20.124, A E = 18, and B E = 9; whence *per* ſimilar Triangle, as A B : $\left\{\begin{matrix} A E \\ B E \end{matrix}\right\}$ :: A C : $\left\{\begin{matrix} A D = 36, \\ C D = 18, \end{matrix}\right\}$ ∴ 321, = Area.

The same in a different Manner, by Mr. J. Fraser.

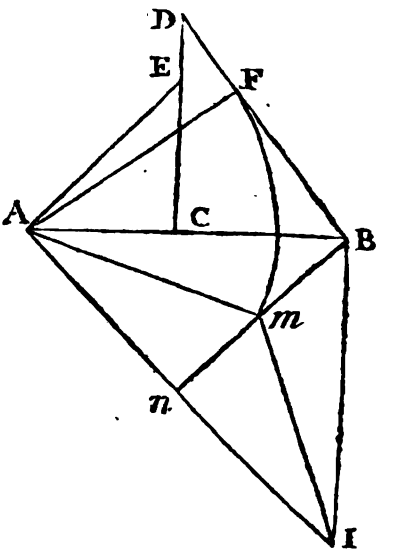
LET A B C D be the Field given, then will the Diagonal A C be 20,12, with which, as a Radius, describe the Semicircle L A C F, continue C B to O, and from the Triangle L O F, which by 31 *E.* 3. will be a right One, in which will be given the Hypothenuse equal to twice the Perpendicular let fall from the right Angle to it; hence by the 47 *E.* 1. the Sides will be 28,45 = L O = O F, and 40,24 = L F, and the Area = 404,8144 Chains.



This Question was also answered by Mr. T. Adams, *and by the Proposer, Mr.* Beckin. *There were other Answers, but not right.*

Question 296, *Answered by Mr.* John Rose, *the Proposer.*

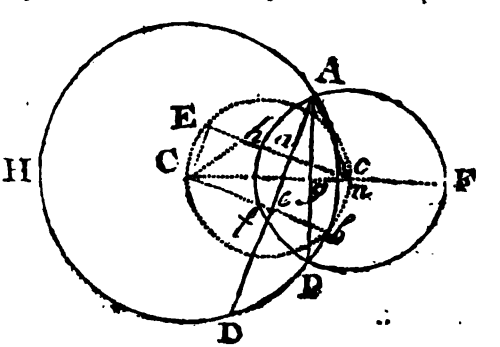
DRAW a Right Line A B for the Width of the Building, bisect A B in C, and draw C D Perpendicular to A B. Make C E equal to A C (because the Angles at A and C are equal.) For since the Angle of the Intersection of the principal Rafters at their Top is = 90°, or a Right-angle, therefore is the Angle at A = 45°, from hence becomes A C = C E, and so is A E = the Length of the principal Rafter. Make C D = A E, and draw D B for the Length of the Hip Rafter. Draw B I Perpendicular to B A. Also make B I = B A, and draw A I. Likewise let fall the Perpendiculars B *n*, and A I, and A F on D B, and make A *m* = A F, and draw A *m* and *m* I. So shall the Angle A *m* I be equal to the Angle at the Hip Rafter, the Quantity of which may be thus found. For assume A B to be 10 the Width of the Building; then I say, that the Square-root of 3 A C^2 is = D B (*per Euclid* 47.1) and by Trigonometry A F is also found. Hence the Angle A *m* I is found to be 119° 58′ 18″. *W. W. R.*



We have given the Proposer's Answer, as we find the Question was not rightly understood by the several Answers that were sent, differing from each other, and from this above.

Question 297, *answered by Mr.* Richard Ricket, *at* Stamford.

LET A F B D H represent the two Circles intersecting each other in the Points A, and B, then will A B, A D, represent the two required Lines, C *c* the Distance of the Centers of the two Circles. Then $\frac{\overline{CA}^2 - \overline{Ac}^2}{Cc}$ = 9 the Difference of the Segments C *g* and *g c*, ∴ $\frac{16 - 9}{2}$ = 3.5 = *g c*, and $\sqrt{\overline{Ac}^2 - \overline{gc}^2}$ = 8.291561 = ½ A B, ∴ 16.583122 = A B. Then D *f*: (the Segment between the Peripheries) A B :: 2 : 3 whence D *f*



$= 11.055415$, then upon the Line Cc joining the two Centers let a Circle be described, and let the Line Ec be drawn to cut the Line AD at Right-angles as at a, dividing the Cord Af, in two equal Parts, and Parallel thereto draw Ce, then $2Ae(AD) - 2Aa(Af) = fD = 2ae$, hence $ae = 5.527707$. Draw CE which will be $= ae$, and the Angle CEc a right One, and by Trig. Cc : Rad. :: CE : Sine of the $\angle CcE = 20° 22' 44''$, and Ac : Rad. :: gc : Sine $gAc = 22° 53' 7''$, and its Cone $Acg = 67° 6' 52''$. Then $gcA = CcE =$ the $\angle Aca = 47° 54' 08''$, ∴ Rad : Ac :: $47° 54' 8''$ ($2Aca$) : $6.67801 = Aa$. Then $2Aa + Df = AD = 24.411435$ the other Line required. And for the Area of the Segments Rad. : Ac :: 2, aAc : $ac = 6.032119 = eb$, and then the Area are found (by any of the common Rules, and subtracting one out of another) *i. e.* the Area of the Segment $AbDe = 101.95$ fere. $AnBg = 28.115$ fere. $Abfa$ 27.41. $AbDe - AnBg = 73.84$ fere $= AgBDe$. $AbfBg$ ($= 65.82$) fere $- Abf = 38.41 = AfBg = AbDe - AfBg + AnBg = 35.43$ fere $= DBf$. And by finding the Areas of the Circles, and subtracting the Segments, the two greater Segments may be found if it was required.

We had other Answers to this Question, but not agreeing with the Proposer's.

Solution of the Paradox 522, *By Mr.* Mountfort.

LOT, committing Incest with his two Daughters, and having by each of them a Son, produced that paradoxical Relation of the two Sons to each other. For, by that Means, Lot became, at the same Time, their Father and Grand-father; and they were Brothers and first Cousins to each other; also each Mother was Aunt to the other's Son. *See* Genesis, *Chap.* 19. *Verse* 31. *to the End.*

New QUESTIONS *to be answered.*

Question 305.

By Mr. Thomas Robinson.

TWO Ships, both at one Port, in 2° 30′ North Latitude, and are bound to two Ports, lying under the Equinoctial, whose Distances from each other is computed to be 131 ½ Leagues, the first Ship sails away between the South and West, the other Ship between the South and East, making an Angle of 98° 48′ between their Courses. Query each Ship's Course and Distance sailed to their intended Ports by plain sailing?

Question 306.

By Mr. Thomas Adams.

ON the 21st of August, 1760, the Sun's Meridian Altitude was 50°, and two Hours after his Azimuth was S. 45° E. Required the Time and Point of the Compass he set on that Evening.

Question 307.

By Mr. T. Todd.

REquired the least Semi parabola that will circumscribe a Circle whose Diameter is 20 Yards?

Question 308.

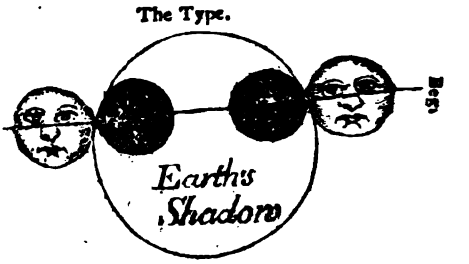
By Mr. T. Walker.

TWO Men bought an equal Number of Sheep, and it being demanded of them, what they gave apiece for their Sheep in each Parcel, it was answered, that, if the Number of Sheep each of us bought, be severally multiplied by $\frac{2}{7}$ and $\frac{1}{7}$, 49 being respectively added to, or subtracted from each Product, both the Sum and Remainder will be equal to the Square of the Shillings given apiece for the Sheep in each respective Parcel. How many Sheep did each Person buy? And what did each Parcel cost at the cheapest Price? For so every Man would buy.

A Computation of an Eclipſe of the Moon, *which happens* May 18, 1761, *from Dr.* Halley's *Tables. By Mr.* J. Maſon, *of* Stretton.

Apparent Time at *Stretton*, of the

	h	′	″
Beginning at	8	17	49
Beg. Tot. D.	9	25	01
Eclipſe ☾	10	8	19
Middle ——	10	10	25 P.M
End Tot. D.	10	55	49
End Eclipſe	11	03	01
Durat. Tot. Darkneſs	1	30	48
Whole Dur. Eclipſe	3	45	12



Mr. *Martin*,

I Am told, that Mr. *Walker*, in his Letter to you, ſays, that my Queſtion was eſſentially the ſame with Mr. *Bevill*'s 11th Queſtion in the *Gentleman's Diary*, 1760; which if ſo, he appears to be no Judge of the Matter; becauſe 'tis evident theſe Queſtions are very different.

T. Todd.

Occaſioned by the Death of his late moſt ſacred Majeſty King GEORGE IId, *of ever-bleſſed Memory.*

Quo nihil majus meliuſve terris
Fata donavere, bonique divi;
Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum
Tempora priſcum.
Hor. B. iv. Ode 2.

WHY, ſad *Britannia!* why ſo ſoon depreſs'd,
Whom heav'n ſo late with num'rous triumphs bleſs'd?
Why all thy glory ſully'd now by woe?
Why droop the blooming laurels on thy brow?
Why from thy boſom burſts the heart-felt ſigh?
Why flows the ſtreaming ſorrow from thy eye?
Alas, too obvious! from thy breaſt is torn
A *King*, whoſe virtues did the world adorn:
Whoſe ſoul was act'ed by the warmeſt zeal
For *Britain*'s glory, and for *Europe*'s weal;
By arms victorious, and by councils wiſe,
Who rais'd the fame of *Albion* to the ſkies!
Was there a chief, unworthy of command,
By ill manœuvres, who our glory ſtain'd?
How would he burn with rage, and bluſh with ſhame,
For the diſgrace which ſunk the *Britiſh* name!
But, when our heroes conquer'd or expir'd,
What diff'rent paſſions his great ſoul inſpir'd!
Their names he honour'd with a generous pride,
Who fought like *Britons*, or like *Romans* dy'd.
His heart humane, with genuine goodneſs fraught,
The happineſs of all his ſubjects ſought;
Griev'd at the waſte of treaſure and of blood,
He knew no glory but his people's good.
'Twas this with pleaſure crown'd his hoary years,
His daily labours, and his midnight cares:
This deep on ev'ry heart his worth impreſs'd,
And rais'd a throne in ev'ry *Britiſh* breaſt.
Ah! well may *Britain* now her loſs deplore,
The *Father of his people* is no more!
Lo! *Europe* weeping o'er the royal bier,
And kings, and kingdoms, pour the gen'rous tear!
Proud *Lewis* too, who ſcarce does pity know,
Feels his heart touch'd for ſo humane a foe!
Yet wipe, *Britannia!* wipe thy weeping eyes;
See, heaven inſpir'd, another *George* ariſe,
His name, his reign, his virtues to reſtore,
And be what *George the Second* was before!
May he be all our preſent hopes conceive,
And his be all a grateful land can give.
May *Britain* long his guardian care engage,
And heaven ſupport him to a lengthen'd age,
'Till, full of days and honour, he ſhall riſe
To ſhare a nobler kingdom in the ſkies;

Nor

or leſs lamented, when from earth remov'd,
han now his *Grandſire*; bleſs'd, ador'd, and
lov'd!

Worceſter, Nov. 1. CYNTHIO.

n obitum ſereniſſimi Regis GEORGII ſecundi.

[N ſomnis fueram, cum lux mihi candida circum
ulſit, et obſtupui raptus ad Elyſium.
'ix bene me noram, cum vox nova percutit aurem;
'laudite culicola; maximus hoſpes adeſt.
nſtabam intentus: dura diva fronte videbam,
'alcantem leviter prata beata virum.
)extræ hæſit Pietas, tenuit Themis alma ſiniſtram;
udebat Citharam blandulus ante Chorus.
'oſt Bellona venit, doctam comitata Minervam.
nſequitur Pax, et non temerata Fides.
'rotinus evigilo, mirabar ſomnia, namq;
Vondum exaudieram, regem obiiſſe diem.

A Modern ECLOGUE.

NOW gaping *Lacqueys* wait their maſter's knock,
And with impatience hear the chearful *cock*;
Sleep, now, reigning *monarch*, lulls the ſcene,
From *Hyde-Park corner*, down to *Mile-End green*:
Some *lovers* count the tedious time,
And ſing ſad ditties, in much ſadder *rhyme*;
Now ragged *poets* tire their worry'd theme,
Theatric heroes now of empire dream.
One furls, or dreams ſhe furls a new-bought *fan*,
And fancy to FIFTEEN! — preſents a MAN!
Coy *maids* at THIRTY — curſe the fatal *willow*,
Whilſt crowds of *beaus* are rival'd by their *pillow*:
Eas'd of his money, home each *gameſter* ſteers,
And every tavern-wicket cloſ'd appears:
Each *black-ſhoe*'s ſtretch'd upon his well-known *block*,
And ſhivering *watchmen*, cry, *paſt three o'clock*;
Cards laid aſide, and company all gone,
Chloe and *Polly* now were left alone;
When thus the nymph, in eaſy chair reclin'd,
Whilſt *Polly* waited her command behind:
With many an aukward pretty yawn expreſt,
Theſe airy motions ſab'ring in her breaſt!
Of all thoſe arts in which our *ſex* excel,
The chief, the prettieſt is *coquetting* well:
That art by which mankind our *fools* are made,
Which baffles all their reaſons boaſted aid.
Happy the *nymph*, who knows her charms to prize,
Who with unmeaning ſoftneſs rolls her eyes,
Whilſt at each turn, ſome *fooliſh gazer* dies!
How vain, and how fantaſtical is man,
Dependent on the cracking of a *fan*!
I love to ſee the creature rave and ſtare,
To me 'tis perfect *comedy*, I'll ſwear!
Be-rhym'd all o'er by many a love-ſick ſwain,
Whilſt crowds unnumber'd gladly fill my train;
Inſenſible to all, alike I give,
My charms, whilſt they by my permiſſion live:
Each takes his turn: —— now *Sylvio Beſſy* woos,
One ſighs in *metre*, one in *billet-doux*:
I take them all, the proſe perhaps I tear;
But keep the poetry to curl my hair! ——
Here *Polly*, take my cap, — ah! — how you move!
I hope you don't pretend to be in love —
No; really *ma'am*, I know much better things,
'Tis only fit for *girls* in *leading-ſtrings*:
I hope, *ma'am*, I have never gave you cauſe,
To think I was (here *Polly* made a pauſe —
For G******'s *footman*, *Thomas*, you muſt know,
Had ſtruck the wench's fancy long ago;
Cou'd hum a tune or two, talk ſmart and witty,
And ſwore her miſtreſs was not half ſo pretty.)
True, (ſhe proceeds) *Tom*, when he brings you letters,
Will tell me I'm as handſome as my betters;
Yet does it follow I muſt love the ſop?
Here, *Chloe* gap'd, and *Polly* made a ſtop.
Chloe had hitherto with patience heard,
Her chattering *maid*, nor anſwer'd her a word:
At looking-glaſs engag'd, ſhe ſmiles, ſhe ſtares,
And 'gainſt to-morrow practiſes new airs.
Polly enrag'd at breath ſo thrown away,
Reſtraint no longer on her tongue cou'd lay;
But thus proceeds: — I cannot, for my ſoul,
See the great harm in *love*, upon the whole!
Nay, and I know ſome folks, for all their railing,
Who ſometimes may be caught, like others failing:
Laſt night when G******, look'd on *lady Grace*,
How fluſh'd the colour in ſome people's face!
" This table — how it ſtands — well 'tis no wonder,
Thomas, that *fool*, muſt always have his blunder;
Here, *Polly*, take this candleſtick away —
I'm crouded ſo, I ſcarce have room to play:
This chair too —— la — how awkardly it ſtands, ——
Did ever mortal hold ſuch wretched hands?"
Theſe words in pretty mimickry expreſt,
Awak'd the woman in her miſtreſs's breaſt.

What

When up ſhe ſtarts —— ceaſe, hold your *ſaucy prate,*
To name the creature whom you know I hate;
Cccccc, that filly, vain, that ugly creature,
To hear him mention'd, ſhocks my very nature. ——
Was ever mortal *curs'd* with ſuch a *maid,*
You *ſaucy buſſey* you — no more ſhe ſaid,
But in a *paſſion flounces into bed.*
Affrighted *Polly* dar'd to ſpeak no more,
But tuck'd her up! ſtole off, and ſhut the door!

Epſom, 'Αθεσπισὸν 5th, 1760. *G. Hayden.*

A Parody from Hamlet. *By a Valetudinarian.*

TO bleed, or not to bleed, that is the queſtion,
Whether 'tis better in the blood to bear
The load and illneſs of a plethoric habit;
Or take advice from *hypocratic* lore,
And, by complying, 'ſcape 'em. To bleed — to ail
No more, and, by ſuch means, to ſay we end
The many thouſand pangs the ſick man bears,
And fleſh is heir to conſummation, is
Devoutly to be wiſh'd. — To bleed, to droop,
To droop perchance to die, ay, there's the rub;
For life's beſt balſom loſt in loſing blood,
When to the ſage *hypocrates* we yield,
Muſt give us pauſe — 'tis that which ſtaggers us,
And makes diſeaſe ſtill triumph over life;
For who wou'd bear the quack's unſtabliſh'd ſkill;
The unſafe trial of diploma'd dons;
The plague of giving guinea fees in vain;
The regimen ſevere and potions dire,
Which phyſics ſons too oft, too oft impoſe,
When nature's ſelf the remedy might give,
And our *quietus* make if let alone.
Who wou'd large wig'd nonſenſe buy, when patience
With 'pothecary's courſe might do, is try'd?
But that the dread, the hideous dread of death,
With *Gorgon* viſage putrifies us all,
And chills the conſcious breaſt of mortal man,
And makes us rather chuſe *galenic* ills
Than fly to others which much worſe we fear:
Thus doctors do make patients of us all,
And thus the fear of temperance, too oft,
Is loſt, by miſapply'd medicaments
Preſcrib'd by quacks, who toil to torture drugs,
And to compound their virtue all away:
Or, by the ſelf-opinion'd hand of him,
M. D. vclepid, who obſtinately leaves
The paths of well-prov'd practice long untry'd.

Muſarum Amicus.

DIRECTION. An ODE.

Moſt amicably inſcribed to JULIETTA, *March* 2, 1757.

I.

WHY ſays my *Julietta*, kind,
That no happineſs ſhe has?
A happineſs ſhe ne'er cou'd find
There ever is, or was?

II.

Why ſays ſhe too — an airy dream,
Devoid of ſubſtance found,
Is happineſs — a tranſient beam
—— Of peace an empty ſound?

III.

'Tis true, in grandeur's gilded ray
No happineſs appears:
Nor in ambition's giddy day,
Save what is thorn'd with cares.

IV.

In crouded cities, diſcord high,
And reſtleſs tumult crouds;
There bus'neſs blinds religion's eye,
And bliſs of boſom ſhrouds.

V.

But virtue, virtue, O my fair,
Directs th' unerring way,
With happineſs, to ſoften care
With unremitting ray.

VI.

And wou'd you find fair virtue then,
Deſert the viceful town;
That fickle flood of buſy men
The virtues ſeldom crown.

VII.

And ſeldomer the artful fair,
Who maſquerades frequent,
And care accumulate on care
By every faſhion bent.

VIII.

The reed-rooft cot, if you explore,
Emboſom'd by thick trees,
Surrounded by each herb and flow'r
Soft ſmiling on the breeze.

IX.

There you moſt ſure may virtue find,
And ever ſacred health,
With conſcious innocence of mind
Above a monarch's wealth.

X.

And when freſh zephyrs balmy breath,
Gives life to ev'ry gale,
Which catches from the bloomy heath
Each ſweet that does exhale.

XI.

Then thro' the dewy morning bright,
O *Juliet*, to ſtray,
What pleaſure, and what ſoft delight
Will wait upon the way.

XII.

XII.

On this ſide wide expanding plains,
In green perſpective lie,
On that a wood, where ſilence reigns
With ſweetly penſive eye.

XIII.

Here hedge-row'd trees, and there a grove,
Wild mingled muſick yield;
Fare plodding ploughmen careleſs rove
And drive their teams a-field.

XIV.

And there ſweet milk-maids wind the vale
Until the herd is found,
Then with their ſonnets charm the gale,
And echoes catch the ſound.

XV.

To ſee the ſhepherd with his flocks
Upon the breezy lawn,
Or climbling up the ſhaggy rocks,
When peeps the early dawn.

XVI.

To ſee the ſhepherdeſs, with crook,
Soft governing the ſheep,
Which croud the mead's ſequeſtred nook,
Or climb the flow'ry ſteep.

XVII.

Muſt pleaſures yield which muſt be thine,
If once you wou'd retreat
To where thoſe rural beauties ſhine,
And fix their ſilent ſeat.

XVIII.

With them, unſpotted happineſs,
I will engage to you:
Try, *Juliet*, and you'll ſoon confeſs,
That my direction's true.

W. P.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *NOVEMBER*, 1760.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, Nov. 12, 1760. Wedneſ. Night.

LATE this Evening a Meſſenger arrived at the Earl of Holderneſſe's Office at Whitehall, with the following Letter from the Hon. Major-General Yorke, his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary at the Hague.

Hague, Nov. 10. 1760.
Monday Morning, Six o'Clock.

"My Lord,

"By a Meſſenger this Moment arrived from Magdebourg, we have the great, glorious, and fortunate News, that it had pleaſed the Divine Providence to give his Pruſſian Majeſty a Complete Victory over the whole Auſtrian Army under Maſhal Daun, on the 3d Inſtant near Torgau. The King of Pruſſia ſent this Account to Magdebourg; but as the Night was come on, his Majeſty wrote Word, that he could not ſend all the Particulars. The Meſſenger who brought the Account, ſaid, that Marſhal Daun had been obliged to repaſs the Elbe, which muſt have had the moſt important Conſequences in ſuch a Seaſon. We learn by the ſame Meſſenger, that the Ruſſians were marched into Poland; and that General Laudohn, having failed in his Attempt upon Coſel, had been obliged to retire into Upper Sileſia.

"I diſpatch this by Bullock the Meſſenger, who accompanies the Pruſſian Courier, on board a Fiſhing-Boat; and as the Weather is fine, and the Wind fair, I make no Doubt but they will arrive ſpeedily in England.

"I have the Honour to congratulate your Lordſhip moſt ſincerely upon this happy and providential Event, which cannot but have the greateſt Conſequences.

Signed, JOSEPH YORKE."

LONDON.

Leiceſter-Houſe, October 28.

THIS Day the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London waited on his Majeſty, and being introduced to his Majeſty by his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the Recorder, made their Compliments of Con-

gra-

gratulation and Condolance in the following Addreſs.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"Your Majeſty's truly dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, beg leave to approach your Royal Perſon, and congratulate your Majeſty upon your happy Acceſſion to the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms; and, at the ſame Time, to condole the Loſs of our late moſt gracious Sovereign, whoſe glorious Reign and princely Virtues muſt ever make his Memory dear to a grateful People.

"It is our peculiar Happineſs, that your Majeſty's Heart is truly Engliſh, and that you have diſcovered in your earlieſt Years the warmeſt Attention to the Laws and Conſtitution of theſe your Kingdoms; Laws ſo excellently formed, that as they give Liberty to the People, they give Power to the Prince; and are a mutual Support of the Prerogative of the Crown, and the Rights of the Subject.

"Your Majeſty is now in Poſſeſſion of the united Hearts of all your People, at a Time when the Honour and Credit of the Nation are (by the Courage and Activity of your Majeſty's Fleets and Armies) in the higheſt Extent; a Time when we have happily no Diviſions at Home to obſtruct thoſe Meaſures which have carried Terror to our Enemies Abroad.

"As your Majeſty's Reign is ſo happily begun with the univerſal Approbation and Joy of the whole Nation, permit us, great Sir, to expreſs the high Senſe we have of your Majeſty's Virtues, by the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of our unalterable Zeal for your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government; being convinced that your Majeſty has the true Intereſt of this Nation intirely at Heart, and that your Power will ever be exerted in protecting the Trade, Rights, and Liberties of your Subjects. May your Majeſty reign long in the Hearts of your People; and may the Crown of theſe Kingdoms ever deſcend to one of your Majeſty's illuſtrious Family to lateſt Poſterity."

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer:

"I have great Satisfaction in the early Marks you have given me of your Zeal and Affection for me and for my Government.

"And I return you my hearty Thanks. You may rely on my tender Concern for the Rights, Trade, and Manufactures of the City of London."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on

Thomas Rawlinſon, Eſq; Alderman,
Francis Godfrey, Eſq; Alderman.

From the London Gazette *Extraordinary.*

[Publiſhed this Day, Friday, October 31.]

Leiceſter-houſe, Oct. 30. This Day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled, waited on his Majeſty; and being introduced to his Majeſty by his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold, Sir William Morton, Knt. the Recorder, made their Compliments of Condolance and Congratulation in the following Addreſs.

To the KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled, moſt humble approach your Royal Preſence, to condole with your Majeſty the unexpected and affecting Loſs which your Majeſty and the Nation have ſuſtained by the Death of your illuſtrious Grandfather, whoſe gentle and equal Rule will be gratefully remembered by the preſent Age, and whoſe wiſe and proſperous Reign will be honoured by ſucceeding Generations.

"So ſudden and momentous an event in this very critical Juncture, would, indeed, be ſeverely felt by Great Britain and her magnanimous Ally, had not the Goodneſs of Almighty God placed her Sceptre in the Hands of a Prince, who, by his firſt Declaration in Council, has moſt graciouſly confirmed all the pleaſing Hopes which had been early entertained of his Virtue, Wiſdom, and Fortitude, as well as of his tender Affection to this, his native Country, and regard for her moſt excellent Conſtitution, both in Church and State.

"It is therefore with the ſincereſt and warmeſt Love and Veneration, that we gratulate your Majeſty's moſt happy Acceſſion to the Government of a free, loyal, and united People.

"And altho' we are ſenſible how painful it muſt be to your Majeſty to find your Kingdoms engaged in a bloody and expenſive War, we doubt not but your Majeſty, jealous

jealous of the Honour of your Crown, and attentive to the Rights and commercial Intereſts of your People, will ſteadfaſly purſue the Wiſdom and Spirit of thoſe Councils, by which that War hath hitherto been ſo ſucceſsfully conducted, until your Majeſty ſhall be enabled, by the Divine Aſſiſtance, the tried and well regulated Ardour of your Fleets, and Armies, and the inexhauſtible Affection of all your Subjects, to eſtabliſh Peace upon a juſt, honourable, and ſolid Foundation.

"May your Majeſty graciouſly accept this earneſt of our Duty and inviolable Attachment to your ſacred Perſon and Government, and our humble Aſſurances, that as it will be our conſtant Prayer to the great Ruler of Princes, that your Majeſty's Reign may long continue over us, ſo it ſhall always be our Study and Endeavour, by every Act of Zeal, Gratitude, and Obedience, to render it happy and glorious to your Majeſty."

Signed by Order of Court,
JAMES HODGES.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer:

"I take very kindly your early and warm Aſſurances of Affection for my Perſon, and Government, and I give you my cordial Thanks.

"Firmneſs of Councils, ſupported by ſuch generous Efforts of a free and united People, and ſeconded by ſuch Intrepidity and Conduct, in my Fleets and Armies, will, I truſt, under the Bleſſing of the Almighty, lead my Kingdoms, in Conjunction with my faithful Allies, to a juſt, honourable, and laſting Peace. My good City of London ſhall ever experience my watchful Care for their Liberties, Commerce, and Happineſs."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

Charleton-houſe, Oct. 30. This Day the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common-Council aſſembled, waited on her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales; and being introduced by Sir William Irby, Bart. Chamberlain to her Royal Highneſs, Sir William Moreton, Knt. the Recorder, made their Compliments in the following Speech.

To her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs.

"We the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, humbly beg Leave to preſent to your Royal Highneſs our moſt reſpectful Compliments of Condolance on the Death of our late moſt gracious Sovereign; and at the ſame Time to congratulate your Royal Highneſs upon your illuſtrious Son's moſt happy Acceſſion to the Crown of theſe Realms, amidſt the joyful Acclamations of his faithful Subjects.

"To your Royal Highneſs's wiſe and tender Care of his Majeſty's early Years, we ſtand indebted for the Cultivation of the innate Virtues of his princely Mind, and for the Foundation of all thoſe Bleſſings which we truſt to enjoy under his auſpicious Reign.

"Long may your Royal Highneſs taſte the maternal Satisfaction of ſeeing the Royal Object of your Affection and Solicitude; the Darling of this his native Country, the Protector of our Trade, the Defender of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and the Ornament and Delight of human Kind."

Signed by Order of Court,
JAMES HODGES.

To which her Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:

My Lord and Gentlemen,

"I return you my hearty Thanks for this freſh Mark of your Attention to me. My warmeſt Wiſhes have ever attended this great City; and the Joy and Happineſs of my Life will conſiſt in the King my Son exceeding in every Thing your moſt ſanguine Expectations."

They had all the Honour to kiſs her Royal Highneſs's Hand.

Oct. 27. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York was ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board on his Majeſty's Right. Alſo John Earl of Bute was ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his Place at the Board accordingly.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to order, that the Parliament ſhould be prorogued to Tueſday the 18th of November.

His Majeſty in Council, hath declared his Royal Will, that in any of the Prayers, Litanies, or Collects, relating to the King, Queen, or Royal Progeny, where the Words their Royal Highneſſes George Prince of Wales, the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, the Duke, the Princeſſes, and all the Royal Family are uſed, inſtead thereof, the following are to be inſerted, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family, and that no future Edition be printed without this Alteration, and

that all thoſe Editions of the Common-prayer now printed, be altered with a Pen.

28. A Proclamation was publiſhed, requiring all Perſons being in Offices of Authority or Government, at the Deceaſe of the late King, to proceed in the Execution of their reſpective Offices.

31. About One o'Clock in the Forenoon, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt, Lord-Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen and Commoners of the Committee for the New Bridge, proceeded in State (but without Muſic) to Blackfryars, and there in the North Abutment, his Lordſhip laid the firſt Stone of the intended New Bridge, by ſtriking the ſame with a Mallet, the Officers laying the City Sword and Mace thereon at the ſame Time, in the Sight of an infinite Number of Spectators, who, amidſt the firing of ſeveral Rounds of Cannon, placed there for that Purpoſe, and the Bells ringing, expreſſed their Joy by loud Huzzas.

Several Pieces of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coin of his late Majeſty were placed under the Stone, together with the following Inſcriptions in large Plates of pure Tin.

Ultimo die Octobris, anno ab incarnatione
MDCCLX,
auſpicatiſſimo principe GEORGIO Tertio
regnum jam ineunte,
Pontis hujus, in reipublicæ commodum
urbiſq; majeſtatem,
(Latè tum flagrante bello)
à S. P. Q. L. ſuſcepti,
Primum Lapidem poſuit
THOMAS CHITTY, Miles,
Prætor:
ROBERTO MYLNE Architecto.
Utque apud poſteros extet monumentum
voluntatis ſuæ erga virum,
qui vigore ingenii, animi conſtantiâ,
probitatis & virtutis ſuæ felici quâdam contagione,
(favente Deo
fauſtiſque GEORGII Secundi auſpiciis)
Imperium Britannicum
in Aſiâ, Africâ, & Americâ,
reſtituit, auxit, & ſtabilivit,
Necnon patriæ antiquum honorem & auctoritatem
inter Europæ gentes inſtauravit;
Cives Londinenſes, uno conſenſu,
Huic Ponti inſcribi voluerunt nomen
GULIELMI PITT.

[*Engliſh'd thus:*]
On the laſt Day of Oct. in the Year 1760,
and in the Beginning of the moſt auſpicious
Reign of
GEORGE the Third,
Sir THOMAS CHITTY, Knt. Lord Mayor,
laid the Firſt Stone of this Bridge,
Undertaken by the Common-Council of
London,
(amidſt the Rage of an extenſive War)
for the public Accommodation,
And Ornament of the City:
ROBERT MYLNE being the Architect.
And that there might remain to Poſterity
a Monument of this City's Affection to the
Man
who, by the Strength of his Genius,
the Steadineſs of his Mind,
and a certain Kind of happy Contagion of his
Probity and Spirit,
(under the Divine Favour,
and fortunate Auſpices of GEORGE II.)
recovered, augmented, and ſecured,
the Britiſh Empire
in Aſia, Africa, and America,
And reſtored the antient Reputation
and Influence of his Country
among the Nations of Europe;
The Citizens of London have unanimouſly
voted this Bridge to be inſcribed with the
Name of
WILLIAM PITT.

When the Ceremony was over, his Lordſhip and the Committee returned to the Manſion houſe, where an elegant Entertainment was provided for them by his Lordſhip.

With the Coin placed under the Foundation Stone, was a Silver Medal, given to Mr. Mylne, the Architect, by the Academy of St. Luke, with a Copper Rim round it, having the following Inſcriptions.

On one Side.

In Architectura Præſtantiæ Præmium (ipſe Roma Judice) Roberto Mylne Juveni Britannico datum 1758.

And on the other Side.

Robertus Mylne Pontis hujus Architectus grato Animo poſuit.

31. The Body of his late moſt excellent Majeſty was embowelled, and the Royal Corpſe embalmed.

Upon opening the Body of his late Majeſty.

"In Obedience to the Order tranſmitted to us by the Right Hon. Mr. Vice Chamberlain, we the underſigned have this Day open'd and examin'd the Body of his Late Majeſty in Preſence of Sir Edward Wilmot, Bart. and Dr. Nicholls, two of his late Majeſty's Phyſicians; and firſt, on opening the Belly, we found all the Parts therein contained in a natural and healthy State, except only that on the Surface of each Kidney there were ſome Hydatids, or watry Bladders, which, however, we determined could

could not have been at this Time of any material Consequence.

"On opening the Breast we observed the Pericardium or Bag which contains the Heart, extraordinarily distended, which was owing to a large Effusion of Blood that had been discharged therein from a Rupture in the Substance of the right Ventricle of the Heart. The Quantity of the Blood in the Pericardium was at least a Pint, the most Part of which was strongly coagulated.

"The Rupture of the Ventricle, and the consequent Effusion of Blood in the Pericardium, were certainly the immediate Cause of his late Majesty's sudden Death.

"The Brain, Lungs, and all the other Parts were in a perfect State."

E. Wilmot, *John Ranby,*
Fr. Nicholls, *C. Hawkins.*

The House of Peers met and were sworn in before the Lord-Keeper, and afterwards adjourn'd.

The Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; and the House of Commons adjourn'd to be sworn before my Lord Steward.

Whitehall, Nov. 1. The King has been pleased to order a Commission to be made forth under the Great Seal of Great-Britain, constituting and appointing his Grace Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, Esq; James Grenville, Esq; Fred. North, Esq; commonly called Lord North, and James Oswald, Esq; to be Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

3. Being Essoign Day, the several Courts in Westminster-Hall were opened with the usual Formality. —— And the Court of Exchequer was opened as usual by Mr. Baron Tracy Atkyns.

4. Being the Anniversary of the Landing of King William III. of Blessed Memory, the same was observed with the usual Rejoicing in the Cities of London and Westminster.

5. Being the Anniversary of the Gunpowder-Plot, the same was observed thro'out the Cities of London and Westminster; the Flag was hoisted at the Tower, and the Colours on board several Ships in the River. At One o'Clock the Guns at the Park and Tower were fired, and the Evening was concluded by Bonfires, Illuminations, and all other Demonstrations of Joy.

St. James's, Nov. 7. This Day a most numerous Body of the Merchants of London, waited on his Majesty; and being introduced to his Majesty by his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Chamberlain of the Houshold, John Gore, Esq; made their Compliments of Condoleance and Congratulation in the following Address.

To the King's most excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Merchants of London.

Most Gracious Sovereign!

Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Merchants of London, humbly beg Leave to approach your Sacred Person, sincerely to condole with your Majesty on the Loss of our late most excellent Sovereign; and to congratulate your Majesty on your happy Accession to the Throne of these Kingdoms.

Permit us, Sir! to express our Gratitude to the Memory of your illustrious Grandfather, for the constant Encouragement of Commerce in Time of Peace, and its unparallel'd Extent and Security in the Course of the present War.

Your Majesty's eminent Virtues give us full Assurance, that a continued Protection and Countenance of our National Trade and Manufactures will, at all Times, appear among the Blessings of your Majesty's Reign.

The Support of Public Credit, so necessary to enable your Majesty to vindicate the Rights of the Crown, and secure the Welfare of your People, shall be the Object of our most strenuous Efforts; and in every other Instance we will exert our Duty and Zeal to promote your Majesty's Glory, and the Prosperity of your Kingdoms.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious Answer.

"I take the highest Satisfaction in this signal Instance of Duty, and Affection, from so considerable and opulent a Body of my trading Subjects. Nothing can be more acceptable to me, than your steady Zeal for the Support of public Credit.

"I am so truly sensible, that the present Wealth of my Kingdoms, amidst the Expences of such an arduous War, flows from the happy Extention of Trade, and Commerce, that you may be assured of my constant Protection, and Favour; and that I have nothing nearer to my Heart, than the maintaining you, and all my trading Subjects, in the full and free Enjoyment of their Rights, Liberties, and Privileges."

They were received very graciously; and all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

Nov. 11. His Majesty was pleased to publish his Royal Proclamation, for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the Suppression, Prevention, and Punishment of

Vice, particularly thoſe of Swearing, Lewdneſs, and Profanation of the Sabbath.—Purſuant to which, ſome Meaſures were immediately taken for accompliſhing thoſe valuable Ends.

8. The Royal Vault in King Henry VII. Chapel, was opened for the Interment of his Majeſty.

9. His late Majeſty's Bowels were brought from Kenſington, attended by the Lords of the Bedchamber in waiting, and interred in the ſaid Vault.

10. Sir Matthew Blakiſton, Knt. Lord Mayor Elect, was ſworn into that high Office at Weſtminſter-hall; after which the Court of Aldermen was entertained at the Manſion-Houſe.

Laſt Night the Corpſe of his late Majeſty was brought from the Palace at Kenſington in a Hearſe drawn by eight Horſes, and a Coach drawn by eight Horſes, both covered with Purple, &c. to the Prince's Chamber adjoining to the Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers, in order to be this Evening interred in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel in Weſtminſter Abbey, with the Remains of his late Conſort Queen Caroline.

From the London Gazette.

A CEREMONIAL

For the Interment of his late moſt Excellent Majeſty King GEORGE *the Second of bleſſed Memory, from the Prince's Chamber to Weſtminſter Abbey, on Tueſday the 11th Day of November* 1760.

The Royal Body being conveyed from Kenſington to the Prince's Chamber near the Houſe of Peers the Night before the Funeral, is to continue there until the Time appointed for the Interment, and then to be carried from the ſaid Prince's Chamber to the Abbey of Weſtminſter in Manner following, viz.

Knight Marſhal's Men with black Staves, two and two.
Pages of the Preſence
Pages of the Back Stairs
Pages of the Bed-Chamber
Yeoman of the Robes
Gentlemen Uſhers Quarter Waiters
Pages of Honour
Grooms of the Privy Chamber.
Gentlemen Uſhers Aſſiſtant
Gentlemen Uſhers Daily Waiters
Phyſicians to the King
Houſhold Chaplains to the King
Deputy Clerks of the Cloſet
Equerries to his late Majeſty
Clerks Comptrollers and Clerks of the Greencloth
The Maſter of the King's Houſhold
Gentlemen Uſhers of the Privy Chamber.
King's Counſel — King's Serjeants
King's Sollicitor — King's Attorney
Prime Serjeant
Barons Younger Sons
Viſcounts Younger Sons
Barons of the Exchequer and Juſtices of both Benches according to their Seniority
Lord Chief Baron
Maſter of the Rolls may go as a Privy-Councillor
Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, being a Peer, to walk as ſuch.
Bath King at Arms
Knights of the Bath, not Lords nor Privy-Councillors
Privy-Councillors, not Peers of the Realm
Barons Eldeſt Sons
Earls Younger Sons
Viſcounts Eldeſt Sons
The Comptrollor of the King's Houſhold being a Peer to walk as ſuch — The Treaſurer of the King's Houſhold being a Peer of Ireland to walk as ſuch
with their Staves
Two Purſuivants
Barons of Ireland
Barons of Great Britain
Biſhops in their Rochets
Marquiſſes Younger Sons
Earls Eldeſt Sons
A Purſuivant
Viſcounts of Ireland
Viſcounts of Great Britain
Dukes Younger Sons
Marquiſſes Eldeſt Sons
One Herald of Arms
Earls of Ireland
Earls of Great Britain
Earl of Effingham as exerciſing the Office of Earl Marſhal of England
Dukes Eldeſt Sons
One Herald of Arms
Marquiſſes
One Herald of Arms
Dukes
One Herald of Arms
Dukes having great Offices
Lord Privy Seal
Lord Preſident of the Council
Lord Archbiſhop of York
(No Train borne)
Lord Keeper bearing the Purſe
(No Train borne, nor Mace carried)
Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury
(No Train borne)
Norroy King of Arms
Maſter of the Horſe

Se-

Second Gentleman Uſher, Daily Waiter } Clarenceux K. of Arms carrying the Crown on a Purple Velvet Cuſhion } First Gentleman Uſher, Daily Waiter

Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold with his White Staff

On this Side		*On this Side*
Supporters of the Pall, three Dukes	The Royal Body, carried by 12 Yeomen of the Guard, covered with a Pall of Purple Velvet, and lined with Purple Silk, with a fine holland Sheet, adorn'd with 10 Eſcutcheons of the Imperial Arms painted on Sattin, under a Canopy of Purple Velvet.	Supporters of the Pall, three Dukes
The Canopy borne by Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber		The Canopy borne by Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber
Ten Gentlemen Penſioners with their Axes reverſed		Ten Gentlemen Penſioners with their Axes reverſed

Gentleman Uſher } Garter Principal King of Arms { Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, the Rod to be reverſed

Supporter to the chief Mourner, a Duke } Chief Mourner, His Train to be borne by 2 Dukes aſſiſted by the Vice Chamberlain } Supporter to the chief Mourner, a Duke

Two Dukes and Fourteen Earls to be Aſſiſtants to the Chief Mourner

Firſt Gentleman Uſher of the Privy Chamber

Groom of the Stole

Lords of the Bed Chamber

Second Gentleman Uſher of the Privy Chamber

The Maſter of the Robes

The Grooms of the Bed-Chamber

The remaining Part of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners with their Axes reverſed.

Yeomen of the Guard to cloſe the Ceremony.

N. B. The Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle, and Bath, who walk in this Proceſſion, are to wear the Collars of their reſpective Orders.

The Proceſſion to be from the Prince's Chamber through the Old Palace Yard on Foot, to the great North Door of the Abby, and the Way to be railed in on both Sides, and floored, 20 Feet wide, and to be covered with an Awning, with black Bays on the Floor, and under the Awning, and the whole Way to the Abby, and in the Abby, to the Steps leading to King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, to be lined on each Side with the Foot Guards.

The Proceſſion being entered the Church, are to paſs along down to the End of the North Iſle, and then croſs to the South Iſle, and from thence to the ſaid Steps, and there to fall off on each Side, until the Judges, the Knights of the Bath, the Privy Councillors, the Peers, the Body, and Chief Mourner, &c. are placed in King Henry the VIIth's Chapel.

At the Entrance within the Church, the Dean and Prebendaries in their Copes, attended by the Choir, all having Wax Tapers in their Hands, are to receive the Royal Body, and are to fall into the Proceſſion juſt before Clarenceux King of Arms, and ſo are to proceed ſinging into King Henry VIIth's Chapel, where the Body is to be depoſited on Treſſes (the Crown and Cuſhion being laid at the Head) and the Canopy held over it by the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, while the Service, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, is read by the Biſhop of Rocheſter, Dean of Weſtminſter, and the Chief Mourner and his two Suppo ters are ſeated on Chairs placed for them at the Head of the Corps, and the Lords Aſſiſtants ſeated on Stools on each Side, and the Lords of the Bedchamber, &c. are ſeated, and the Peers and others take their Seats and Stalls on each Side of the Choir.

When the Part of the Service before the Interment is read, the Royal Corps is to be carried to the Vault, preceded by the Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, the Chief Mourner, his Supporters and Aſſiſtants following, Garter going before them, and the White Staff Officers of his late Majeſty's Houſhold, and place themſelves near the Vault.

The

The Royal Corps being interred, the Dean of Weſtminſter is to go on with the Office of Burial; which ended, and an Anthem ſung in the Choir, Garter King of Arms proclaims his late Majeſty's Stile as followeth:

Thus it hath pleaſed Almighty God, to take out of this tranſitory Life unto his Divine Mercy, the late moſt High, moſt Mighty, and moſt Excellent Monarch, GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of GOD, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh, Arch-Treaſurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

Let us beſeech Almighty GOD to bleſs and preſerve with long Life, Health and Honour, and all worldly Happineſs, the moſt High, moſt Mighty, and moſt Excellent Monarch, our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, now by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and Sovereign of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh, Arch-Treaſurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire.

GOD ſave King GEORGE the THIRD.

The following Anthem ſet to Muſic by Dr. Boyce, (Organiſt, Compoſer, and Maſter of the Band of Muſic to his Majeſty) was performed that Evening at the Funeral of our late moſt gracious Sovereign, in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel: The Vocal Parts by the Gentlemen of the Chapel-Royal, the Choir of Weſtminſter, the Rev. Mr. Mence, Mr. Beard, and other additional Voices; and the Inſtrumental, by his Majeſty's Band of Muſic.

Taken from the Wisdom of Solomon.

THE Souls of the Righteous are in the Hand of God, and there ſhall no Torment touch them. Chap. iii. v. 1.

In the Sight of the Unwiſe they ſeem to die; and their Departure is taken for Miſery. v. 2.

But they are in Peace. v. 3.

For though they be puniſhed in the Sight of Men, yet is their Hope full of Immortality. v. 4.

The Hope of the Ungodly is like the Smoke driven with the Wind, and paſſeth away like a Shadow. Ch. v. ver. 14.

But the Righteous live for evermore. v. 15.

How are they numbered among the Children of God, and their Lot is among the Saints! v. 5.

They ſhall receive a glorious Kingdom, and a beautiful Crown from the Lord's Hand. v. 16.

As Gold in the Furnace hath he tried them, and received them as a Burnt-Offering. Ch. iii. v. 6.

They ſhall judge the Nations, and have Dominion over the People, and their Lord ſhall reign for ever. v. 8.

And He ſhall be our Guide unto Death. Pſal. xlviii. v. 14.

St. James's, Nov. 10. This Day the moſt Rev. Father in God the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and the Clergy of the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, introduced by his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, waited in a Body on his Majeſty, with the following humble Addreſs.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Biſhop of London, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and the Clergy of the Cities of London and Weſtminſter.

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Biſhop of London, Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, and the Clergy of the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, do humbly beg Leave to approach your Royal Perſon, to condole with you upon the Death of our late moſt gracious Sovereign, and to congratulate your Majeſty upon your happy Acceſſion to the Throne of theſe Kingdoms.

"Your faithful Clergy of the Dioceſe of London, ever ſtudious of teſtifying their Affection and Loyalty, deſire upon this Occaſion to give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurance of their inviolable Attachment to your Perſon and Government, and of their firm Reſolution at all Times to inculcate the ſame good Principles upon thoſe committed to their Care.

"We beg Leave to acknowledge with all Thankfulneſs your Majeſty's great Goodneſs towards us in the gracious Declaration your have been pleaſed to make, that you will preſerve and ſtrengthen the Conſtitution both in Church and State: And we deſire farther to thank your Majeſty for your late Royal Proclamation for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the preventing and puniſhing of Vice, Prophaneneſs, and Immorality. Such an early Teſtimony of your Majeſty's pious Intentions, enforced by your Royal Authority, cannot fail of having the beſt Effect upon the Public,

lic, and eſpecially upon the Magiſtracy of this great Metropolis, in encouraging them to diſcharge their Duty in puniſhing all Prophaneneſs and Immorality, and particularly all Abuſes of the Sabbath-Day. So ſhall this Nation become a Praiſe in the Earth, and this great and Royal City be as eminent for its Virtue, as it is for its Trade and Commerce throughout the World.

"Our Prayers are daily offered up for the Welfare and Proſperity of your Majeſty, and your Royal Houſe; and may God grant you a long and ſucceſsful Reign over a grateful and happy People."

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

"I thank you for this early Teſtimony of your Loyalty and Zeal, for my Government. The juſt Senſe you have of my affectionate Care of the Eſtabliſhed Church, and of my Concern for the Maintenance of true Religion, and good Morals, among my People, is highly acceptable to me; and you may depend on my conſtant Attention to protect the Clergy in the Enjoyment of their Rights and Privileges."

His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive them very graciouſly; and they had all the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

From the London Gazette.

St. James's, Nov. 12, 1760. This Day the following Addreſs of the Univerſity of Cambridge was preſented to his Majeſty by by his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, their Chancellor; accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Sandby, Maſter of Magdalen College, Vice-Chancellor; the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, High Steward; and ſeveral of the Nobility, Students in the Univerſity; the Biſhops of Norwich, Litchfield and Coventry, Cheſter, St David's, Chicheſter, Peterborough, and Briſtol; with a great Number of Heads of Houſes, Doctors, and Maſters of Arts; all in their proper Univerſity Habits.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The humble Addreſs of the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars, of the Univerſity of Cambridge,

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars, of your Univerſity of Cambridge, lamenting with the ſincereſt Grief, the Death of our late moſt gracious Sovereign; and being truly ſenſible of the bleſſings we enjoyed under his glorious Reign, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal Preſence, to teſtify our deepeſt Concern for the ſevere and moſt affecting loſs, which your Majeſty and theſe Kingdoms have ſuſtained by that melancholy Event; and, with Hearts full of the ſincereſt Duty, and moſt affectionate Zeal, to congratulate your Majeſty on your happy Acceſſion to the Throne of your Royal Anceſtors.

"The remarkable Proſperity and Succeſs, which, by the Divine Providence, hath been vouchſafed to us, through the long and illuſtrious Reign of your Royal Grandfather; the acknowledged Lenity, Moderation, and Wiſdom, of his Government; that uniform Regard to our Laws and Conſtitution, which was the invariable Rule of his Conduct; that conſtant and inviolable Integrity, with which his Engagements were fulfilled; that Firmneſs and Reſolution, with which his Counſels were directed; as they were productive of the moſt invaluable Bleſſings, juſtly demand the moſt affectionate Remembrance, and grateful Acknowledgements of a dutiful and happy People.

"We, of this Univerſity, in particular, who have been diſtinguiſhed by the moſt ſignal Marks of his eſpecial Favour, who have been honoured by repeated Acts of his Royal Munificence; who have ever experienced the continued Support and Encouragement of his moſt gracious Countenance and Protection, can never be ſo unmindful of our Duty and Obligations, as not to retain the moſt lively Impreſſions, and on all Occaſions teſtify the warmeſt Senſe of Gratitude towards our Royal Benefactor.

"The pleaſing Hopes, ſo juſtly raiſed in us, by the Conſideration of your Majeſty's Princely Virtues, early implanted, and ſucceſsfully cultivated; of your eminent and publick Regard to our Holy Religion, and your well-known affection for our excellent Conſtitution in Church and State, have, by your Majeſty's moſt Gracious and ſeaſonable Declaration in Council, been improved into the ſtrongeſt Confidence, that every Thing dear and valuable to us, will be preſerved, in its full Extent, under your Majeſty's auſpicious Government.

"Engaged as we are, by every Principle of Duty, we will not fail to offer up our moſt devout and fervent Prayers, that your Majeſty's gracious Intentions, to promote the Welfare of your Subjects, and to ſupport the Dignity of your Crown, may be ever attended with Succeſs; that the dreadful Effects of the preſent deſtructive, though neceſſary War, may be ſucceeded by the laſting Bleſſings of an honourable and happy Peace; and that your Majeſty's Throne may be ever fixed on that moſt ſolid and glorious Foundation, on which it now ſtands, the united affections of a free and loyal People.

"Per-

" Permit us Sir, with all Humility, to add our moſt earneſt and faithful Aſſurances to your Majeſty, that your Univerſity of Cambridge, ever firmly united in Principles of Loyalty and Affection, your Royal and Illuſtrious Family, will invariably perſevere in the moſt dutiful Attachment to your Royal Perſon and Government; and that our zealous and unwearied Endeavours ſhall be ever employed to impreſs deeply on the Minds of the riſing Generation, entruſted to our Care, the moſt ſincere and awful Reverence for our Holy Religion; the moſt zealous Regard for that happy Government under which we live; and the trueſt Senſiments of Allegiance, Fidelity and affection, to your Sacred Majeſty; that ſo, under the ſettled Influence of theſe good Principles, and by the Wiſdom of your Majeſty's Counſels, the Bleſſings which we now enjoy may be perpetuated under the Government of your Royal and Auguſt Houſe.

" Given under our common Seal this 10th Day of November, 1762."

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to give this moſt gracious Anſwer.

" I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal Addreſs; the Zeal and Affection you ſhew to my Perſon, Family and Government, and the Aſſurances you give me of educating the Youth under your Care, in a due Reverence to our moſt Holy Religion, and in Principles of Zeal and Affection to our happy Eſtabliſhment in Church and State, are moſt acceptable to me, and cannot fail of recommending you to my Favour and Protection."

His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive them very graciouſly; and they had all the Honour to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand.

Leiceſter Houſe, Nov. 13. This Day the Univerſity of Cambridge waited upon her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales; and his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle their Chancellor, made their Compliments of Condolence and Congratulation in the following Speech.

" *May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*

" We the Chancellor, Maſters, and Scholars, of the Univerſity of Cambridge, humbly beg Leave to condole with your Royal Highneſs upon the Death of our late moſt gracious Sovereign, and to congratulate your Royal Highneſs upon the happy Acceſſion of the King your Son, to the Imperial Crown of theſe Kingdoms.

" Nothing could alleviate our deep Concern, and repair our affecting Loſs, but that entire Senſe we have of his Majeſty's Princely Virtues, early cultivated, and brought to a happy Maturity, by the pious and maternal Care of your Royal Highneſs.

" Permit us to aſſure your Royal Highneſs, that we will not ceaſe to offer up our conſtant Prayers to Almighty God, that he will ſhower down all Bleſſings, Spiritual and Temporal, upon every Branch of the Royal Family, and that your Royal Highneſs may long live to ſee, and to partake of the Proſperity, which theſe Kingdoms cannot fail of enjoining under his Majeſty's wiſe, and gracious Government."

" To which her Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

" I Thank you for your very kind Attention to me; and I feel moſt ſenſibly the Duty and Affection you expreſs to the King my Son."

" Her Royal Highneſs received them very graciouſly; and they had all the Honour to kiſs her Royal Highneſs's Hand.

St. James's, Nov. 14. This Day the following humble Addreſs of the Univerſity of Oxford was preſented to his Majeſty by the Rev. Dr. Browne, the Vice-Chancellor, accompanied by the Earl of Litchfield their High Steward, his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, his Grace the Archbiſhop of York, and the following Noblemen and Biſhops, who had been formerly, or are at preſent, of the ſaid Univerſity, viz. their Graces the Duke of Beaufort, Duke of Leeds, and Duke of Queenſberry, the Marquis of Carnarvon, the Earls of Suffolk, Northampton, Cardigan, Abingdon, Dartmouth, Aylesford, and Bath, Lords Greville, Montagu, Say and Sele, Wenman, Parker, Beauchamp, North and Dungarvon; the Biſhops of Durham, Saliſbury, St. Aſaph, Worceſter, Oxford, Bangor, and Offory, Lords Talbot and Mansfield, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, together with many of the younger Sons of the Nobility, and Baronets, and a great Number of the Heads of Houſes, Doctors in Divinity, Law and Phiſic, the two Proctors, and many Maſters of Arts, and Batchelors of Civil Law, all in their proper Academical Habits, attended by Sir Roger Newdigate, Bart. and Peregrine Palmer Eſq; their Repreſentatives in Parliament.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

" *Moſt gracious Sovereign,*

" We the Chancellor, Maſters and Scholars of your Majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal Univerſity of Oxford, beg Leave to approach your Royal Preſence with our humble Tribute of unfeigned Duty and Allegiance; and with our moſt cordial Congratulations on your Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Throne of your Anceſtors; in full Perſuaſion, that your Majeſty alone can compenſate for the otherwiſe irretrievable Loſs of theſe Kingdoms

Kingdoms muſt have ſuſtained; in the unexpected Death of your Royal Grandfather: A Prince who was called from his People, at a time when he had filled their Hearts with the utmoſt Joy; in the midſt of their Triumphs, Thankſgivings, and Congratulations; who lived to ſee his Counſels bleſſed with Succeſs, and his Arms with Victory in every Part of the Globe; who lived to ſee the Britiſh Name, under his Auſpices, advanced to the higheſt Pitch of Dignity and Grandeur, and concluded his long and proſperous Reign, when full of Years, and full of Glory.

"Our Eyes are now turned on your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon, the Heir of his Crown, his Virtues, and his Fame; ordained by the peculiar Favour of Providence to finiſh and complete what is ſtill wanting towards the Eſtabliſhment of general Tranquility, and the Attainment of an honourable and laſting Peace; to repair the Ruins and Ravages of a deſtructive War, and to ſecure the domeſtic Happineſs of your Subjects, by preſerving and ſtrengthening the Conſtitution both in Church and State.

"Such extenſive Bleſſings we may reaſonably hope from your Majeſty's innate Goodneſs and acknowledged Virtue; from your tendereſt affection and Regard for this your native Country; from thoſe Principles of Religion and Morality, implanted in your Royal Breaſt by the Precepts and Example of your much lamented Father; cultivated from your early Youth by the Inſtructions of pious and learned Prelates; and happily perfected under the Guardian Care and Inſpection of a moſt excellent Princeſs.

"Your Majeſty, having thus happily experienced the Benefits of a literary and religious Education, will naturally look down, with an indulgent Eye, on Places and Perſons ſet a part for Purpoſes ſo honourable and important. And your antient and loyal Univerſity of Oxford, ever faithful to Monarchy on the moſt trying Occaſions, for their Part humbly hope to render themſelves not unworthy of your Royal Protection and Favour, by their aſſiduous Endeavours, in their ſeveral Stations and Capacities, to anſwer the End of their Inſtitution, the Promotion of Loyalty, Learning, and Religion.

Given at our Houſe of Convocation this 7th Day of November, in the Year of our Lord 1760."

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

"Your Aſſurances of Zeal and Affection, for my Perſon and Government, are very acceptable to me. Sound Principles of Religious and Civil Duties, early inſtilled into the Minds of Youth, and confirmed by Examples of true Piety and Loyalty, in ſo eminent a Seat of Learning, cannot fail to diffuſe the happieſt Influences on Church and State; and will always enſure to you my conſtant Protection and Favour."

Leiceſter-houſe, Nov. 14. This Day the Rev. Dr. Browne, Vice-Chancellor, and the other Members of the Univerſity of Oxford, who before waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, were introduced to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, by Sir William Irby, Bart. her Vice-Chamberlain; when the Vice-Chancellor made the Compliments of the Univerſity to her Royal Highneſs in the following Speech.

"*May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs,*

"To accept the Condolence of the Univerſity of Oxford on the melancholy Occaſion of his late Majeſty's Death; and to permit us to expreſs our moſt ſincere Congratulations on his preſent moſt Gracious Sovereign's Acceſſion to the Throne of his Anceſtors. A Prince! whoſe Abilities, being ſo happily cultivated under your Royal Highneſs's Inſpection, cannot fail to add a Luſtre to the Britiſh Crown, and adorn that exalted Station of Life, in which Providence hath placed him. A Prince! whoſe Learning, Virtue, and Piety will ever render him the Darling of his Subjects at Home, and univerſally admired and revered Abroad; and whoſe promiſing Reign commences with an auſpicious Omen; the glorious Succeſs of his Allies.

"Your faithful Univerſity of Oxford retains a grateful Senſe of the many Favours vouchſafed to them from your Royal Highneſs and your much lamented Conſort; moſt humbly requeſting the Continuance of, what they will ever ſtudiouſly endeavour to merit, the Patronage and Protection of your Royal Highneſs, and of your moſt Illuſtrious Family."

To which her Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

"I Return you my hearty Thanks for this ſtrong Mark of your Affection to me; and feel moſt ſenſibly the Duty and Attachment you expreſs to the Perſon and Government of the King my Son."

They had all the Honour to kiſs her Royal Highneſs's Hand.

27. Being the Birth-day of his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, who entered into the 18th Year of his Age, his Majeſty received the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on that Occaſion. As did her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs-Dowager of Wales.

From the London Gazette.

Weſtminſter, Nov. 18. His Majeſty came this Day to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual Solemnity, Sir Henry Bellenden, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech.

" *My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" The juſt Concern, which I have felt in my own Breaſt, on the ſudden Death of the late King, my Royal Grandfather, makes me not doubt, but you muſt all have been deeply affected with ſo ſevere a Loſs. The preſent critical, and difficult Conjuncture has made this Loſs the more ſenſible, as he was the great Support of that Syſtem, by which alone the Liberties of Europe, and the Weight, and Influence, of theſe Kingdoms, can be preſerved; and gave Life to the Meaſures, conducive to thoſe important Ends.

" I need not tell you the Addition of Weight which immediately falls upon me, in being called to the Government of this free and powerful Country, at ſuch a Time, and under ſuch Circumſtances. My Conſolation is in the uprightneſs of my own Intentions, your faithful and united Aſſiſtance, and the Bleſſing of Heaven upon our joint Endeavours, which I devoutly implore.

" Born and educated in this Country, I glory in the Name of Briton; and the peculiar Happineſs of my Life will ever conſiſt in promoting the Welfare of a People, whoſe Loyalty and warm Affection to me, I conſider as the greateſt and moſt permanent Security of my Throne; and I doubt not, but their Steadineſs in thoſe Principles will equal the firmneſs of my invariable reſolution to adhere to, and ſtrengthen, this excellent Conſtitution in Church and State; and to maintain the Toleration inviolable. The civil and religious Rights of my loving Subjects are equally dear to me, with the moſt valuable Prerogatives of my Crown; and, as the ſureſt Foundation of the Whole, and the beſt Means to draw down the Divine Favour on my Reign, it is my fixed Purpoſe to countenance, and encourage, the Practice of true Religion, and Virtue.

" I reflect, with Pleaſure, on the Succeſſes with which the Britiſh Arms have been proſpered this laſt Summer. The total Reduction of the vaſt Province of Canada, with the City of Montreal, is of the moſt intereſting Conſequence, and muſt be as heavy a Blow to my Enemies, as it is a Conqueſt glorious to us; the more glorious, becauſe effected almoſt without Effuſion of Blood, and with that Humanity, which makes an amiable Part of the Character of this Nation.

" Our Advantages gained in the Eaſt-Indies have been ſignal; and muſt greatly diminiſh the Strength and Trade of France in thoſe Parts, as well as procure the moſt ſolid Benefits to the Commerce and Wealth of my Subjects.

" In Germany, where the whole French Force has been employed, the combined Army, under the wiſe and able Conduct of my General, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, has not only ſtopt their Progreſs, but has gained Advantages over them, notwithſtanding their boaſted Superiority, and their not having hitherto come to a general Engagement.

" My good Brother and Ally, the King of Pruſſia, altho' ſurrounded with numerous Armies of Enemies, has, with a magnanimity and Perſeverance almoſt beyond Example, not only withſtood their various Attacks, but has obtained very conſiderable Victories over them.

" Of theſe Events I ſhall ſay no more at this Time, becauſe the Nature of the War in thoſe Parts has kept the Campaign there ſtill depending.

" As my Navy is the principal Article of our natural Strength, it gives me much Satisfaction to receive it in ſuch good Condition; whilſt the Fleet of France is weakened to ſuch a Degree, that the ſmall Remains of it have continued blocked up by my Ships in their own Ports; at the ſame Time the French Trade is reduced to the loweſt Ebb; and with Joy of Heart I ſee the Commerce of my Kingdoms, that great Source of our Riches, and fixed Object of my never failing Care and Protection, flouriſhing to an Extent unknown in any former War.

" The Valour and Intrepidity of my Officers and Forces, both at Sea and Land, have been diſtinguiſhed ſo much to the Glory of this Nation, that I ſhould be wanting in Juſtice to them, if I did not acknowledge it. This is a Merit which I ſhall conſtantly encourage and reward; and I take this Occaſion to declare, that the zealous and uſeful Service of the Militia, in the preſent arduous Conjuncture, is very acceptable to me.

" In this State I have found Things at my Acceſſion to the Throne of my Anceſtors; happy, in viewing the proſperous Part of it; happier ſtill ſhould I have been, had I found my Kingdoms, whoſe true Intereſt I have entirely at Heart, in full Peace:

But,

but, ſince the Ambition, injurious Encroachments, and dangerous Deſigns of my Enemies, rendered the War both juſt and neceſſary, and the generous Overture, made laſt Winter, towards a Congreſs for a Pacification, has not yet produced a ſuitable Return, I am determined, with your chearful and powerful Aſſiſtance, to proſecute this War with Vigour, in order to that deſirable Object, a ſafe and honourable Peace. For this Purpoſe, it is abſolutely incumbent upon us to be early prepared; and I rely upon your Zeal and hearty Concurrence to ſupport the King of Pruſſia, and the reſt of my Allies, and to make ample Proviſion for carrying on the War, as the only Means to bring our Enemies to equitable Terms of Accommodation.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.*

"The greateſt uneaſineſs which I feel at this time, is in conſidering the uncommon burdens, neceſſarily brought upon my faithful ſubjects. I deſire only ſuch Supplies, as ſhall be requiſite to proſecute the War with Advantage; be adequate to the neceſſary Services; and that they may be provided for in the moſt ſure and effectual Manner. You may depend upon the faithful and punctual Application of what ſhall be granted. I have ordered the proper Eſtimates for the enſuing Year to be laid before you; and alſo an Account of the extraordinary Expences, which, from the Nature of the different and remote Operations, have been unavoidably incurred.

"It is with peculiar Reluctance that I am obliged, at ſuch a Time, to mention any Thing which perſonally regards myſelf: but, as the Grant of the greateſt Part of the Civil Liſt Revenues is now determined, I truſt in your Duty and Affection to me, to make the proper Proviſion for ſupporting my civil Government with Honour and Dignity. On my Part, you may be aſſured of a regular and becoming Oeconomy.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"The Eyes of all Europe are upon you. From your Reſolutions, the Proteſtant Intereſt hopes for Protection, as well as all our Friends for the Preſervation of their Independency; and our Enemies fear, the final Diſappointment of their ambitious, and deſtructive, Views. Let theſe Hopes, and Fears be confirmed, and augmented, by the Vigour, Unanimity, and Diſpatch, of your proceedings.

"In this Expectation, I am the more encouraged, by a pleaſing Circumſtance, which I look upon, as one of the moſt auſpicious Omens of my reign. That happy extinction of Diviſions, and that Union, and good Harmony, which continue to prevail amongſt my Subjects, afford me the moſt agreeable Proſpect. The natural Diſpoſition, and Wiſh, of my Heart, are to cement and promote them; and I promiſe myſelf, that nothing will ariſe, on your Part, to interrupt, or diſturb, a ſituation, ſo eſſential to the true, and laſting, felicity of this great People."

21. The following Addreſs of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters, in and about the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, was preſented to his Majeſty by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Chandler, introduced by his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs of the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters in and about the Cities of London and Weſtminſter.

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign,*

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Proteſtant Diſſenting Miniſters, in and about the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, moſt humbly beg Leave to approach your Majeſty's Throne, to expreſs our deep Senſe of the great Loſs, your Majeſty, your Kingdoms, and Europe in general, have ſuſtained by the Death of his late Majeſty, your Royal Grandfather; and, with Hearts full of Affection and Joy, to congratulate your Majeſty's happy and peaceable Succeſſion to the Imperial Crown of theſe Realms.

"The numerous Bleſſings theſe Nations enjoyed, for a long Series of Years, under his late Majeſty's auſpicious Government, and the great Events that were depending in Europe, made the Preſervation of your Royal Grandfather's important Life, the common Deſire and earneſt Prayer of all good Men in theſe Nations; and their Concern for his ſudden Removal, would have been much more painful and durable, had not the Knowledge of your Majeſty's Virtues, and great Abilities for Government, alleviated our Anxities, diſſipated our Fears, and filled us with the moſt pleaſing Proſpects of the ſure Continuance of our Proſperity.

"Illuſtrious and antient Deſcent, princely Education, Prime of Life, Dignity of Perſon, early Piety and Virtue, Love of Probity and Truth, Regard to Liberty and Rights of Conſcience, and your known Affection to this your native Country, peculiarly endear your Majeſty to all your Subjects, and promiſe them every Thing their Hearts can wiſh from the beſt of Kings.

"Your Majeſty aſcends the Throne in a Time of Difficulty, and amidſt all the great Expences and Uncertainties of War. We adore the good Providence of God, for the diſtinguiſhing Succeſſes that have attended it;

COUNTRY NEWS.

Gosport, Nov. 24.

ON Friday Afternoon marched thro' this Town, Col. Crawford's Battalion of Royal Light Infantry, conſiſting of 700 Men. All the Spectators were greatly pleaſed with the Regularity of the Marching, genteel Appearance, and Dexterity of handling their Arms, which are very light. They where all drawn up on our Beach, with the Major at their Head on Horſeback, and in a ſhort Time they embarked in the flat-bottomed Boats, which carried them to the tranſports in the harbour appointed to receive them. No Corps of Troops could ſhew more Alertneſs in embarking. Every Boat at going off gave three Hazzas, which were anſwered by the Inhabitants of the Town. They have a fine Band of Muſick with them.

Yeſterday Afternoon five Companies of Marines, quartered in this Town, embark-on board the Tranſports in flat-bottomed Boats. They carry two Stands of Colours with them, which have not as yet been diſplayed; one is ſaid to be a ſilk Union, the other the Anchor and Hope on ſilk; their Drums were hung with black Cloth, and they went on board with as much Chearfulneſs and Reſolution as any Troops could poſſibly ſhew.

A LIST *of Ships taken by the* ENGLISH, *continued from Page* 508.

The Counteſs d'Ayen of Dunkirk, by the arm'd Cutter, Lieut. Anningſon.

The Charming Sally, from New-York, to Antigua, is taken and carried into Guadaloupe.

The Elizabeth Privateer of St. Maloes, by his Majeſty's Ship Tweed.

A ſmall French Privateer, by the Hazard Sloop of War, laden with Brandy and Tea.

A French Ship, bound to Marſeilles, by the Trial Sloop of War.

The King of Pruſſia, Hume, is retaken by the Cambridge Man of War, and carried into Kingſton in Jamaica.

The Bien-Aime, a French Privateer Snow belonging to Dunkirk, of 12 nine Pounders and 14 Swivels, by his Majeſty's Ship Thames, Capt. Colby.

The St. Antonio Privateer of 8 Carriage Guns, from Martinico, by the Creſcent Man of War, and carried into Barbadoes. ——— As are alſo the Intrigue Privateer of 10 Guns. ——— The Sloop Marquis Beauharnois, with Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa; and the Schooner Victory, with Proviſions.

A large French Ship from Meſſina to Marſeilles, by the Fame Privateer, and carried into Leghorn.

A large French Privateer of 16 Guns, and deſtroyed by Admiral Rodney, off La Hogue.

Liſt of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 509.

The Tibbie, Andrews, from Glaſgow, taken and ranſomed for 1300l.

The John and Thomas, Capt. Daiſy, from Gaudaloupe, taken by the French.

The Joſeph, belonging to Pool, bound from Newfoundland to Liſbon, and carried into Caſtro.

The Lovell Packet, Capt. Douglas, taken by a French Privateer on the Coaſt of Spain.

The Prince of Orange Packet-Boat, from Norwich to Holland, by a French Privateer, and carried into Sluys, the Mail caſt over-board, and taken up by a Fiſherman, and carried ſafe to the Hague.

The Eliz. and Anh, Perkins, from London to Halifax, with Clothing for the Troops, by a French Privateer, and carried into Corunna.

The Mercury, from Newfoundland to Leghorn, by Capt. Arnoux, and carried into Marſeilles.

The Joſeph and Mary, Atkinſon, from Shields to Guernſey, was taken by a Dunkirk Privateer, and ranſomed for 220 Guineas.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 4. The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Hertford, a Daughter; which makes the 12th Child, viz. ſix Sons and ſix Daughters, and all living.

8. The Honourable Lady Jane Mathew, a Son.

25. The Lady of John Plumtree, Eſq; a Daughter.

Nov. 3. The Hon. Lady Louiſa Lenox, Lady of Lord George Lenox, a Daughter.

15. The Lady of the Hon. Morgan Vane, Eſq; a Daughter.

21. The Lady of John Butler, Eſq; a Son and Heir; in Abingdon-buildings.

Sept.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 24. Matthew Syms, Esq; of Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, to Miſs Eades, of Kenſington.

25. John Smith, Eſq; to Miſs Wilkinſon, of Burnham in Norfolk.

26. Sir John Packington, Bart. of Weſtwood, to Miſs Bray, of Droitwich.

30. Robert Dodd, of Rowton, Eſq; to Miſs Glegg, of Neſton.

Oct. 2. The Hon. Hen. Roper, Eſq; of Linſtead Lodge, in Kent, to Mrs. Mills, of Twickenham.

The Right Hon. the Lord Huntingtour, to Miſs Walpole, third Daughter of Sir Edward Walpole.

7. Harbord Harbord, Eſq. one of the Members of Parliaments for the City of Norwich, to Miſs Aſheton, Daughter of Sir Ralph Aſheton, Bart.

16. The Hon. Francis Caulfield, Eſq; to Miſs Eyre.

John Dandridge, Jun. Eſq; of Worceſter, to Miſs Letitia Strange; one of the Daughters of the late Right Hon. Sir John Strange.

Nov. 3. Sir Ellis Cunliffe, Knt. Member of Parliament for Liverpool, to Miſs Davies.

8. William Wentworth Creſwell, in Oxfordſhire, to Miſs Clarke, of Daventry.

15. Matthew Eyres, Eſq; of Plympton, in Devonſhire, to Miſs Gildart, of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

16. John Alexander Stainſby, of Lincoln's Inn, Eſq; to Miſs Dodd, of Southampton-row.

20. Charles Hutchkin, Eſq; to Mrs. Andrews, Relict of Edward Andrews, Eſq; of Hill-houſe in Glouceſterſhire.

DEATHS.

Sept. 20. The Rev. Mr. Weitſtein, Clerk of the Cloſet to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

23. The Rev. Mr. Thackeray, Archdeacon of Surry, Chaplain to his preſent Majeſty when Prince of Wales.

28. Sir James Roſs, Bart. General of his Majeſty's Forces in Barbadoes.

The Hon. Francis Stuart, of Honeywood's Regiment.

29. The Lady of Francis Banks, Eſq;

Oct. 1. The Rev. Dr. Lawrence, an eminent Diſſenting Miniſter, in Bridgwater Square, and joint Paſtor with Dr. Fordyce, in Monkwell-ſtreet.

The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Coventry, Lady of the preſent Earl.

3. The eldeſt Daughter of Lord Viſcount Middleton, at Oxenford in Surry.

The Rev. Dr. Fothergill, Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, at Oxford.

5. Sir Rob. Brown, Bart. formerly the Engliſh Conſul at Venice.

Sarah White, of Breary, in the Pariſh of Addle, Yorkſhire, aged 106. She has left a Daughter of 80.

9. James Hooper, Eſq; at Cobham in Surry, aged near 70, in the Commiſſion of the Peace for the Counties of Surry and Suſſex.

11. Wm Yeſraway, an eminent Timber Merchant, in Holborn.

12. Tho. Bennet, Eſq; of Lewiſham in Kent, formerly in the Commiſſion of the Peace for Yorkſhire.

18. The Hon. John Peter St. John, eldeſt Son of the Right Hon. the Lord St. John.

Mrs. Baſſnet, at Kentiſh Town.

25. Lady Hatton, Relict of the late Sir John Hatton, of Long Stanton in Cambridgeſhire.

Nov. 3. Sir William Henry Sanderſon of Eaſt Greenwich in Kent.

4. George Meredith, Eſq; at Holt in Norfolk.

Robert Scot, Eſq; Alderman of Aldgate Ward.

9. ——— South, Eſq; at Stratford in Eſſex.

Sir Charles Peyton of Hammerſmith, in Middleſex.

Archibald Macaulay, formerly Provoſt of Edinburgh.

17. The Right Hon. Lord George Murray, who was attainted for being in the laſt Rebellion.

Peers Starkie, Eſq; at his Seat in Lancaſhire; by whoſe Death an Eſtate devolves of 3000 l. a Year to Edmund Starkie, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Preſton.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Whitehall, Nov. 25. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. Granville Leveſon Gower, the Office of Keeper and the Cuſtody of his Majeſty's Great Wardrobe, in the Room of the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Robinſon, Knight of the Bath.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Huntingdon, the Office of Maſter of his Majeſty's Horſes, in the Room of the Right Hon. Granville Leveſon, Earl Gower.

Lieut. Gen. John Moſtyn, to be Colonel of the Queen's Regiment of Dragoons.

John Parſlow, Eſq; to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot lately commanded by General Grey, deceaſed.

Cyrus

Cyrus Trapaud, Esq; to be Colonel of the Regiment of Foot lately commanded by Col. Parslow.

John Browne, Esq; to be Lieut. Col. to Major-General Geo. Howard's Regiment of Foot.

John Biddulph, Esq; to be Major;

William Bulkeley, Esq; to be Captain;

Thomas Dawson, Esq; to be Captain;

George Acklom, Esq; to be Capt. Lieut.

Nathaniel Phillips, Esq; to be Lieut. and,

Edward Gibbs, Gent. to be Enfign in the faid Regiment.

Chriſtopher Teesdale, Esq; to be Lieut. Col. in Colonel Charles Colvill's Regiment of Foot.

Thomas Middleton, Esq; to be Captain in Col. George Gray's Regiment of Foot; and,

Robert Pollock, Gent. to be Enfign in the faid Regiment.

John Gore, Esq to be Firſt Major in the Third Regiment of Foot-guards.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferment.

Roger Baldwin, Clerk, M. A. to the Rectory of Aldingham, Lancaſhire.

The Rev. Mr. Tho. Jenkins, to the Rectory of Tutfield, Devonſhire.

The Rev. John Armſtrong, B. L. to the Rectory of Moulton in Eſſex.

The Rev. Mr. Cockſhot, M. A. to the Rectory of Beeliby, in Lincolnſhire.

Nich. Cholwile, B. L. to the Rectory of Stevenage, Hertfordſhire, and Vicarage of Shephall, in the ſaid County.

The Rev. Mr. Ridding was inſtalled Archdeacon of Surry, in the Room of Dr. Shackeray, deceaſed.

The Rev. Cha. Bagg, to the Rectory of St. Giles.

The Rev. Mr. Thomas Harper, to the Rectory of Binbrook, in Wilts.

The Rev. Mr. Stillingfleet, a near Relation to the late Biſhop Stillingfleet, and Chaplain to the Biſhop of Exeter, to the Rectory of Hartlebury, in Worceſter.

The Rev. John Harriſon, M. A. to the Rectory of Albingdon, in Eſſex.

The Rev. Mr. Tho. Goodfellow, to the Rectory of Brancepeth in the Dioceſe of Durham.

B——KR——S.

Sept. 27. David Thomas, late of Carmarthen, but now of Kidivilly in Carmarthenſhire, Glover.

Oct. 7. Matt. Edge, of St. John-ſtreet, St. Sepulchre's Without, Breeches-maker.

11. Sampſon Bennett, of Falmouth in Cornwall, Dealer and Chapman.

18 Robert Jemmett, of Aylesbury in Bucks, ſhopkeeper and Chapman.

25. Granado Cheſter, of Sydenham in Kent, Dealer and Chapman.

Samuel Wilſon, of the Poultry, London, Dealer in Tea.

28. George Morris, of St. George the Martyr, in Middleſex, Merchant.

John Robotham and Alexander Robotham, both of Draycott in the Clay, Staffordſhire, Timber-Merchants.

Nov. 1 Robert Spencer, of Barkway in Hertfordſhire, Dealer and Chapman.

William Hicks, of Bath, Carpenter and Victualler.

William Smithſon, of Cockermouth in Cumberland, Merchant.

4. Aaron Gomez Da Coſta and Iſaac Gomez Da Coſta, of Hackney, Wax-bleechers and Brokers.

Thomas Beighton, of Scotland-yard, and John Blackmore, of Lambeth, Merchants.

John Robinſon, of North Bruton Mews, Berkley-ſquare, Carpenter.

Hugh Winckworth, of St. Giles's without Cripplegate, Grocer.

William Lundie, of Beverly, Yorkſhire, Linen-draper.

Thomas Dixon, of Monk Waremouth, Durham, Shipwright.

11. Thomas Straſton, of Swaffham in Norfolk, Draper.

15. Thomas Beighton, of Scotland-yard, Weſtminſter, Merchant.

Michael Jackſon, of Bradford in Yorkſhire, Innholder.

18. Timothy Swaiſen, of Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-garden, Haberdaſher.

John Smith, now or late of Frogſham, Cheſhire, Dealer and Chapman.

22. George Pardon, of Dunſtable, in the County of Bedford, Vintner.

BILL *of Mortality from Oct.* 21, *to Nov.* 25.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	917	1864	Males	807	1521
Females	947		Females	714	
Under 2 years old		662	Buried,		
Between 2 and 5		170	Within the walls		149
5 and 10		58	Without		435
10 and 20		70	*Mid.* and *Surry*		898
20 and 30		119	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		382
30 and 40		164			1864
40 and 50		197			
50 and 60		133			
60 and 70		129	Weekly *Oct.* 28.		348
70 and 80		114	*Nov.* 4.		367
80 and 90		43	11.		387
90 and 100		3	18.		381
100 and 110		2	25.		381
		1864			1864

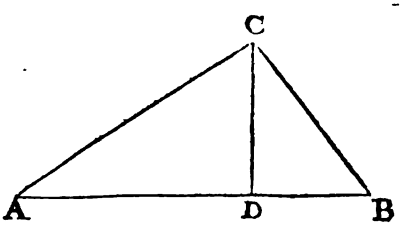
Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *DECEMBER*, 1760.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

Queſtion 298, *anſwered by Mr.* Thomas Robinſon.

PUT $b = 234$ Sum of the Sides, $e =$ AC $b - e =$ BC, Radius $= 1$ $x =$ Sine $\angle$ A $y =$ Co-Sine S $=$ Sine 11° 15′ and $p =$ Co-Sine. Then will $px + sy = \angle$ B, and $py - sx =$ Co-Sine.



Per Trig. $1 : e :: x : ex =$ CD.

$1 : b - e :: px + sy : bpx + bsy - pxe - sye = ex$; $\therefore e = \frac{bpx + bsy}{mx + sy}$, this by ſubſtituting $p + 1 = m$. Again, *per* Trig. $1 : e :: y : ey =$ AD. Again, $1 : b - e :: py - sx$ to $bpy - bsx - pye + sxe =$ DB.

Now, *per* Queſtion, $2ey = 3by - 3bsx - 3pye + 3sxe$; $\therefore e = \frac{3bpy - 3bsx}{ny - 3sx}$ by putting $2 + 3p = n$. Now dividing each of the Values of (e) by (b) we have $\frac{px + sy}{mx + sy} = \frac{3py - 3sx}{ny - 3sx}$; this Equation reduced, allowing $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, we have as follows, $xy = \frac{ns + 3sm - 3ps}{3pm - pn}$; then will $2xy = \frac{2ns + 6sm - 6ps}{3pm - pn}$ the Sine of double the Angle A, whence the reſt is eaſily found.

The above Queſtion was anſwered by Mr. T. Barker, *and Mr.* P. George, *but their Solutions did not agree with each other, nor with the Propoſer's, Mr.* Sam. Kemp.

Queſtion 299, *anſwered by Mr.* Walter Mathewſon.

BY Poſition I find the reſpective Sides of the Triangle to be 30, 40, and 50. Then will the Diameter of the inſcribed Circle be 20, and the Side of the inſcribed Square 17.1428571, &c. and their Areas 314.16 and 293.8775, whoſe Difference is 20.2825, as was required.

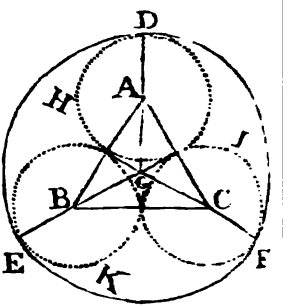
This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Metcalfe, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* P. George, *Mr.* J. Teal, *Mr.* J. Hudſon, *Mr.* Cha. Smith, *Mr.* T. Scott, *and by the Propoſer, Mr.* T. Barker.

Queſtion 300, *Anſwered by Mr.* John Metcalfe.

LET ABC be an equilateral Triangle one Side, and conſequently each = 20, from the Centers A, B, and C, with half the Side of the Triangle as Radius; deſcribe the equal Circles H, I, and K, and from the Center of the Triangle, with the Radius G F, deſcribe the circumſcribing Circle F D E, then from the Figure, twice the natural Secant of 30°, added to the Side of the Triangle, is the Diameter of the circumſcribing Circle; thus N. Secant 30° = 11,547005

Double = 23,09401

Side Triangle + 20,



therefore, the Ratio of the Diam. are as 43,09401 to 20, or the Ratio of the inſcribed Circle's Diameter is to the Diam. of the circumſcribed Circle, as 1 : 2,1547005, which was required.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Robinſon, *Mr.* P. George, *Mr.* T. Maltſon, *of* South-ſchool, *Mr.* J. Teal, *Mr.* Chriſtopher Smith, *and by the Propoſer*, Anonymous.

Queſtion 301, *Anſwered by Mr.* T. Barker.

PUT $a = 5$ the Semi-conjugate, and $a + x =$ Semi-tranſverſe of the required Ellipſis; then by the Property of the Curve we have as $\overline{a+x}^2 : a^2 :: 2a + x \times x : \frac{2a+x \times a^2 x}{\overline{a+x}^2} =$ Square of the Semi-Latus Rectum (in this Caſe.) Again, as $\overline{a+x} \times 2 : 2a :: 2a : \frac{2a^2}{a+x} =$ Latus Rectum; whence $\frac{\overline{2a+x} \times a^2 x}{\overline{a+x}^2} = \frac{a^4}{\overline{a+x}^2}$, $\therefore x^2 + 2ax = a^2$; ſolved gives $x = a\sqrt{2} - a = 2.071$, then $14.142 =$ Tranſverſe, and Area = 111.0147.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J. Maltſon, *Mr.* J. Teal, *Mr.* J. Drape, *Mr.* T. Stewardſon, *Mr.* J. Jeffery, *Mr.* T. Scott, *Mr.* J. Elliott, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* W. Mathewſon, *and by the Propoſer.*

New QUESTIONS *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 309.

By Mr. John Drape, *of* White-Haven, Cumberland.

THE Area of a rectangular Garden, and the Diagonal in one Sum is 73 Perches, and the Difference of its Sides 7 Perches. Query the ſeparate Dimenſions and Area by a quadratic Equation?

Queſtion 310.

By Mr. William Toms, *of* Wildin, Bedfordſhire.

SUppoſe a *French* Man of War, in the *Atlantic* Ocean, in the Latitude of 35° 40′ 16″ North; Longitude, Weſt from *London* 7° 00′, ſails direct North, for *Caſtromorin* City in *Portugal*, L. 37° 00′; and the

he *Cleſterfield* Man of War, at the ſame Time, being on the Weſt Shore of *Barbary*, t a Point which bears, E. by S. or 101° 5′, from the North, from the *French* Man f War, ſets Sail for the ſame Port, and in ier Chaſe meets with an *Engliſh* Privateer, n the ſame Latitude, Longitude 5° 50′ 20″ Weſt. Now I demand her Diſtance, Courſe, nd what Latitude and Longitude ſhe was in vhen ſhe began the Chaſe.

Queſtion 311.

By *Mr.* T. Walker, *of* Bank-top, Yorkſhire.

THERE is a Caſk, in the Form of the middle Fruſtum of an Hyperbolic Spindle, whoſe Head diameter is 20, Bung-diameter 30, Length 24, and the Tranſverſe-diameter of the generating Hyperbola 100 Inches. Required it's Content in Ale-Gallons?

Queſtion 312.

By Mr. Robert Hall, *of* Sheer-Lane, London.

THERE are two Numbers in a double Ratio, the Sum of their Squares, and alſo the Difference of their Squares are both expreſſed by the ſame two Figures with a Cypher. Query the Numbers with the Inveſtigation?

The Eclipſe of the Moon, *which happened on* Saturday *the* 22*d of* November, 1760, *in the Evening, and was obſerved at* Alnwick, *in* Northumberland, *as follows: By Mr.* Da. Haſtings.

The Beginning, about	VII 45′ 00″
The Umbra touch'd *Sinus Medii* at	VIII 53 00
which ſeem'd to be the Time of greateſt Obſcuration	
Ariſtarcus and *Copernicus*, appeared again at	IX 13 30
Plinius at	IX 37 20
Poſidonius at	IX 54 00
The Eclipſe ended preciſely at	X 4 50

—— Apparent Time

The *Penumbra* vaniſhed a few Minutes after, which I did not Notice, as not being uſeful.

* *See the Lunar-map in the* 2*d Vol. of Dr.* Smith's Opticks.

The Beginning and End of the Eclipſe of the Moon, *as obſerv'd,* Nov. 22, 1760, *at* Whitton, *near* Twickenham, *in the County of* Middleſex.

	Whitton. h ′	Reduc'd to the Meridian of *London.* h ′ ″
Equal Time of the Beginning	7 27	Beginning is 7 25 40 P. M.
Equal Time of the End	9 54	End —— 9 54 40
Equal Time of the Duration	2 29	Duration — 2 29

Digits eclipſed 6 ½ nearly.

This Eclipſe was computed from Dr. *Halley*'s Tables of the Sun's Place, and Mr. *Moyer*'s Tables of the Moon's Places, and the Reſult of which differed from the obſerved Time at the

	′ ″	
Beginning	5 33	As computed and obſerved by
Middle —	4 30	
End ——	3 37	

R. WADDINGTON.

By another Calculation of the Eclipſe, the Sun's Place, *per* Mr. *Morris*'s Tables, and the Place of the Moon, *per* Mr. *Moyer*'s, the Middle of the Eclipſe was 1′ 3″ later than the obſerved Time only, and the Duration 30″ leſs.

E L E G Y

On the much lamented Death of his late moſt Auguſt and moſt Excellent Majeſty King GEORGE the IId. of glorious and ever bleſſed Memory.

I.

DOWN! down! ye ſtars, and thou, O! wearied ſun,
Thy annual radiant courſe no longer run;
Drop from thy ſphere, and let a long-liv'd night,
Brood on our minds, and ſicken the pale light:
Veil the expanded heav'ns with black around,
While ſacred ſilence, hovers o'er the ground.

II.

Too ſoon the ALMIGHTY's maſter-piece is dead;
Too ſoon from earthly love and glory fled:
Is gone to join with the immortal few,
Too great for any would except the new;
Let parent nature then her loſs deplore,
Lamenting mighty GEORGE, alas! no more.

III.

Genius of *Britain*, ſee him on the bier!
And own your virtue pays the grateful tear.
No more he labours to preſerve your laws,
No more aſſerts his crown's and country's cauſe:
Pointing towards his corps, with flooded eyes,
Say, lifeleſs there immortal *Brunſwick* lies.

IV.

Ye muſes o'er his awful aſhes mourn;
Grace with your grateful ſtrains his ſacred urn:
Heave your fond boſoms, and aloud declare,
The *Roman* virtue once was ſeated there.
With hearts oppreſs'd, and mournful accents, ſay,
Be ever honour'd *Brunſwick*'s lifeleſs clay.

V.

Ye drooping ſons of liberty and fame,
By him exalted in each glorious name;
Rouze to invectives.—No: accuſe not heav'n,
By whom the gift was took away and giv'n,
In milder grief your heavy loſs deplore,
And only weep that *Brunſwick* reigns no more.

VI.

What equal friend, ſhall now on *Albion* ſmile?
With annual conqueſts who adorn her iſle?
'Midſt acclamations mount the royal throne,
And wide collect the laurels of renown?
Scourging proud *Gallia* who ſhall now repeat
The acts of *Brunſwick* and *Plantagenet*?

VII.

Illuſtrious victim to a length of years,
'Tis thus *Britannia* pays her tribute tears:
Tho' 'mongſt celeſtial hoſts advanc'd to ſhine;
Still in each heart thou'lt hold an earthly ſhrine,
Ages, long down, ſhall hail thy living name,
And bleſs the giver of their country's fame,
'Till in oblivion's lap ſhall nature lie,
And time immerge in vaſt eternity.

On his late MAJESTY.

——— *Mors ſola fatetur*
Quantula ſint hominum corpuſcula. Juv.

CEleſtial muſe! whoſe charming ſong
Can fix the acts that glide along
Down the vaſt ſea of time,
And ev'ry gilded image ſtay
'Till ocean's bed be caſt away,
Aſſiſt the penſive rhime.

Let art and nature join to raiſe
A living monument of praiſe
O'er GEORGE's great remains;
While Thames, majeſtically ſlow,
Seems by the rev'rend Urn to flow,
That now his duſt contains.

O muſe! wouldſt thou immortal be,
Record his praiſe, be juſt, be free;
His praiſe can ne'er expire,
'Till nature's ſelf at laſt ſhall die,
And all this fair erected ſky
Diſſolve in liquid fire.

Begin, the ſpring of virtue trace
Thro' the rich veins of all his race,
True ſource of noble blood,
That from afar deſcending flow'd,
On all the godlike race beſtow'd,
Untainted, great, and good.

Thro' thee, *Germania*, wand'ring wide,
Like thy own *Rhine*'s enriching tide
Which mantling vines ſurround,
Rhine antient never grac'd thee more,
Tho' all along her ſunny ſhore
Eternal plenty's found.

Th' illuſtr'ous line from heaven began,
Paſt ages in deſcent it ran,
Increas'd with honours new;
But ne'er did heaven ſupreme inſpire
A regal breaſt with purer fire,
Its image livelier drew.

In youth the HERO ſtrong appears,
When on the front of riper years
Heav'n bleſs'd the work, and ſaid,
" Go forth, my honour'd champion, go
" To vindicate my cauſe below,
" Undaunted, undiſmay'd.

" Awful in pow'r, defend for me
" Religion, juſtice, liberty;
" Truth's genial efflux ſpread;
" 'Gainſt vice and all tyrannic woe
" My delegated thunder throw,
" And ſtrike the Hydra dead.

" Zeal

" Zeal for thy country's good preſerve,
" And never from its dictates ſwerve;
" For this thy name I'll raiſe,
" Imprint with energy divine,
" Diſplay thro' all thy royal line
" *A thirſt of virtuous praiſe.*"

Heaven ended, and the HERO ſhewn,
Britannia crown'd him as her own,
Prophetic of what paſt;
No ſooner he her ſcepter bore,
Laurels were gain'd unheard before,
More glorious ſtill at laſt.

For martial mildneſs long renown'd,
With ev'ry ſocial virtue crown'd,
E'en foreign climes ſhall tell,
How tender of his country's cauſe,
How conſtant to her ſacred laws,
Her patriot regent fell.

Bravely for freedom's cauſe he ſtood
Thirty-tree years—ſtill juſt—ſtill good;
No ſpot his reign o'ercaſt:
In manners blameleſs, life ſincere,
Content he rul'd an Empire here,
Content he breath'd his laſt.

Joy of the earth! Joy of the ſkies!
Mild, perfect, glorious! ſee him riſe!
His native ſeat t' explore:
Expanded Cherubs wing his way,
Bright as the morn, and ſwift as day,
While we his loſs deplore.

OXONIENSIS.

PROLOGUE *to the Play of* HENRY V. *at the Opening of the Theatre Royal in* Covent-Garden, *after the Silence occaſioned by the Death of his late Majeſty.*

Written and ſpoken by Mr. SMITH.

TO eaſe affliction, and to ſooth diſtreſs,
Hope bids us forward look for future peace:
So, tho' *Britannia*'s ſons muſt deeply mourn
O'er our departed Monarch's ſilent urn;
That Monarch who defended freedom's right,
And made her ſtar of glory ſhine more bright,
Who, *Briton* like, aſſerted *Briton*'s laws,
Friend to religion, and her honeſt cauſe;
Whoſe private honour, juſtice, truth, remains
A fair example to ſucceeding reigns;
Yet may we hope his virtues ſtill ſurvive,
And in our free-born Sovereign's boſom live;
Whoſe rip'ning merit ſhall our hopes complete,
And prove the Monarch eminently great:
Thoſe virtues which adorn'd his grandſire's throne,
Deſcend to him, and dignify his crown.
Our ſcene to-night brave *Henry*'s acts diſplays,
Glorious example for our modern days.
That day*, when *Henry*'s nobleſt field was won,
Revolving, gave Great GEORGE his lineal crown:
May victories, like *Agincourt*, declare
His power, his valour, his ſucceſs in war;
May joyful conqueſt deck his royal brow,
And what was *Henry* then, may GEORGE be now.

Addreſſed to Miſs A. G***n, *of* H****n, *on her Viſit into the South of* Derbyſhire.

Omnia vincit amor.

PErmit my daring muſe, ye ſacred nine,
In artleſs lays to ſing a maid divine:
So heavenly fair, that all do wond'ring ſtand,
And ſwear 'tis *Venus* viſits now our land.
Oh! welcome here to this more temp'rate ſeat;
Thrice welcome here, *Suttonian* youths repeat,
From barren waſtes; from th' mountains bleaky brow;
From chilly rains, and much ſeverer ſnow.
Long may this milder clime thy preſence ſhare;
A clime that's worthy one divinely fair,
Who teaches love in pleaſing ſtreams to flow;
And makes the heart in ſweeteſt rapture glow.
But *G***n* fair thy breaſt with pity fill;
Such matchleſs beauty was not giv'n to kill.
For thee *Colonus* languiſhes and dies,
Struck by the fatal light'ning of thy eyes.
In deep deſpair he ſighs his ſoul away:
And half diſtracted cries, Oh luckleſs day!
That brought thee, *G***n*, from thy native plains,
To ſteal my heart, and torture my remains.
See *Lanius* too is ſeiz'd with love-ſick pain:
He woos and ſighs, but woos and ſighs in vain;
He kneels, he prays, but ſtill his pray'r ſhe mocks.
Oh! thou more cruel than thy native rocks,
Vouchſafe a ſmile: Oh! pity my ſad ſtate,
And ſave a lover's life e'er 'tis too late.
In terms like theſe his anguiſh he expreſs'd:
To love abandon'd: by deſpair poſſeſs'd.
Awhile I ſung theſe rival lovers ſmart:
And unconcern'd beheld each bleeding heart.
But ſoon a ſhaft from *Cupid*'s quiver came,
That pierc'd my heart, and ſet me all on flame.
Oh!

* *His preſent Majeſty came to the crown on the 25th of* October, *which nominal day King Henry gained the victory at* Agincourt.

Oh! beauteous fair! a love-ſick muſe befriend;
With pity read theſe lines I, mournful, penn'd.
Your wit, your charms, your beauty I adore,
Nor *Pyramus* e'er lov'd his *Thiſbe* more.
The diſtant hills with envious eyes I view;
And far more diſtant ſtill would fain purſue.
But bounded by a rock, my ſight's betray'd,
Where nodding *Sycamores* it's ſummit ſhade.
Ye rural ſwains that haunt *Dove*'s fertile ſhore:
And ye that dig from th' hills the ſhining ore;
Fair *G***n*'s matchleſs charms with me proclaim,
And ſpeak her worthy, to immortal fame.
When beauty's foe triumphant blaſts her charms;
And binds her breathleſs in his icy arms:
The ſculptur'd marble, or the chiſel'd buſt
To lateſt age ſhall tell; here lies in duſt,
The ſacred reliques of a maiden chaſte;
With ev'ry charm, with ev'ry virtue grac'd;
While th' ſons of love her cruel fate deplore;
And ſighing, ſay, ah! *G***n* is no more.

Sutton, Derbyſhire, Nov. 27, 1760. SUTTONIENSIS.

Upon Miſs S——r*'s Birth Day.*

I.

AGAIN the circling year comes round,
The fleeting hours fly faſt;
The ſeaſons change, and each is found,
To differ from the laſt.

II.

So may, dear maid, the ſcene be chang'd,
And you this diff'rence prove;
May future years be ever rang'd,
With harmony and love.

III.

May no fierce ſtorms thy breaſt invade,
No anxious cares deſtroy
A moment's pleaſure, or degrade
The part'ner of thy joy.

IV.

But from *November* the ſixteenth,
The birth-day of my fair,
May every year paſs unperceiv'd,
Still twenty-one be *S*——*r*.

V.

'Till time, till envious time at length,
By nature ſhifts the ſcene;
Then may reflection give you ſtrength,
May beauties ſtill be ſeen.

VI.

May the gay conſcience of a life,
Well ſpent add comfort then;
May death's approach create no ſtrife,
To wiſh it back again.

VII.

And when death calls thee from thy friends,
Their loſs—but thy great gain;
May they've this ample ſweet amends,
To know thou'rt free from pain.

J. R.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *DECEMBER*, 1760.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

King of Pruſſia's Head Quarters.

ON the 27th of Oct. the right Wing of the King's Army paſſed the Elbe at Roſlau, where it was joined by the Troops under General Hulſen and the Prince of Wirtemberg. On the 28th it proceeded to Kemberg, where it rejoined the Left, which had croſſed the Elbe at Bleſſern. Marſhal Daun and Count Lacy had alſo paſſed the Elbe at Torgau, and advanced to Eulenbourg, probably with a Deſign to join the Army of the Empire, which had taken Poſt under Leipſic; but Marſhal Daun returning afterwards to his old Camp near Torgau, we directed our March to Eulenbourg. Our Army encamped on the Right of the Mulda, the Reſerve under General Hulſen, extending to Taucha. The Army of the Empire decamped in a Fog, which prevented our availing ourſelves of their Retreat; however, 400 Pandours fell into our Hands. General Hulſen took Poſſeſſion of Leipſic, and rejoined the Army at Dalwitz.

On the 2d of November we encamped at Lang-Reichenbach, between Schilda and Torgau. Our Huſſars attacked General Brentano, who was on his March with about 1000 Horſe, and made 400 Priſoners. We learnt at Reichenbach, that the right Wing of the Auſtrians was at Groſwich, and their Left at Torgau. The King reſolving to attack them next Day, propoſed to march through the Wood of Torgau by three different Roads, with 30 Battalions and

and 50 Squadrons of his left Wing. The firſt Line was to advance by the Way of Makerene to Neiden, the Second by Peckhutte to Elſnick, and the Third, which conſiſted wholly of Cavalry, by the Wood of Wildenhayn to Vogelſang.

On the other Hand, General Ziethen, with 30 Battalions and 70 Squadrons of the Right, was to take the Great Leipſic Road, and coming out of it at the Ponds of Torgau, to direct his Attacks againſt the Villages of Suptitz and Groſwich.

This Plan was executed in the following Manner: The King's Line, while on their March, fell upon the Corps under General Reid, conſiſting of two Regiments of Dragoons and three Battalions of Pandours, who retired at our Approach into the Wood of Torgau. But we found in the Wood near Wildenhayn another more conſiderable Corps of the Enemy, who after firing ſome Volleys of Cannon on our Vanguard, immediately retired to Groſchutz.

Our Vanguard was on the Point of attacking them when we learnt that St. Ignon's Dragoons were in the Wood on our Left between our Columns of Foot. Being immediately attacked by our Huſſars, they wanted to retire, but met the Grenadiers of our Vanguard, whoſe Fire ſtopt them, ſo that our Huſſars made moſt of them Priſoners. Thoſe who eſcaped, fell in with our ſecond and third Lines, where our Cavalry was, and were either diſperſed or taken.

At Two in the Afternoon, the King got thro' the Wood to the little Plain of Neiden. There we found Bathiani's Dragoons, and a Regiment of Foot, which after firing ſome Cannon-ſhot, retired to Torgau, from whence we heard a briſk and continued Fire of Cannon and ſmall Arms, which made us judge that General Zeithen was already engaged with the Enemy. On this we mended our Pace, and paſſing the Moraſſes near Nelden, inclined to our Right towards a ſmall Wood, marching in three Lines. The Horſe were on the Left of the Foot, with their Left at the Elbe.

On our approach, Marſhal Daun made a Front, and received us with a briſk Fire of 200 Pieces of Cannon. His Poſition was as follows. His Right extended to Groſwich, and his Left to Zinne. His Foot occupied very advantageous Eminences along the Leipſic Road. His ſecond Line, againſt which we directed our Attack, was placed on a Piece of Ground which terminated in Hillocks towards the Elbe.

We had diſpoſed our Attack in ſuch a Manner, that either our Right or Left muſt take the Enemy in Rear, and cloſe them in, ſo that they ſhould not be able to undertake any Thing againſt that Part where we intended to effect our Attack. Nevertheleſs we were repulſed the firſt Time, after a very ſmart Fire of Artillery and Small-arms. Our Grenadiers ſuffered from the Auſtrian Carabineers. We made a ſecond vigorous Attack; but we were again repulſed, and forced to give Way. Whereupon the King made Bareith's Dragoons advance, who took Priſoners the Emperor's own Regiment, thoſe of Neuperg and Gaiſrugg, and a Battalion of Bareith's. At the ſame Time, Spaen's Cuiraſſiers fell upon other Regiments of Foot, and put them into Diſorder. Upon which the Enemy advanced between ſixty and eighty Battalions towards Torgau, placing their Left at Zinne, and their Right at the Elbe. The Prince of Holſtein went to meet them with our Cavalry, and at firſt made them give Way; but, at the ſecond Shock, he was himſelf forced to retire. Nevertheleſs, he returned to the Charge, and our third Line of Foot attacked the Vinyards of Supriz, whilſt General Ziethen with our right Wing took the Enemy in Rear. This Diſpoſition had the deſired Succeſs; it threw the Auſtrians into great Diſorder.

Theſe different Attacks laſted till a Quarter after Nine at Night. As the Night was uncommonly Dark, it was not poſſible to purſue the Enemy. Marſhal Daun is wounded in the Thigh, and it ſhould ſeem that our Victory was facilitated by his Wound. The Enemy employed the reſt of the Night in croſſing the Elbe, with all Speed, on three Bridges of Boats which they threw over it at Torgau. Next Morning, at Day-break, we entered that Town, and ſeized twenty Boats belonging to their Bridges.

The Enemy loſt in this Engagement four Generals, 200 Officers, and 7000 Men, whom we made Priſoners. We took 20 Pair of Colours, one Standard, 37 Cannon, and three Obuſiers. In the firſt Attacks, in which we were repulſed, the Enemy took two our Generals, ſome Officers, and about 1500 Soldiers. We compute our Loſs at 2500 Men killed, and 4900 wounded. The Action was very ſharp, the Ground was diſputed on both Sides with the greateſt Obſtinacy.

We are preparing to march forwards, and to make all the Advantage of our Victory that the Seaſon will allow.

Our two Generals whom the Enemy have made Priſoners, are Count Fiuckenſtein and M. Bulow. A Liſt of our killed and wounded will ſoon be publiſhed. The King's Breaſt was grazed by a Ball, and the Margrave Charles received a violent Contuſion on the Thigh.

Mag-

Magdebourg, Nov. 29. The Fruits the King has gained by his laſt Victory, are not confined only to his being again in Poſſeſſion of the beſt Part of Saxony, and his having drove the Enemy from many important Poſts they occupied in Sileſia, but has, in Conſequence thereof, obliged the Ruſſians to retire into Poland, there to ſeek for Winter Quarters, inſtead of thoſe they propoſed to have had between the Wartha and the Oder, as was given out in the Warſaw Gazette, and ſeveral other News-Papers. The next Day after that memorable Action, Prince Eugene, of Wirtenberg, was detached at the Head of a conſiderable Body of Troops in purſuit of the Ruſſians. On the 20th he arrived at Schwedt, where being informed that General Werner had already driven the Enemy from Konigſberg, Pyritz, Stargard, and other Poſts they poſſeſſed in the New Marche of Brandenburg, he himſelf, after having been reinforced, marched towards the Lower Pomerania, to oblige ſeveral Bodies of Ruſſian Troops, which ſtill continued in the Neighbourhood of Coſlin and Belgard, to retreat; which they did with ſo much Precipitation as not to wait till they were attacked.

Magdebourg, Nov. 29. We have received Advice from his Majeſty's Head Quarters at Meiſſen, that he has detached a Body of about Eight Thouſand Men, in Cavalry, Infantry, and Huſſars, under the Command of the Generals Sallern, Aſcherſleben, and Linden, to march through Thuringe towards Gottingen, and there act in Concert with Prince Ferdinand, in his preſent Operations againſt that Place. This Corps was in Motion the 26th, and it is ſuppoſed, will join his Serene Highneſs's Army the 6th of next Month. Excluſive of this Reinforcement, the King has likewiſe ſent another of about Fifteen Hundred Men, drawn from the Garriſon of Magdebourg, to General Kielmanſegg, who commands a detached Corps of the Allied Army, in the Neighbourhood of Gottingen. We learn, that General Hulſen, being on his March to Chemnitz, the Army of the Empire had retired in the Night of the 21ſt paſt towards Hoff in Franconia; and that the Duke of Wurtemberg, upon this Intelligence, had likewiſe left Weimer the 22d, and had marched to Arnſtadt.

Hamburgh, Dec. 2. We are informed, that the Auſtrians had evacuated Landſhut in Sileſia, on the 19th Ult. leaving behind them 16,000 Ammunition Loaves, beſides a conſiderable Quantity of Forage: That the Ruſſians were now entirely diſlodged out of the New Marche; and that General Werner, having been reinforced by Prince Eugene of Wurtemberg, who arrived the 20th paſt at Schwedt, would likewiſe ſoon oblige General Tottleben, who yet occupied Coſlin and Stolpe, to leave both thoſe Places.

Warbourg, Dec. 4. The Situation of the Troops in theſe Parts has received no material Alteration lately. Thoſe on the other Side of the Weſer, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand, have moved forward, and are now cantoned about Gottingen: His Serene Highneſs's Head Quarters have been fixed, ſince the 25th paſt, at Harſte.

There have been ſeveral ſmart Skirmiſhes on the Side of Gottingen, particularly one on the 29th paſt at Heydemunden upon the River Werra, which Poſt Major-General Breidenbach, at the Head of the two Regiments of Hanoverian and Brunſwick Guards, with a Detachment of Cavalry, attacked; and, having carried it, took Poſſeſſion of the Town, which was abandoned by the French Detachment, Part of which paſſed the River in Boats, while the others threw themſelves into an Intrenchment which covered the Paſſage, and which our Troops made ſeveral Attempts to force, but without Succeſs. At Length, our People being much galled by the Fire from the Enemy's Redoubts on the other Side of the River, General Breidenbach could not carry his Point, and was obliged to fall back into the Town, from whence he retired at Midnight; and the Enemy did not retake Poſſeſſion of it till Twenty-four Hours afterwards. Our Loſs, upon this Occaſion, amounted to 150 private Men: Five of our Officers were killed, and ſix wounded.

Mecklenburg, Dec. 4. The Body of Troops which the Pruſſians have in this Dutchy, will ſoon be joined by 2 or 3000 Men, and will then march againſt the Swedes.

AMERICAN NEWS.

New York, Sept. 25.

ON Saturday Morning, about 9 o'Clock, arrived here Major M'Lean from General Amherſt at Montreal, which he left the Saturday before, with Expreſſes, containing a full Confirmation and Account of the Surrender of the French Army, the Town of Montreal, and all Canada.

Sept. the 8th. At break of Day the Capitulation was ſigned. The Grenadiers and Light

Light Infantry then marched into the Town, commanded by Col. Haldiman, in the following Order of Proceſſion, viz.

I. A Twelve-pounder with a Flag; —— and a Detachment of Royal Artillery.

II. The Grenadiers of the Line, commanded by Col. Maſſey.

III. The Light Infantry of the Line, commanded by Col. Amherſt; each with a Band of Muſic before them; —— and the eldeſt Enſign in General Amherſt's Army to take Poſſeſſion of the Colours of the eight French Regiments.

Sept. the 9th. The Colours of Shirley's and Pepperell's Regiments, loſt at Oſwego in 1756, were marched out of Montreal by a Detachment of Grenadiers and a Band of Muſic, and carried down the Right of our Line to the Head Quarters, where they were lodged.

General Orders. *Camp before Montreal, Sept.* 9, 1760.

Parole — King GEORGE — and CANADA.

"The General ſees, with infinite Pleaſure, the Succeſs that has crowned the indefatigable Efforts of his Majeſty's Troops, and faithful Subjects in America. The Marquis de Vaudreuille has capitulated; the Troops of France in Canada have laid down their Arms, and are not to ſerve during the War; the whole Country ſubmits to the Dominion of Great Britain; the three Armies are intitled to the General's Thanks on this Occaſion; and he aſſures them, that he will take the Opportunity of acquainting his Majeſty with the Zeal and Bravery, which has always been exerted by the Officers and Soldiers of the Regulars, and Provincial Troops, and alſo by his faithful Indian Allies.

"The General is confident, when the Troops are informed that this Country is the King's, they will not diſgrace themſelves by the leaſt Appearance of Inhumanity, or by unſoldier like Behaviour, in taking any Plunder, more eſpecially as the Canadians become now Britiſh Subjects, and will feel the good Effect of his Majeſty's Protection."

The Indians, who had been in the French Intereſt, hoiſted a Union Flag in Sight of Montreal, ſome Time before General Amherſt arrived there; and ſhewed the utmoſt Complaiſance to our Army, ſaying, that, "Now they found we were Men, they would be good Friends to us."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Portſmouth, Dec. 13. THE Grand Expedition Fleet came back to Spithead, and the Tranſports, with the Forces on Board, came into Harbour, and diſembarked as faſt as poſſible.

15. We may inform the Public, ſo far as it appears to us, that the Cauſe of the Expedition Fleet being countermanded, is ſuppoſed to be the Sickneſs of the Troops and Horſes, the latter of which had, for ſeveral Days, refuſed all Kinds of Fodder; the Length of Time they had been embarked, the tempeſtuous Weather they have had ever ſince, and riding at Anchor in ſuch a ſwelling Sea, might, had they continued a few Days longer, been attended with the Loſs of a great Number of the Troops, and all the Horſes. Such Numbers of Troops were ill on Board ſome Ships, that there was not a ſufficient Number of the Soldiery to attend their ſick Brethren, which Duty was moſt kindly diſcharged by the Seamen. They are to be kept in Readineſs to be embarked the Beginning of February, or ſooner, if favourable Weather for the Sailing of ſo large a Fleet. —— To the Honour of the Officers both of Land and Sea, it is remarked, that they were regular and tender in attending the Sick, and ſeeing them well provided with freſh Meat, Vegetables, and Broths.

Norwich, Dec. 5. About 7 in the Evening, there happened a ſudden Storm of Hail and Rain, with a Flaſh of Lightning that burſt into ſeveral Parts, reſembling Balls of Fire which fell in many Parts of the City, followed inſtantly by a Clap of Thunder not diſtinguiſhable from the Exploſion of a ſingle Piece of Cannon, but did no harm.

From Canterbury we learn, that a like Phænomenon happened there, but the Ball of Fire penetrated the Spire, ſinged the Floor of one of the Stages, beat down ſome Bricks and Plaiſter, left ſome Marks of Violence on the Side of the Building, and after paſſing nine Stagings, forced its Way out at the Bottom of the Tower, doing but little Damage.

LONDON.

Nov. 24. Pursuant to his late Majesty's Royal Pleasure, the Lords of the Admiralty ordered the Marlborough Man of War to carry to Bencoulin, Mr. Mason, late Assistant to Dr. Bradley, and Mr. Jeremiah Dixon, who were appointed by the Royal Society to take Observations at that Place of the Transit of Venus, in June, 1761, and we learn, that Mr. Maskulyne, F. R. S. and Mr. R. Waddington, of Hull, are appointed by the Royal Society to go to St. Helena for that Purpose, and that they are to go in one of the East-India Company Ships soon after Christmas.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, taken from the Cologn Gazette, Oct. 30.

"Yesterday Lord Kinnoul, the English Ambassador, had his Audience of Leave of the King. His Majesty made his Lordship, in his private Quality of Earl of Kinnoul, a Present of a Diamond of great Value, in a Gold Snuff-box. To-morrow he embarks on board an English Man of War, to return to England. If this Minister was charged with any other Negotiation than that which he mentioned at his first Audience [the making Excuses for destroying de la Clue's Squadron within Gun-shot of the Portuguese Shores] it is an intire Secret to the Public. When the Gentlemen of the English Manufactory carried to him Complaints of Breaches of their Privileges, all the Answer they received was, that his Instructions did not empower him to meddle in such Matters. At his Departure he acquainted them, that he had obtained favourable Answers from our Court with regard to the Exportation of Gold, and the Maintenance of the Privileges granted to the English Nation, but that he could not be more explicit with regard to the Particulars of those Answers, till he had first given an Account of them to the King his Master. Lord Kinnoul, during his Stay here, has always lived on good Terms with the Count d'Oeyras (M. de Carvalho) and on his Representations, the Court of London has ordered Admiral Saunders, who is stationed at Gibraltar, to send a 60 Gun-ship to Genoa, to bring to Lisbon the Count d'Oeyras's Son, and his Nephew the Commander d'Almada. A new Board is erected to execute the Office of Treasurer and Paymaster of the Navy; at the Head of which is M. de Mendoza, the Count d'Oeyras's Brother."

Nov. 27. At a Common Council it is ordered, that the Thanks of the Court be given to Sir Thomas Chitty, Knt. late Lord Mayor of this City, for his constant Attendance in that high and important Office, and for his particular Attention to, and Encouragement of public Good.

29. Last Night the Speedwell Yacht (after so much Time and Expence in fitting her for the Purpose of trying the Experiment of the Possibility, not only of a Vessel's being made to move with considerable Velocity in a stark Calm at Sea, but also against a moderate Wind), was tried, by setting out from the Red house in Chelsea reach to Putney-bridge with the Tide, but against the Wind, and returned back with the Wind, but a good Part of the Way against the Tide; which was performed to the full Satisfaction of every Person present, at the Rate of four Miles per Hour, which, in Case of a Calm at Sea, amounts to one thousand Miles every eleven Days; and to prevent those dreadful, evil Consequences, which so frequently happen, from the long Absence of the Mails from different Parts, may be of the utmost Utility to a commercial People, by preventing their Detainder in any Case, when the Winds are not very boisterous against them.

By an Extract of a Letter from Paris we learn, that the Court of France went into Mourning for his late Majesty King George, the 25th Ult. and continued it for three Days.

Whitehall, Nov. 29. The King has been pleased to appoint the following Lords and Gentlemen, to be Field Marshals and General Officers in his Majesty's Army.

FIELD-MARSHALS.

Sir Rob. Rich, Bart. John Visc. Ligonier.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.

David Montelieu, Baron de St. Hipolire	John Brown
John Earl of Westmoreland	Peregrine Lascelles
Roger Handasyd	Sir J. Bruce Hope, Bart.
James Lord Tyrawley	John Folliott
Charles Otway	Thomas Murray
Charles Ld. Cadogan	James Stuart
James St. Clair	Lord John Murray
John Guise	John E. of Loudoun
John Earl of Rothes	Maurice Bockland
Harry Pulteney	Wm. E. Panmure
Sir Charles Howard	Ld. Geo. Beauclerk
John Husk	Earl of Ancram
John Campbell	W. E. of Harrington
Wm. Ld. Blakeney	Hugh Warburton
Humphry Bland	William Shirley
James Oglethorpe	John D. of Bedford
John Ld. Delawar	Cuthbert Ellison
Sir John Mordaunt	Peregrine D. of Ancaster
James Cholmondeley	

Evelyn

Evelyn D. of Kingſton
Marquiſs of Granby
Geo. Earl of Cholmondeley
George E. of Halifax
Hugh Viſc. Falmouth
Sim. E. of Harcourt
Henry-Arthur E. of Powis
Mic. O'Brien Dilkes
John E. of Sandwich
Wm. E. of Home
James Kennedy
Lewis Dejean
H. Seymour Conway
James Abercromby
G. E. of Albemarle
Henry Holmes
Sir And. Agnew, Bt.
Robert Napier
Sir Rd. Lyttleton
Francis Leighton
Ld. Rob. Manners
John Moſtyn
Edward Pole
John Waldegrave.

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Edward Cornwallis
Edward Carr
George Boſcawen
Tho. E. of Effingham
George Howard
Robert Rich
Joſeph Yorke
Sir J. Whitefoord, Bart.
William Kingſley
Charles Ld. Cathcart
Paul Maſcarene
William Whitmore
Alexander De Roure
William Belford
Bennet Noel
John Parſons
Lord Robert Bertie
John Adlercron
Philip Honeywood
Thomas Dunbar
Julius Cæſar
James Durand
George Walſh
John Campbell
Daniel Webb
John Fitz William
James Paterſon
Andrew Robinſon
Ld. Cha. Manners
Robert Anſtruther
William A'Court
Charles Montagu
George Ld. Forbes
John Stanwix
Charles Jeffereys
William Strode
Jeffery Amherſt
David Watſon
Joſeph Hudſon
John Barrington
Archibald Douglas
Robert Armiger
John Griffin Griffin
Studholme Hodgſon
Geo. Aug. Eliott
Borgard Michelſen
Sir D. Cunynghame, Bart.
Thomas Brudenell.

Nov. 30. Being the Birth-day of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, who then entered into the 42d Year of her Age, his Majeſty received the Compliments of the Nobility, and foreign Miniſters, &c. at St. James's; as did her Royal Highneſs at Leiceſter houſe. And it being St. Andrew's Day, the Tutelar Saint of Scotland, the Royal Family wore Croſſes in Honour of the Day; and there was the greateſt Appearance of the Scotch Nobility at Court that has been known for many Years.

Dec. 2. In the Evening, his Majeſty was at Covent-Garden Theatre, to ſee the Hiſtory of K. Henry V. upon which Occaſion a new Prologue was ſpoken by Mr. Smith, and an entire new Box was prepared, which for Elegance of Taſte, greatly exceed any Thing of that Kind.

St. James's, Dec. 3. This Day a numerous Body of the People called Quakers, waited on his Majeſty with their Addreſs; and being introduced by his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, Dr. Fothergill preſented the ſame to his Majeſty; who was pleaſed to receive it very graciouſly.

To GEORGE the Third, King of Great-Britain, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

The humble Addreſs of his Proteſtant Subjects, the People called Quakers.

"*May it pleaſe the King*,

"Deeply affected with the ſudden and ſorrowful Event, that leads our Fellow-Subjects with Condoleance to the Throne, we beg Leave to expreſs the Sympathy we feel on this afflicting Occaſion.

"Juſtly ſenſible of the Favour and Protection we have enjoyed during the late mild and happy Reign, and impreſſed with the warmeſt Sentiments of Duty and Gratitude to our deceaſed Sovereign, we pay this Tribute of unaffected Grief, to the Memory of the Father and the Friend of his People.

"We have abundant Reaſon to acknowledge the Goodneſs of Almighty God, for continuing to this Period, a Life of ſuch Importance to the Welfare of theſe Kingdoms; a Period, when we behold a Prince, endowed with Qualities that add Luſtre to a Crown, formed by Tuition and Example to protect the Liberties of his People, aſcending the Britiſh Throne, and, in the earlieſt Acts of Power, giving the moſt ample Demonſtrations of his Royal Regard for Piety and Virtue.

"Ever faithful and zealouſly affected to thy illuſtrious Houſe, though differing in Sentiments and Conduct from others of our Fellow-Subjects, we embrace this Opportunity to crave thy Indulgence and Protection; and beg Leave to aſſure the King, that our Diſſent proceeds not from a contumacious Diſregard to the Laws, to Cuſtom, or Authority, but from Motives to us, purely conſcientious.

"The ſame religious Principle that produces this Diſſent, we truſt, thro' divine Aſſiſtance, will continue to engage us, as it always hath done ſince we were a People, to exert whatever Influence we may be poſſeſſed of, in promoting the Fear of God, the Honour of the King, and the Proſperity of his Subjects.

"May the Almighty bleſs thy Endeavours, to put a Stop to the Effuſion of Blood; and render Thee the happy Inſtru-

ment of reſtoring Peace and Tranquility. May ſacred and unerring Wiſdom ever be thy Guide; adorn Thee with every Virtue, and crown Thee with every Bleſſing; that future Ages may commemorate the Happineſs of thy Reign with grateful Admiration.

"Signed in London, the firſt Day of the twelfth Month, 1760."

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

"This dutiful and loyal Addreſs is very acceptable to me; and you may depend on my Protection."

The ſame Day a Deputation from the People called Quakers, waited upon her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, at Leiceſter-Houſe; when introduced by Sir William Irby, Bart. Dr. Fothergill read the following Addreſs, to which her Royal Highneſs was pleaſed to return a very gracious Anſwer.

"*May it pleaſe the Princeſs Dowager of Wales,*

"We the People called Quakers, beg Leave to teſtify our Grief for the Loſs we have ſuſtained, by the Deceaſe of our late gracious Sovereign: Duty, as well as Gratitude, for the Favour we enjoyed, during his long and happy Reign, claim our unfeigned Regard to his Memory, and to every Part of the Royal Family, our moſt grateful Attachment.

"As the Afflictions that befal them, very deeply affect us; ſo we ſhare in the Bleſſings they enjoy; and we ſincerely rejoice at the happy Acceſſion of thy Son, our Sovereign, to the Throne of theſe Kingdoms.

"The noble Proofs he has already given of great and illuſtrious Qualities, ſufficiently point out how much we are indebted to a Mother's early Care in his Education.

"It will, we truſt, be our conſtant Endeavour to manifeſt our dutiful Affection to the Princeſs, and our chearful Obedience and Fidelity to the King, by a Conduct becoming our religious Profeſſion. May the Almighty pour down his choiceſt Bleſſings on every Branch of the Royal Family. May they be regarded as the Ornaments of the preſent Age, and as Examples of Virtue in ſucceeding Generations.

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens of the City of Dublin, in Common Council aſſembled.

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens of the City of Dublin, in Common Council aſſembled, do beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty upon your happy Acceſſion to the Crown of theſe Realms; and with all Humility preſume to condole with your Majeſty upon the Demiſe of our late moſt gracious Sovereign.

"Nor could our Hearts receive Comfort in that deep Sorrow with which we were penetrated at a ſudden and unſpeakable Loſs of that moſt excellent Prince, but by viewing thoſe Virtues which we gratefully revered in him, ſtill blooming in his Royal Succeſſor to bleſs your People with a long, auſpicious and glorious Adminiſtration.

"The Eſtabliſhment of the Crown in your Majeſty's moſt illuſtrious Houſe, was the Eſtabliſhment of our Laws, our Religion, and our Liberties: As ſuch, hath it at all Times been conſidered by our City, and adhered to with a ſteady and unſhaken Loyalty, in which we humbly beſeech your Majeſty to accept of our moſt ſolemn Aſſurances of our ever perſevering, and of our moſt zealous Affection, Duty, and Devotion to your Majeſty's ſacred Perſon and Government.

"In Teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed the Common Seal of the ſaid City to be hereunto affixed, the Third Day of November, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty.

The humble Addreſs of the Provoſt, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin.

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, beg Leave to declare the deep and unfeigned Concern with which our Hearts are filled by the Loſs of our late moſt excellent Sovereign of glorious Memory, and moſt humbly beſeech your Majeſty graciouſly to accept our Condoleance on ſo mournful and afflicting an Event.

"The many exalted Virtues which ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed his late Majeſty's happy Reign, in his juſt and mild Adminiſtration at home, as well as his unwearied Endeavours, and unſhaken Firmneſs, exerted abroad for the Defence and Protection of his Subjects, for aſſerting the Honour and Rights of his Crown, and for the Support of true Religion, and the Liberties of Mankind, againſt the moſt powerful Confederacy the World hath yet ſeen, have rendered his Reign one of the moſt glorious in all the Annals of Britain, and muſt inſpire the Minds of his loyal People with the ſincereſt Affection for his Memory, and tranſmit his Name with Luſtre to the lateſt Poſterity.

"But

"But we the Members of your loyal Univerſity, who have ſo long been favoured in a diſtinguiſhed Manner with his late Majeſty's Protection, and received ſo many and ſo eminent Proofs of a Munificence truly Royal, are more ſtrongly oblived to expreſs that deep Senſe of Duty and Veneration we bore to his Royal Perſon while living, and to teſtify our Grief for the Loſs of ſo gracious a Patron, and ſo liberal a Benefactor.

"Nothing could conſole the People of theſe Realms under ſo heavy an Affliction, but the Reflection, that ſince it hath pleaſed the Divine Providence to deprive us of ſo excellent a King, he departed full of Days and Honour, and hath left us a Succeſſor of his Royal Line, who is Heir not only to his Throne, but to all his Virtues, which for ſo many Years made his Subjects happy, and for the Glory of whoſe Reign, the full Completion of theſe great Deſigns ſo wiſely laid, and ſo happily conducted, for the Tranquility of Mankind, ſeem in a peculiar Manner reſerved.

"Permit us, therefore, gracious Sovereign, moſt humbly to congratulate your Majeſty on your happy Acceſſion to the Throne of your Anceſtors, and to aſſure your Majeſty of our moſt unalterable Duty and Attachments to your Royal Perſon and Government, and that we will perſevere in inſtructing the Youth of this Kingdom, committed to our Charge, in the Principles of true Religion, and unſhaken Loyalty to your Majeſty and your illuſtrious Houſe, with the ſame Care and Aſſiduity we have hitherto ſo ſucceſsfully exerted.

"May that Almighty Power, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree Juſtice, continue the ſame Divine Protection to your Majeſty's Councils and Arms, wherewith he ſo eminently bleſſed your Royal Grandfather; and grant to the united Prayers of a dutiful and loyal People, that your Majeſty's Reign may in Duration, Glory and Happineſs, exceed that of the moſt renowned of your Predeceſſors."

The humble Addreſs of his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Proteſtant Diſſenters of Ireland

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty*,

"The Proteſtant Diſſenters of your Majeſty's Kingdom of Ireland, being deeply ſenſible of the great Loſs theſe Nations have ſuſtained, by the Death of our late gracious Sovereign King George the Second, your Majeſty's Royal Grandfather; a Loſs the more ſeverely felt by your Majeſty and your Kingdoms, for coming at ſo critical a Juncture, and ſo unexpected, humbly beg Leave to condole with your Majeſty on this affecting Occaſion.

"The many Bleſſings the People of theſe Lands have ſo long enjoyed, under his late Majeſty's auſpicious Reign, the Mildneſs and Equity of his Government, the Care he took to preſerve and maintain their valuable Liberties, and Privileges, his tender Regard to the Rights of Conſcience, and the many ſignal Succeſſes with which it pleaſed God to bleſs his Arms and Councils, juſtly endear his Memory to thoſe of the preſent Age, and will render it glorious to all ſucceeding Generations.

"But amidſt the juſt and general Concern for the Loſs of ſo great a King, pleaſing Proſpects open to us, from the excellent and amiable Qualities of his Royal Succeſſor; the princely and Chriſtian Virtues which have adorned your Majeſty's early Age, even whilſt a Subject, will, we truſt, ſhine forth with a ſtill brighter Luſtre upon the Throne.

"The Senſe your Majeſty has expreſſed in your moſt gracious Declaration, of the Weight which has fallen upon, and of your own Inſufficiency to ſupport it as you wiſh, is a Proof of that noble Modeſty which is ſo becoming a great and good Mind: And the Aſſurance your Majeſty has been pleaſed to give us, of your being animated by the tendereſt Affection for your Country, to enter with Chearfulneſs into ſo arduous a Situation, is an Earneſt to your faithful Subjects, that your Majeſty will fulfil the Character of a Patriot King; and that you will make it the Buſineſs of your Life to promote, in every reſpect, the Glory and Happineſs of theſe Kingdoms.

"We therefore, with Hearts full of Duty and Affection, congratulate your Sacred Majeſty upon your Acceſſion to the imperial Crown of theſe Realms, and take this Occaſion to aſſure your Majeſty of the ſteady and inviolable Attachment of the Proteſtant Diſſenters of this Kingdom, to your Majeſty's Royal Perſon and Government; and of their Readineſs to ſhew their undiſſembled Loyalty, by all the Expreſſions of it which are in their Power.

"That your Majeſty may be long continued an eminent Bleſſing to theſe Lands; that Wiſdom and Righteouſneſs may be the Stability of your Throne; that Religion and Virtue may flouriſh under the Influence of your Authority and Example; that whilſt it is neceſſary to carry on the preſent War, your Majeſty's Councils and Arms may be crowned with Glory and Victory; and that You may have the Honour of being the happy Inſtrument of procuring for us a ſafe and honourable Peace; are the earneſt Prayers of,

of, may it pleaſe your Majeſty, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Proteſtant Diſſenters of Ireland.

"Signed, in their Name, and by their Appointment, by

"JOHN LELAND.

The humble Addreſs of the People called Quakers, of the Kingdom of Ireland.

"*May it pleaſe the King.*

We thy dutiful and faithful Subjects, being deeply impreſſed with a Senſe of the Loſs theſe Nations have ſuſtained by the ſudden and unexpected removal of thy Royal Grandfather, our late gracious King, beg Leave to condole with Thee this affecting Event.

"His mild and juſt Government rendered him dear to all his faithful Subjects; and the particular Indulgence and Protection we have enjoyed in the free Exerciſe of our Religious Duties, have left on our Minds laſting Impreſſions of Gratitude and Reſpect to his Memory.

"At the ſame Time permit us to congratulate Thee on thy Acceſſion to the Throne of theſe Realms, in which exalted Station, we truſt in that God by whom Kings reign, and thoſe many Virtues, which we rejoice to hear adorn thy breaſt (and for which we are humbly thankful to the Divine Giver,) will ever continue to animate thy Conduct: And thy gracious Declaration for the Encouragement of Piety, and Suppreſſion of Vice and Immorality, gives us juſt Grounds to hope, that thy Reign will be happy to thy People, and honourable to Thyſelf.

"Perſuaded of the Clemency and Benevolence of thy Diſpoſition, and conſcious of our own Fidelity and Affection to thy Perſon and Government, we are at once emboldened to aſk, and aſſured of thy favourable Protection: A Protection, we ſtand the more in need of, as ſome of our Religious Tenets (of the Truth of which we are firmly perſwaded) expoſe us to Sufferings from the Hands of unreaſonable Men. Such Protection we thankfully acknowledge, the kind Acceptance of our peaceable and dutiful Demeanour hath procured to us, during the late Reigns of thy Royal Anceſtors; and it is our firm Reſolution (through Divine Aſſiſtance) to merit the Continuance thereof, by behaving agreeable of our Chriſtian Principles, as becomes faithful Subjects.

"We offer up our fervent Prayers to Almighty God, that He may endue Thee with Wiſdom, to rule in his Fear; that in thy Days Righteouſneſs may exalt the Nation; and that Thou mayeſt be the happy Inſtrument of reſtoring a permanent Peace; that his protecting Providence may ſhield Thee from every Danger, preſerve Thee long the beloved Sovereign of a happy and grateful People, and perpetuate their Happineſs, by continuing the Crown in thy Family to lateſt Poſterity.

"Dublin, the 13th of the 11th Month (called November) 1760."

St. James's, Dec. 20. The following Addreſs of the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, has been preſented to his Majeſty by Dr. Robert Hamilton, Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, their Moderator; Dr. Geo. Wiſhart, Dr. Alex. Webſter, Dr. Geo. Kay, Dr. John Jardine, Miniſters of Edinburgh; and Gilbert Elliot, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and an Elder of that Church. They were introduced by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Holderneſſe, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty,*

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Miniſters and Elders met in the Commiſſion of the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland, humbly beg Leave to take this firſt Opportunity of preſenting to your Majeſty our ſincere Expreſſions of Condoleance for the Loſs which your Majeſty, and the Nation, have ſuſtained, by the Death of our late moſt gracious Sovereign.

"When we reflect on the many eminent Virtues which adorned his Character, and the Proſperity we enjoyed under his long and happy Reign, we cannot but be affected with the deepeſt Concern for the Loſs of a Life ſo valuable and important.

"At the ſame Time we do moſt thankfully acknowledge the Goodneſs of God, who raiſed up a Succeſſor in that Royal Family, which hath been ſo remarkably the Bleſſing and Glory of theſe Kingdoms.

"Permit us, Sir, in all Humility to approach your Sacred Perſon with our moſt hearty Congratulations upon your Majeſty's happy Acceſſion to the Crown of your Anceſtors. The early Diſcoveries you have given of that Greatneſs of Mind and Goodneſs of Heart, which form true Majeſty, and enſure the Happineſs of a free People; your gracious Declaration, expreſſing your tendereſt Affection for this your native Country, and your Reſolution to preſerve and ſtrengthen the Conſtitution both in Church and State, are to us the ſureſt Pledges of the continued Proſperity and Glory of Great-Britain, and make us reflect, with Gratitude to Almighty God, upon that happy Period when our Religion and Liberties were ſecured by the Settlement of the Succeſſion to the Crown in the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover.

"Re-

"Rejoicing with our Fellow-subjects in the Security of all our important Intereſts under your Majeſty's Government, we have a peculiar Satisfaction, and an entire Confidence in the ſolemn Aſſurance your Majeſty has given us, that you will inviolably maintain and preſerve the Rights and Privileges of the Church of Scotland as by Law eſtabliſhed.

"Bound as we are to your Majeſty, by every Tye of Duty and Intereſt, we beg you to be aſſured of our unſhaken Fidelity, and inviolable Attachment to your Majeſty's Perſon and Government.

"Impreſt with theſe Sentiments, we ſhall not fail to inculcate upon the Minds of a loyal People the Principles of Duty and Obedience to your Majeſty, and to uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to promote the pious Deſign of your Royal Proclamation againſt Prophaneneſs and Immorality.

"That the God of all Grace may abundantly bleſs you with all Spiritual and Temporal Bleſſings; that your Reign may be long and glorious; that your Throne may be eſtabliſhed in Righteouſneſs, and in the Affections of your People; that the Lord of Hoſts may continue to bleſs your Arms, and thoſe of your Allies, with ſignal Succeſs; that the Calamities of this juſt and neceſſary War, may ſpeedily terminate in an honourable and laſting Peace; and that when your Majeſty has acted your Part with Honour and Renown as a faithful Servant of God upon Earth, you may ſhine with the higheſt Glory in the heavenly Kingdom, are the ſincere and fervent Prayers of, &c.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer.

"The Zeal and Fidelity the Church of Scotland expreſs for my Perſon and Government, in this dutiful and loyal Addreſs, are very agreeable to me, and I thank them for it: They may depend upon my conſtant Support and Protection."

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Dec. 6. The Court of Directors of the Eaſt-India Company have received, by the Way of Perſia and Aleppo, from the Preſident and Council of Bombay, the following Advices, dated the 27th of May laſt. —— "In our laſt Advices over Land, we had the Pleaſure to to inform you of the Succeſs which had attended the Engliſh Arms at Wondevaſh and Chetteput; and at Arcot, in the Yarmouth: Alſo, that Admiral Corniſh arrived with his Squadron at Fort St. George on the 23d of February. We have now the Satisfaction to acquaint you, that on the 3d Inſtant we received the agreeable News from the Preſident and Council at Fort St. George, that Permacoil and Allumparva had ſurrendered their Garriſons to be Priſoners of War. Alſo, That his Majeſty's Ship Falmouth had obliged the Haerlem, a French Ship from Merguy, to run aſhore two Leagues to the Northward of Pondicherry. Theſe Succeſſes were attended with the Surrender of the important Settlement of Karical, on the 5th of laſt Month, to the Sea and Land Forces commanded by Rear Admiral Corniſh and Major Monſon, with all the Garriſon Priſoners of War. We are not yet informed of the Number, but the Loſs on our Side was only ſeven killed and wounded. The Enemy is, by this Means, reduced to their ſingle Port of Pondicherry.

"The Court of Directors have alſo received Advices, by Way of Baſſorah, that Pondicherry was cloſely blocked up by Sea and Land; and that the French Horſe, conſiſting of 400 Huſſars, had deſerted to our Camp."

By Letters from Paris we learn, that M. Pingre, and the Abbe d'Auteroche, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, have been appointed by the French King to repair to the moſt proper Places for obſerving the Paſſage of Venus before the Diſk of the Sun in June next. The former has fixed on the Iſland of Rodrigue in the Ethiopic Ocean for making his Obſervations; and as the Academy of Ruſſia has deſired that of Paris to ſend them one of their Aſtronomers, the latter will go firſt to Peterſburgh; and afterwards into Siberia, to obſerve the ſame Phænomenon.

The Number of our Sea and Land Forces for the Service of the Year 1761, will (we are informed) amount to 200,560 Men, excluſive of the Militia.

A Patent has paſſed the great Seal for a new invented Method of weaving figured and flowered Silk Ribbons.

A Patent Ditto, appointing Jeffery Amherſt, Eſq; Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces employed, or to be employed in North America.

Alſo a Grant unto Thomas Worſley, Eſq; of the Office of Surveyor of his Majeſty's Works.

Dec. 9. His Majeſty came this Day to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual Solemnity, Sir Henry Bellenden, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to,

An

An Act for the Support of his Majesty's Houshold, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain.

An Act for granting an Aid to his Majesty by a Land Tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-one.

An Act for continuing and granting to his Majesty certain Duties upon Malt, Mum, Cyder, and Perry, for the service of the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-one.

We have an Account from Croydon, that the latter End of last Week they had so heavy a Fall of Snow about Godstone, Gatton, Chalding, Cowsing, Katherham, and the adjoining Country, that the Roads are almost impassable, and that the Farmers were obliged to feed their Cattle and Sheep with Hay, it being impossible for them to graze on the Hills or Commons, the Snow in some Places lying near six Feet deep.

St. James's, Dec. 10. This Day Count Haslang, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Electors of Bavaria and Palatine, had a private Audience of his Majesty, to present his new Credentials.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Litchfield kiss'd his Majesty's Hand on his being appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

11. Twenty-six thousand Weight of Gum Senega was exported for Flanders, a plain Proof of our Advantage by the Conquest of Senegal, before which we were obliged to purchase it of the Dutch at their Price, which was got to 1*l.* *per* 100 Wt.

15. This Day was opened for the Benefit of Foot Passengers, that Part of the East Side of London Bridge, which reaches from what was called the Chapel-House, to within 20 Yards of St. Magnus Church.

St. James's, Dec. 16. This Day M. de Mello, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Portugal, had a private Audience of his Majesty, to deliver his new credential Letters.

Letters from Gibraltar mention, that above seven hundred Men had been brought into a Scheme for seizing the Garrison, and putting the Officers to death; this was discovered by some who had engaged in it. Their Leader, one Reed, a Grenadier, who call'd himself the Protector, and in many Particulars had the Accomplishments of a most persuasive Tongue, and a great Share of seeming Piety, was with two others executed, and he died with a Resolution suitable to his Character. One of them confessed, that every Employment had been disposed of, and that the first Impression was to have been made near the Spanish Line. When the Letters left Gibraltar, the Court Martial was sitting on others concerned.

Letters from Paris say, that since a Resolution hath been taken to confine the Expences of War to the maintaining 100 or 130,000 Men in Germany, and the Payment of some Subsidies, they expect to be able to continue the War, till the Enemy, finding their Funds exhausted, shall be glad to restore their Conquests to obtain a Peace.

Other Letters from France tell us, that the Resolutions of the Court, whether to make another Campaign or not, will, in a great Measure, depend on the Success of a Negotiation that is on Foot, for borrowing a large Sum at Venice.

B———KR———S.

Nov. 29. Thomas Higgins, of Worcester, Innholder.

Dec. 2. Thomas Rickard, of Cambridge, Merchant.

Simon Lord, of Hollingworth, within Hundersfield, in Lancashire, Cloth-maker.

6. John Whitehurst, of Lambeth in Surry, Tobacconist.

9. John Featherstone the Younger, of Plymouth, Devonshire, Victualler.

13. Edward Mickleburgh, of Norwich, Grocer.

Thomas May, of St. Ives in Cornwall, Mercer.

16. Thomas Moth, of Brentford, Middlesex, Potter.

Andrew Miller, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, in Surry, Rope-maker.

John Booth, of Islington in Middlesex, Salesman.

20. Joseph Gardiner, of Queen-street, Grocer.

N B. Our Lists of Births, Marriages, &c. will be completed in our Supplement.

BILL *of Mortality from Nov.* 25, *to Dec.* 23.

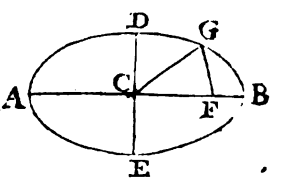
Buried			Christened		
Males	766	1516	Males	660	1232
Females	750		Females	572	
Under 2 years old		513			
Between 2 and 5		122			
5 and 10 —		47	Buried,		
10 and 20 —		32	Within the walls		161
20 and 30 —		148	Without		381
30 and 40 —		156	*Mid.* and *Surry*		687
40 and 50 —		156	City & Sub. *Westm.*		287
50 and 60 —		119			1516
60 and 70 —		98			
70 and 80 —		70	Weekly	*Dec.* 2.	379
80 and 90 —		52		9.	396
90 and 100 —		3		16.	360
100 and 110 —		0		23.	381
		1516			1516

Miſcellaneous Correſpondence, in Proſe and Verſe.

For *DECEMBER*, 1760.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS *Anſwered.*

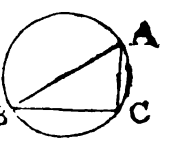
Queſtion 302, *anſwered by Mr.* Thomas Robinſon, *of* Biddick.



FROM the Data of this Queſtion, I find the Sun's Altitude, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, to be 39° 43′, alſo by plain Trigonometry, the Length of the Shadow of the May-pole is 48,15, the Sun's Azimuth or Angle F C G 40° 3′ ſhort of the Meridian, and C F = 48,01 Feet the Diſtance from the Center of the Ellipſis to the Focus, which put = b x = Semi-Conjugate Diameter D C, and $\frac{753,984 \times 9}{,7854} = m$, then *per* Conic Sections $2\sqrt{b^2 + xx} \times 2x = m$; this Equation reduced $x = \sqrt{\sqrt{\frac{m^2}{16} + \frac{b^4}{4}} - \frac{b^2}{2}} = 36$ ∴ 36×2, 72 the Conjugate Diameter, and the Tranſverſe Diameter is 120 Feet. *Q. E. D.*

This Queſtion was likewiſe anſwered by Mr. W. Eaton, *Mr.* J. Scott, *and Mr.* Crabbe, *the Propoſer. It was alſo anſwered by ſeveral other Gentlemen, but their Solutions did not agree with the above, viz. Mr.* J. Teal, *Mr.* F. Stewardſon, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *and Mr.* J. Elliot.

Queſtion 303, *anſwered by Mr.* Thomas Jeffery, *of* Banwell.



BEcauſe A C = the Radius of the circumſcribing Circle, it is evident *per* 20 *Euclid* 3. that the Angle A B C is = 30°. Then by Trigonometry the Ratio of the Sides are found to be 1; 1.732005, and 1.99996. Hence the Sides themſelves (having their Sum given) are alſo found, *viz.* A C = 99.9584, C B = 173.1285, and A B = 199.9129, with the Area = 8652.8239. *W. W. R.*

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. J Maltſon, *Mr.* J. Teal, *Mr.* W. Eaton, *Mr.* J. Drape, *Mr.* D. Haſtings, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* M. Liddell, *Mr.* W. Mathewſon, *and by Mr.* J. Mountfort, *the Propoſer.*

Queſtion 304, *Anſwered by Mr.* Geo. Crabbe, *of* Aldeburgh.

LET $x =$ Depth, and $y =$ Diameter in Feet, $C = ,7854$, $m = 27$, $d = 1,0472$, $s = 59085$, then $cy^2x =$ Content in Feet, and $\frac{cxy^2}{m} =$ Content in Yards, $\frac{cxy^2}{m} : x :: 1 : d \therefore cdy^2 = m$, and $y^2 = \frac{m}{cd}$ and $y = \sqrt{\frac{m}{cd}} = 5,7295$ Feet, $x^2 + \frac{m}{cd} = s \therefore x = \sqrt{s - \frac{m}{cd}} = 243,006$ Feet.

The ſame anſwered by Mr. John Maltson, *at* Louth School.

LET $a = 59085$, $b = 1,0472$, $c = 27$, $p = ,7854$, and $x =$ the Well's Diameter in Feet, and $y =$ Depth in Ditto, then *per* Queſtion, $x^2 + y^2 = a$. Alſo, $\frac{x^2yp}{c} =$ the Well's Solidity in Yards; then as $\frac{x^2yp}{c} : y :: 1 : 6$, which ſolved, gives $x = \sqrt{\frac{c}{bp}}$ equal 5.72956 Feet, and $y = \sqrt{a - \frac{c}{bp}} = 243.0065$ Ditto.

This Queſtion was alſo anſwered by Mr. T. Cuſtance, *Mr.* W. Eaton, *Mr.* J. Teal, *Mr.* T. Barker, *Mr.* J. Drape, *Mr.* F. Stewardſon, *Mr.* T. Jeffery, *Mr.* T. Robinſon, *Mr.* J. Elliott, *Mr.* M. Liddell, *Mr.* W. Mathewſon, *and by Mr.* J. Hammond, *the Propoſer.*

New Queſtions *to be anſwered.*

Queſtion 313.

By Mr. J. Elliott, *at the Mathematical School, in* Cheſter-le-ſtreet.

REquired the Operation at large of finding and correcting the Fluent of $\frac{y}{a}\sqrt{aa + 4yy}$, it being the Fluxion of the Length of a parabolic Curve, whoſe Equation is $ax = yy$?

Queſtion 314.

By Mr. P. George, *of the Iſle of* Wight.

GIVEN the Diameter of a Circle 40, and a right Line drawn from the Extremity of the Diameter, terminating in the Circumference of the Circle equal to 30, it is required to draw a right Line geometrically through the Center, ſo that the Rectangle of the Segments of the terminating Lines may be equal to 200?

Queſtion 315.

By Mr. T. Harris.

ON a certain Day laſt Summer, before the Solſtice, I obſerved the Sun's Azimuth from the Eaſt at 6 o'Clock, to be 9° 55′, and his Altitude when due Eaſt, was = 19° 56′, Query the Latitude of the Place, and the Day of the Year where, and when theſe Obſervations were made?

Queſtion 316.

By Mr. Ed. Kempton, Jun. *at* Newſells, *in* Hertfordſhire.

LOoking out at my Window into a River that run by, I obſerved, that the Height of my Window, above the Water, appeared to be equal to twice the Depth of the River, and the Height of my Window, from the Bottom of the River, was 28 Feet: I demand the true and apparent Depth of the River?

To

To the AUTHOR *of the* GENERAL MAGAZINE *of* ARTS *and* SCIENCES.

SIR,

BY inserting in your Magazine the following Observations that I have made at *Hull*, on the Tides and Variation of the magnetical Needle, you will oblige sundry of your Friends, and particularly

Sir,

Your humble Servant,

ROB. WADDINGTON.

☉ Jan. 28, 1750. Near 7 at Night, there was a very high Tide, the Wind S. W. and Moderate; Moon two Days old, the Flood 21 Ft.

☾ Feb. 26, Betwixt 6 and 7 at Night, Moon one Day old, the Flood 21 Ft. 4.

5. Feb. 27, At Night, the Wind W. N. W. a fresh Gale, the Flood 21 Ft. 6.

Oct. 8, 1755, In the Morning, Moon three Days old, and the 6th Tide after the Change; this Tide flowed 8 Hours, 12 Minutes, and its perpendicular Flood was 21 Feet 7 Inches: This was the highest Tide ever known there within the Memory of Man, there was little Wind, neither had been for several Days before; these are all the very high Tides that has happened there for 12 Years past.

N. B. The Height of the Neap-tides are, from 11 to 12 Feet; and the Spring-tides from 17 to 18 Feet. I observed the Latitude of King *Henry* the VIIIth's Tower, in *Kingston upon Hull*, to be 53° 45′ North, and the Latitude of the South-end Battery 53° 44′ 40″.

	°	′	
Magnetical Variation of the Needle, June 1752 was	17	33	W.
Oct. 1754	17	54	
Sept. 1756	18	44	
Aug. 1758	19	18	
June 1760	19	52	

We beg our Contributors will not take it amiss if they do not find Acrostics, Rebusses, Epigrams, &c. among the Poetry of our Magazine, as they are Subjects too low for the Generality of our Readers; and also, that they would please to observe, that we insert no mathematical Problems in Verse.

A MUSICAL PROLOGUE, *(set by* SIGNOR COCCHI,*) and sung by* SIGNORA MATTEI, *at the King's* THEATRE *in the* Hay-Market, *on* Saturday, *Dec.* 16, 1760.

RECITATIVE.

DEIGN to smile once more, (illustrious *Britons!*)
Whilst your glad nation hails its darling MONARCH,
And his triumphant navy awes the world;
On her, who touch'd with sense of your past goodness,
(Her soul all gratitude!) again would please.—
Fir'd with this hope, she, dauntless, now attempts
The exhibition of *Italian* dramas:
(Terpsichore attending with her *Graces.)* ——
First, those which deities and kings exalt;
Where music, painting, poetry unite
Their various powers, to charm the passive mind:
Conveying it, as shifts the magic scene,
O'er lands, and seas, and skies, as lightning swift;
Borne on the pinions of the tragic Muse. —
Or, with her comic sister's blithesome aid,
Exhil'rating the heart with strokes of humour,
More pleasant made by corresponding airs. —
To form these dramas serious or burlesque,
Nor art, nor cost, nor labour have been spar'd;
Whence she presumes success may crown her wishes. —
She could not fail, supported by this circle,
Where beauty and the gen'rous virtues shine.

AIR.

Lowly the Lark in silence lies,
When blackning storms resound;
But soon as *Sol* illumes the skies,
She warbles sweetly round: ——
So we, who on your smiles depend,
May soar on music's wing,

If

If ſtill that favour you extend,
Which call'd us firſt to ſing.

Lovely the Lark, &c. *Da Capo.*

The BEE, *the* ANT, *and the* SPARROW. *A* Fable.

By NATHANIEL COTTON, M. D. *of* St. Albans.

Addreſſed to his Daughters Phœbe *and* Kitty Cotton, *at* Stony-Stratford *Boarding-ſchool in* Buckinghamſhire, 1754.

MY dears, 'tis ſaid, in days of old,
That beaſts could talk, and birds could ſcold;
But now, it ſeems, the human race,
Alone engroſs the ſpeaker's place.
Yet once, as ancient wits agree,
There met a ſparrow, ant, and bee.
On what intent you'll know ere long;
Pray ſit attentive to my ſong.
Who reads my tale will doubtleſs grant,
That *Phebe*'s the wiſe induſtrious ant,
And all with half an eye may ſee,
That *Kitty* is the buſy bee.
Here then are two — but where's the third?
Go, ſearch your ſchool, you'll find the bird.
Your ſchool! I aſk your pardon, fair,
I'm ſure you'll find no ſparrow there.
Now to my tale — One ſummer's morn
A bee rang'd o'er the verdant lawn;
Studious to huſband ev'ry hour,
And make the moſt of ev'ry flow'r.
From ſtalk to ſtalk ſhe nimbly flies,
And loads with yellow wax her thighs;
With which the artiſt builds her comb,
And keeps all tight and warm at home.
Or from the lilly's ſilver bells
Sucks honey to enrich her cells;
Or ev'ry tempting roſe purſues,
Or ſips the jaſmine's fragrant dews;
Yet never robs the ſhining bloom,
Or of its beauty or perfume.
Thus ſhe diſcharg'd in ev'ry way
The various duties of the day. —
It chanc'd a frugal ant was near,
Whoſe brow was wrinkled o'er by care,
A great œconomiſt was ſhe,
Nor leſs laborious than the bee;
By penſive parents often taught
What ills ariſe for want of thought:
That poverty on ſloth depends;
On poverty the loſs of friends.
Hence ev'ry day the ant is found
With anxious ſteps to tread the ground
With curious ſearch to trace the grain,
And drag the cumb'rous load with pain.

The active bee with pleaſure ſaw
The ant fulfil her parents law.
Ah! ſiſter labourer, ſays ſhe,
How truly fortunate are we!
Who, taught in infancy to know
The comforts which from labour flow,
Are independent of the great,
Nor feel the wants of pride and ſtate.
Why is our food ſo very ſweet?
Becauſe we earn before we eat.
Why are our wants ſo very few?
Becauſe we Nature's calls purſue.
Whence our complacency of mind?
Becauſe we act our parts aſſign'd,
Have we inceſſant taſks to do?
Is not all Nature buſy too!
Does not the ſun with conſtant pace,
Perſiſt to run his annual race?
Do not the ſtars which ſhine ſo bright,
Renew their courſes ev'ry night?
Does not the ox obedient bow
His patient neck, and draw the plough?
Or when did e'er the generous ſteed
Withhold his labour or his ſpeed?
If you all Nature's ſyſtem ſcan,
The only idle thing is MAN!
A wanton ſparrow long'd to hear
Their ſage diſcourſe, and ſtraight drew near.
The bird was talkative and loud,
And very pert and very proud.
As worthleſs and as vain a thing,
Perhaps, as ever wore a wing,
She view'd the ant with cruel eyes,
And hopt and hopt to ſnatch her prize.
The bee, who watch'd her opening bill,
And gueſs'd her dread deſign to kill,
Aſk'd her from whence her anger roſe,
And why ſhe treated ants as foes?
The ſparrow her reply began,
And thus the converſation ran.
Whenever I'm diſpos'd to dine,
I think the whole creation mine:
That I'm a bird of high degree,
And ev'ry inſect made for me.
Hence I explore the emmet's brood,
For emmets are delicious food;
And oft in wantonneſs and play,
I ſlay ten thouſand in a day,
For truth it is, without diſguiſe,
That I love miſchief as my eyes.
Oh! fie, the honeſt bee reply'd,
I fear you make baſe man your guide;
Of every creature ſure the worſt,
Tho' in creation's ſcale the firſt!
Ungrateful man! 'tis ſtrange he thrives,
Who burns the bees to rob their hives!
I hate his vile adminiſtration,
And ſo do all the emmet nation.
What fatal foes to birds are men,
Down from the eagle to the wren!
Oh! do not their example take,
Who miſchief do for miſchief's ſake;

But ſpare the ant —— her worth demands
Eſteem and friendſhip at your hands,
A mind with ev'ry virtue bleſt
Muſt raiſe compaſſion in your breaſt.
Virtue! rejoin'd the ſneering bird,
Where did you learn that *Gothic* word?
Since I was hatch'd I never heard
That virtue was at all rever'd.
But ſay it was the ancients' claim,
Yet moderns diſavow the name.
Unleſs, my dear, you read romances,
I cannot reconcile your fancies.
Virtue in fairy tales is ſeen
To play the goddeſs or the queen.
But what's a queen without the power,
Or beauty, child, without a dower?
Yet this is all that virtue brags;
At beſt 'tis only worth in rags.
Such whims my very heart derides,
Indeed you make me burſt my ſides.
Truſt me, miſs Bee, to ſpeak the truth,
I've copy'd man from earlieſt youth.
The ſame our taſte, the ſame our ſchool,
Paſſion and appetite our rule.
And call me bird, or call me ſinner,
I'll ne'er forego my ſport or dinner.
A neighb'ring cat the miſcreant 'ſpies,
And wide expands her amber eyes.
Near and more near *Grimalkin* draws,
She wags her tail, extends her paws:
Then ſpringing on her thoughtleſs prey,
She bore the vicious bird away.
Thus in her cruelty and pride,
The wicked, wanton ſparrow dy'd.

As we have been treating of the Rainbow in the Gentleman and Lady's Philoſophy *of this Month, we thought the following poetical Deſcriptions and Illuſtrations would be agreeable to our Readers.*

THE Lord of Nature fram'd the ſhow'ry bow,
Turn'd its gay arch, and bade its colour glow;
Its radiant circle compaſſes the ſkies,
And ſweetly the rich tinctures faint and riſe;
It bids the horrors of the ſtorm to ceaſe,
Adorns the clouds, and makes the tempeſt peace. *Broome.*

Say, why the ſun arrays with ſhining dyes
The gaudy bow that gilds the gloomy ſkies?
He from his urn pours forth his golden ſtreams,
And humid clouds imbibe the glitt'ring beams;
Sweetly the varying colours fade or riſe,
And the vaſt arch embraces half the ſkies.
Broome.

Wide o'er the heav'ns the various bow he bends,
Its tincture brightens, and its arch extends.
Blacklock.

Mean time refracted from yon eaſtern cloud,
Beſtriding earth, the grand æthereal bow
Shoots up immenſe; and every hue unfolds,
In fair proporeion running from the red,
To where the violet fades into the ſky.
Here, aweful *Newton*, the diſſolving clouds
Form, fronting to the ſun, thy ſhow'ry priſm:
And to the ſage inſtructed eye unfold
The various twine of light, by thee diſclos'd
From the white mingling maze. Not ſo the ſwain,
He wond'ring views the bright enchantment bend,
Delightful, o'er the radiant fields, and runs
To catch the falling glory; but amaz'd
Beholds th' amuſive arch before him fly,
Then vaniſh quite away.
Thomſon's Seaſons.

Nor ever yet
The melting rainbow's vernal tinctur'd hues
To me have ſhone ſo pleaſing, as when firſt
The hand of ſcience pointed out the path,
In which the ſun-beams, gleaming from the weſt,
Fall on the wat'ry cloud, whoſe darkſome veil
Involves the orient, and that trickling ſhow'r,
Piercing thro' every cryſtalline convex
Of cluſt'ring dew drops, to their flight oppos'd,
Recoil at length, where, concave all behind,
Th' internal ſurface of each glaſſy orb
Repels their forward paſſage into air;
That thence direct they ſeek the radiant goal,
From which their courſe began; and, as they ſtrike
In diff'rent lines the gazer's obvious eye,
Aſſume a diff'rent luſtre, thro' the braid
Of colours changing from the ſplendid roſe,
To the pale violet's dejected hue.
Akinſide's Pleaſures of the Imagination.

To the AUTHOR, *&c.*

SIR,

YOU may depend on the Account of the Electricity of dry Wood, in a Letter from *Paris*; and any of your Readers may eaſily make the Experiment: For

A Mop-ſtick well bak'd, and by Flannel excited,
Became ſo electrical, *Betty* was frighted.

Yours, &c. A. Z.

An EPIGRAM.

HIppodamus Spencer jacet hoc ſub marmore ſtratus.
Cervicem infregit qui malè pulſus equo!

Para-

Paraphraſtico — Anglicé.

BEware ye youth! here *Jockey S——rlies*:
Death in the fatal *courſe* hath cloſ'd his eyes,
Breaking his neck! —— young he reſign'd his breath!
For ah! what man can *run* the *race* with death!

O—C— Dec. 19, 1760.

A CHRONOLOGICAL MEMOIR *of* Occurrences,

For *DECEMBER*, 1760.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a Letter from Warbourg, Dec. 6. "THE Marquis of Granby's Head Quarters are ſtill here. We have received Accounts, that our Troops took Poſſeſſion of Heidemunden, on the 29th paſt, after a ſmart Reſiſtance from the Enemy; but there being a large Body of French poſted very near the Place, it was dangerous for our Men to ſtay there for fear of being ſurrounded; therefore Prince Ferdinand gave Orders to the Officer, who commanded thoſe Troops, to abandon the Place, which was accordingly done the next Day without any Loſs.

"The Allies have drove the French out of the Intrenchments which they had thrown up before Gottingen: They are retired into the Town, where they have a Garriſon of 6500 Men; and as they have added ſeveral new Fortifications to thoſe that were there before, 'tis imagined that they will uſe their utmoſt Efforts to maintain themſelves there; and the rather, as it will be almoſt impracticable for Marſhal Broglio to winter in Heſſe, if he cannot hold Gottingen, which is the Key to a great Part of the Country of Heſſe."

Paris, Dec. 10. The Preamble to a Reſolution carried by a Majority of 64, in the French Parliament, at an Aſſembly held the 28th ult. runs thus: "The Court, all the Chambers aſſembled, conſidering that the Means of Authority which the King has been adviſed to employ againſt a great Number of Members of the Parlirment ſitting at Beſancon, and wherein the ſaid Lord the King has been engaged to perſevere for ſo long a Time, notwithſtanding the ſtrongeſt and moſt reſpectable Supplications addreſſed to the ſaid Lord the King in order to obtain from his Juſtice the ſubmitting the Conduct of thoſe Magiſtrates to the Examination of the Laws and of their eſſential Miniſters, intereſt even the Conſtitution of the State, ſince they ſtrike not only at the Rights of the whole Body of the Magiſtracy, in annihilating the Liberty of Suffrages, but even at the Right which all the Citizens in general have of being no otherwiſe puniſhed than in Conformity to the Laws, and after a juridical Enquiry made by their natural Judges. Conſidering, in Conſequence, the Importance of the preſent Deliberation, it is reſolved that it ſhall be continued to Friday the 9th of January next, on which Day all the Princes and Peers ſhall be invited to take their Seats in the Court, as well as all thoſe Gentlemen who are ſtill abſent, and to whom Summonſes ſhall be ſent by the Greffier of the Court, &c. &c."

Some Letters from Francfort intimate, that the ill Treatment Wittembergh met with when quitted by the Auſtrians and Army of the Empire, has wrought amazingly on the Minds of the Saxons, who act much more cordially than formerly towards the Pruſſians, who are alſo very ſucceſsful in recruiting. The Deſertion, which has been all along conſiderable amongſt the Troops under the Count de Luſace, encreaſes daily; while the Army (thro' want of Pay, Clothing, and Subſiſtence) is gradually mouldring to nothing.

A certain virtuous Magiſtrate in the Province of North Holland, has declared himſelf againſt Publick Lotteries, as deſtructive of Induſtry, introducing a Spirit of Gaming, corrupting Men's Morals, producing a Contempt for Labour, fomenting Luxury, inflaming the Paſſions, and weakening the Principles of Religion. He has enlarged on all theſe Heads, with great Spirit, good Senſe, and a thorough Knowledge of the World, from whence he concludes, that rarely and under particular Circumſtances, Lotteries may be lawful, but are dangerous if common.

Hague, Dec. 18. The laſt Account from the Weſer import, that the Inclemency of the Seaſon not permitting the Troops to keep the Field any longer, the greateſt Part

of

both Armies was already cantoned; that the 12th Inſtant ſome Engliſh Regiments arrived in the Biſhoprick of Paderborn; and that Lord Granby was expected on the 15th at the City of that Name, where he is to fix his Head Quarters during the Winter.

Hague, Dec. 23. By the laſt advices from the Army, on the other Side of the Weſer, under the Command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, we find, that his Serene Highneſs had been under the Neceſſity of changing the Cantonments of his Troops, and placing them at a Diſtance from Gottingen, on account of the Impoſſibility of ſupplying them with Proviſions and Forage, in their late Situation, from the Inclemency of the Seaſon, and Badneſs of the Roads; and that his Highneſs's Head Quarters were on the 15th at Uſlar. We hear likewiſe from Warbourg, that the Troops that were on the Dymel, are gone into Quarters of Cantonment: The Britiſh Guards have theirs at Paderborn, where the Marquis of Granby was ſoon expected.

The greateſt Part of the Corps under the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick, is gone into Quarters in the Biſhoprick of Munſter: And the French on the Lower Rhine are quiet in theirs, which reach from Cleves to Cologne.

Marſhal Broglio's Head Quarters are at Caſſel, and the Army under him extends itſelf towards the Upper Rhine.

The Letters from Saxony mention nothing material that has paſſed there lately: The King of Pruſſia was at Leipſig, and General O'Donnel at Dreſden.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Dec. 30.

BY M'Lamore, we have the following Letter from Fort Prince George, Sept. 4, 1760.

—"Yeſterday in the Afternoon, as we were going on with ſome Preparations to make the beſt Defence poſſible, arrived the Corn Taſſel of Toquoh, and the Wolf of Keowee, accompanied by Cha. M'Lamore, and one Bernard M'Mullen, who are going down, they ſay, with a Talk from the great Warrior to the Lieutenant-Governor; they ſay too, that Capt. Stuart was carried off by the Little Carpenter to Virginia, and all the other Officers, with 32 Privates, have been killed; but do not give the ſame Reaſons for killing them as others have done. While the Corn Taſſel and Wolf were croſſing the River, ſix or ſeven Fellows, who were lying in wait to get a good Shot at ſome of us, moved off in our View; the Corn Taſſel obſerving it, before he came to us, went after and ſpoke to them, and from thence beyond another Hill, where there was a very conſiderable Number, who likewiſe went off up the River, when he had ſpoke with them; then he returned and told us, theſe People had not heard of his coming down, but that now they would moleſt us no more. This Morning (the 14th) the Man-killer of Noucaſſih, and the Second-Man of the Sugar-Town, came with a Talk, in Behalf of themſelves and Serowih, which they delivered to Mr. Muln, deſiring it might be ſent to the Lieutenant Governor by M'Lamore; ſignifying, that they are willing to agree to whatever the Town of Choith propoſes. Notwithſtanding this, I am aſſured, that they will perſevere in attempting to reduce this Fort, and will leave no Stone unturned to accompliſh their Deſign; for they have a particular Spleen againſt ſome of us, which neither Time, Treaties nor Preſents will eradicate: I hope, therefore, that Advantage will be taken of theſe Meſſengers going down, to throw Supplies into this Fort, ſufficient to ſupport us at leaſt till your new Regiment is formed, and can march to our Relief; this being the critical Time."—

COUNTRY NEWS.

Norwich, Dec. 20 ON Sunday laſt died, aged 75, Peter Flower, a Journeyman Butcher, in the Pariſh of St. John Sepulchre, in this City. By three Wives he has had born and baptized thirty-eight Children; twenty by his Firſt, ſix by his Second, and twelve by his Widow who now ſurvives him.

Cambridge, Dec. 22. The Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Fellow of Chriſt's College, was unanimouſly elected into the Plumian Profeſſorſhip of Aſtronomy and experimental Philoſophy.

26. The following, which is extraordinary at this Seaſon, we had from a Correſpondent of undoubted Veracity, viz. On Monday laſt a Raven's Neſt, with young Ones quite fledged, was taken from a Tree in a Ground belonging to Mr. Johnſon, of Gedney in Lincolnſhire.

Par-

Portſmouth, Dec. 31. The intended Expedition appears to be intirely laid aſide, the Proviſion, &c. for the Accommodation of the Officers being relanded and diſpoſed of. Nevertheleſs there are great Preparations making for another, in order to give a moſt affecting Blow to the French, the Ships are to rendezvous at Plymouth, and it is ſaid, the Command of the Fleet will devolve upon Admiral Pocock.

LONDON.

Dec. 12. A New Treaty with the King of Pruſſia was ſigned, by which England engages to pay his Pruſſian Majeſty, as before, the Sum of four Millions of German Crowns, amounting to ſix hundred and ſeventy thouſand Pounds Sterling.

St. James's, Dec 16. M. de Mello, Envoy extraordinary from the King of Portugal, had a private Audience of his Majeſty, to preſent his new Credentials.

17. Several hundred Butts of ſtrong Beer have been embarked at Tower-wharf, for the Uſe of the Britiſh Forces in Germany.

Amongſt the Improvements going forward in this City, that of Fore-ſtreet and London wall will not be the leaſt conſiderable; the South ſide of that Street, with the City-wall, quite from Cripplegate to great Moorgate, is to be pulled down, in order to erect two elegant Rows of Houſes.

22. His Majeſty's Royal Bounty was diſtributed, according to annual Cuſtom, to a Number of poor Widows, in Scotland-Yard.

This Day Count Colombo, Reſident from the Republic of Venice, had a private Audience of his Majeſty, to deliver his new credential Letters;

To which he was introduced by the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State.

Count Bothmar, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Denmark, had alſo a private Audience of his Majeſty, to deliver his new credential Letters:

As had likewiſe the Baron de Cram, Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of Brunſwick, to deliver his new credential Letters;

To which they were introduced by the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſſe, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

Weſtminſter, Dec. 23. His Majeſty came this Day to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual Solemnity, Sir Henry Bellenden, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to,

An Act to enable his Majeſty to be Governor of the South-ſea Company.

An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army, and their Quarters.

An Act to continue for a limited Time, the Importation of ſalted Beef, Pork, and Butter, from Ireland.

An Act for repairing and widening ſeveral Roads leading to and through the towns of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, and Dorcheſter in the County of Dorſet.

And to two private Bills.

[After which the Houſe of Peers adjourned to the 13th of January, and the Houſe of Commons to the 7th.]

On Wedneſday the 24th of December his Majeſty in Council was pleaſed to order a Proclamation for a General Faſt. The Proclamation begins as follows: "We, taking into our moſt ſerious Conſideration the juſt and neceſſary War in which we are engaged with the French King, and putting our truſt in Almighty God, that he will vouchſafe a ſpecial Bleſſing on our Arms both by Sea and Land, have reſolved, and do, by and with the Advice of our Privy-Council, hereby command, That a Public Faſt and Humiliation be obſerved throughout that Part of our Kingdom of Great Britain called England, our Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, upon Friday the 13th day of February next: That ſo both we and our People may humble ourſelve before Almighty God, in order to obtain Pardon of our Sins; and may, in the moſt devout and ſolemn Manner, ſend up our Prayers and Supplications to the Divine Majeſty, for averting thoſe heavy Judgments, which our manifold Sins and Provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved, and imploring his Bleſſing and Aſſiſtance on our Arms, and for reſtoring and perpetuating Peace, Safety, and Proſperity to us, and our Kingdoms: and we do ſtrictly charge and command, that the ſaid public Faſt be reverently and devoutly obſerved, &c.

A Proclamation was alſo iſſued for a General Faſt to be obſerved in Scotland, on Thurſday the 12th day of February.

And

And his Majeſty was pleaſed to order, that a like Faſt ſhould be obſerved through-out Ireland, on the Day appointed for the Faſt in England.

24. The Baron de Cramm, Envoy extraordinary from the Duke of Brunſwick, had a private Audience of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

25. Being a high Feſtival at Court, his Majeſty and the Royal Family, preceded by the Heralds and Purſuivants at Arms, with the Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle, and Bath, in the Collars of their reſpective Orders, went to the Chapel Royal at St. James's, where his Majeſty received the Sacrament, and offered the Byzant for the Benefit of the Poor. His Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of York preached before his Majeſty; and the Right Hon. the Earl of Cardigan carried the Sword of State.

The ſame Day his Majeſty dined with her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales at Leiceſter-houſe, and in the Evening returned to St. James's

Saturday laſt the Lords of Appeal gave Sentence againſt the Captors of the Los Buenos and St. Antonio (both Spaniſh Ships taken by Engliſh Privateers and condemned at Gibraltar) and ordered Reſtitution of the Ships and Cargoes, or their Value, with Coſts and Damages.

His Majeſty's Ships, Venus and Juno, are appointed to ſail in ſearch of the numerous Privateers that infeſt the Channel. — The Faulkland Man of War, of 50 Guns, and ſome ſmaller Ships are to cruize on the North Coaſt.

The Lords of the Admiralty has been pleaſed to order his Majeſty's Sloops, the Alderney and Hound, to ſail to Fluſhing, one to convoy Packet-boats from thence to England, and the other to cruize between Helvoetſluys and Yarmouth-road; and the Hound Sloop between Fluſhing and Orfordneſs, for the Protection of Trade, &c.

Letters from Zealand mention, that there was lately taken out of the Sea, near Weſt Capelle, on that Coaſt, a great Block of Stone, very much eaten by Worms, an immenſe Number of which, of the Size of a Man's little Finger, were found in it: Their Bodies were ſoft, reſembling thoſe of Snails; but on each Side of the Head they have an extreme hard Shell reſembling a Saw, with which they had perforated the Stone, and are thought to be the ſame Kind of Worms that have proved ſo fatal to the Dykes.

The Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Pitt hath laid before the Council a printed Paper dated the 27 of November, 1760, containing the Reſolutions of the Board of Health at Venice; which had been delivered to him by M. Colombo, the Venetian Reſident here; whereby it appears, that a contagious Diſtemper had broke out at the Town of Sarlata, in the Iſland of Cephalonia, and that there upon the Quarantine upon Ships coming from the Iſland of the Levant, ſubject to that Republic, had been increaſed to forty Days! — It was ordered in Council, that the Quarantine at preſent ſubſiſting upon all Ships and Veſſels coming from thoſe Parts, and from, or through the Mediterranean, be duly and punctually complied with; and Officers, and all others whom it may concern, are to take Notice, and govern themſelves accordingly.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,
The humble Addreſs of the Society for promoting Chriſtain Knowledge.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Members of the Society for promoting Chriſtain Knowledge, humbly beg Leave to expreſs our unfeigned Sorrow for the great Loſs which theſe Nations have ſuſtained by the Death of our late moſt gracious Sovereign; and, at the ſame Time, to offer our moſt ſincere and hearty Congratulations to your royal Acceptance, on the auſpicious Occaſion of your happy Acceſſion to the Throne of theſe Realms: An Occaſion, which hath adminiſtered great Joy to all Orders of Men, and eſpecially to this Society, as it finds its Deſigns peculiarly favoured by your Majeſty's pious Declarations for the Support and Advancement of true Religion.

"This Society was originally formed in the latter End of the laſt Century, and hath ever ſince continued to carry on, by the voluntary Subſcriptions of its own Members, and the charitable Benefactions of others, very extenſive Deſigns for advancing the Honour of God, and the Good of Mankind, by promoting Chriſtain Knowledge both at Home and Abroad.

"At Home we have endeavoured to procure and encourage the erecting of Charity Schools in all Parts of the Kingdom, that the Children of the Poor, being well inſtructed in the Principles of their Duty, and early inured to Labour and Induſtry, might become good Chriſtains, faithful Subjects, and ſerviceable Members of the Community, and to facilitate the proper Means of Inſtruction, we have annually diſperſed many Thouſands of Bibles, Prayer Books, and religious Tracts on the moſt uſeful Subjects, in ſuch a Manner, as we have Reaſon to hope hath greatly contributed to confirm the Faith, and improve the Morals of our Fellow Subjects. And particularly, from a Compaſſionate and Chriſtain Regard to the Wants of our Brethren in Wales, we have printed and diſperſ-

ed Thirty Thousand Bibles in Welch, that the poor Inhabitants of that Country might have the Blessing of the Holy Scriptures in their own Tongue.

"Abroad, the Society hath extended its charitable Regards to the Heathens bordering on our Settlements in the East-Indies, and established Missionaries, at a great Expence, to preach and distribute Books among them; whose Labours have been attended, through the Divine Blessing, with considerable Success. Other Parts in the East, especially the Greek Church in Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Egypt, have likewise been the Object of our Attention; for whose Use, being assisted by a liberal Gift of his Majesty King George the First, our gracious Benefactor on other Occasions also, we printed a large Number of New Testaments, Psalters, and pious Treatises in the Arabic Language, the Remainder of which we are still distributing. And when the Society heard the melancholy Account of the Sufferings of the Protestants in Saltzburg, we not only contributed to their present Relief; but, having first obtained his late Majesty's Permission, did all that lay in our Power to raise Collections for them; and have since continued our Kindness to them, by settling many of them in Georgia, and maintaining Ministers among them.

"These are the general Designs of the Society; in the Prosecution of which we have happily enjoyed the Countenance, Encouragement and Munificence of your Royal Predecessors. And as our Views are so correspondent to your Majesty's humane and religious Disposition, and actuated by the same Affection to the Interests of Christianity that glows so ardently in your Royal Breast, we humbly hope to be honoured also with your Majesty's Protection and Favour, which will add at once both Life and Lustre to our pious Undertakings.

"May God long continue to animate every good Work, by the Blessing of your Majesty's Authority and Example, and reward your faithful Services to Him, with a happy and glorious Reign on Earth, and a distinguished Crown of Righteousness in Heaven."

The following Address of the Provincial Synod of Aberdeen, having been transmitted by Gavin Mitchell, their Moderator, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Holdernesse, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, has by him been presented to his Majesty: Which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Provincial Synod of Aberdeen.

"*Most gracious Sovereign*,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Ministers and Elders of the Provincial Synod of Aberdeen, beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty, upon your happy Accession to the Throne of these Kingdoms.

"Allow us to express our deep Sorrow, and to condole with your Majesty upon the Death of our late Sovereign, your Royal Grandfather, whose mild and good Government rendered him also the common Father of all his Subjects; and whose many Virtues, together with that remarkable Success, with which God blessed his Designs for the Good of his People, make us remember his Reign with Gratitude and Pleasure, and will make all Posterity look back to it as a most shining and happy Period in the British History.

"But, while we justly lament this Loss, we rejoice in the Goodness of God, who hath raised up a Prince among ourselves, a Briton to reign over us, who is not only the Heir of the Family, but likewise of the Virtues of his illustrious Predecessor; one who hath already convinced even the meanest Subjects in this distant Part of his Dominions, that he highly regards the Religion and Liberties of his People, which he hath declared to be as dear to him as the most valuable Prerogatives of his Crown.

"Permit us to thank your Majesty, in the Name of all Lovers of Religion, in this Part of your Dominions, for that public Concern you have already shewn for the Cause of Religion and Virtue. This gives us the most pleasing Prospect, that, (when, in your early Years, Piety appears so eminently in your Character) Righteousness shall exalt her Head, and all Impiety and Vice be ashamed. That Religion, shining from the Throne, shall extend its Influence, till it becomes universal: And that God, who regards those who seek him, will perfect what concerns us as a People, and, by your Majesty's Administration, defend us from all Attempts which may be formed against our valuable Rights.

"We beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that, as your Royal Proclamation strengthens our Hands in what it is most our Desire to promote, we shall the more eagerly apply ourselves (with God's Assistance) to co-operate with your Majesty's laudable Intention, for encouraging Piety and Virtue, and for preventing Vice, Profaneness, and Immorality: And we shall not fail to use the additional Arguments, with which this supplies us, for recommending, in the strongest Manner, Loyalty and Affection to your Majesty's Person and Government.

"It is our constant and earnest Prayer to God, that Wisdom from above, may guide your

your Majesty's Councils, and the Divine Aid may support your Administration. That your Throne may be greater than the Throne of your Ancestors: That you may reign till you are full of Days and Honour, a Blessing to your Subjects, and all Mankind; and obtain at last a Crown of Glory that fadeth not away: And that Britain may, till latest Posterity, remain a free and happy People, under a Succession of Princes of your August Family.

"Signed in Name, Presence, and by Appointment of your Synod at Aberdeen, the Twenty-third Day of December, One thousand seven hundred and sixty, by *Gavin Mitchell*, Moderator.

The humble Address of the Principal and Masters of the University and King's College in Old Aberdeen.

"*Most gracious Sovereign*,

"We the Principal and Masters of your Majesty's ancient University, humbly beg Leave to approach your Royal Presence, to condole the Death of your illustrious Grandfather, our late most gracious Sovereign, and to express the high Sense which we have of the invaluable Blessings these Nations have enjoyed under the Government of a Prince, whose Memory will be revered to latest Ages.

"Permit us at the same Time to congratulate your Majesty's Accession to the British Crown, amidst the united Acclamations of a free and happy People. When we see a Prince trained up under the vigilant Eye of his Royal Predecessor, formed upon his Example, and Heir of his Virtues, giving such early Expressions of his Zeal to maintain the Liberties of his Subjects, to restore the Tranquility of Europe, and to promote Religion and Virtue by his Example and Authority, it opens to us a pleasing Prospect of a glorious and happy Reign.

"It shall be our constant Study, to cultivate in the Minds of the Youth under our Care such Principles of Religion and Loyalty, as may lead them to just Sentiments of the Happiness, which these Kingdoms enjoy under so excellent a Constitution, and so wise and just an Administration.

"May Almighty God inspire your Royal Breast with Increase of all princely Virtues, and bless your Majesty with a long and prosperous Reign; and may the British Sceptre to latest Posterity be swayed by a Prince of your illustrious House, so distinguished for defending the Protestant Interest, and protecting the Liberties of Mankind.

"Signed in the Name of the University, by Jo. CHALMERS, Principal.

King's College, Nov. 25, 1760.

As there have been lately published, a circumstantial Account of Miss Bell, *who had been not only deceived and debauched, but, in all Probability, brought to an untimely End, by Injuries she received, and Wounds given her by those who perpetrated her Ruin, We have thought proper to give our Readers some Narrative Account thereof, by Extracts from the Account, published by Mr.* Heartfree, *as a fit Monition to gay unthinking Females, and as a suitable Caution to Parents and Guardians, from the most affecting and tragical Circumstances therein related.*

"*. . . . . Lend thy serious Hearing*
"*To what I shall unfold . . . . . .*
"*. . . a Tale . . . whose lightest Word*
"*Would harrow up thy Soul! . . . .*
"*. . . . . List, list, O list!*
"*Wounds most foul, as in the best they are,*
"*But these, most foul, strange, and unna-*
"*tural.*"

SHAKESPEAR.

Our Author introduces this Narrative, with a Letter he had published in the *London Gazetteer*, as follow.

On the 20th of *October* last, says our Author, I inserted a Letter in the *Gazetteer* concerning Miss *Bell*. As it gives some Account of that unfortunate young Lady to nearly the Time of her receiving her Wounds; and as many Persons may never have seen it, it may not be improper to insert a short Extract from it, as a necessary Prelude to Captain *Holland*'s Relation of this mysterious Affair.

"She was of a reputable and opulent Family in the County of *Norfolk*; her Father is in tolerable good Circumstances, and her Uncle at this Time is possessed of at least a thousand Pounds a Year; and from whom, in her Days of Innocence, she had large Expectations. Her Place of abode was then at *Aylsham*, about twelve Miles from *Norwich*. She unhappily contracted an Intimacy with a *Gentleman* of the Army quartered in those Parts, who, gaining her Affections, deceived, ruined, and debauched her. She made an Elopement from her Friends, and was privately concealed by her Spark at *Norwich* for a little Time; at which Period her Friends found out her Retreat, recovered, and took her home. Here she breathed a Life of Melancholy: Her gay, volatile Disposition, rendered a Sequestration from the World, altogether insupportable; and the Loss of her Character kept her in an almost continual Confinement; having entirely deprived her of that Association with her own Sex, which her

Birth and Station might have otherwiſe commanded.

"Her Friends were ſenſible of the Inkſomeneſs of her Situation, and that it was impoſſible for her to recover her Reputation, in a Place where every Child was acquainted with her Story; the Blot upon her Fame was indelible in the Country. They therefore removed her to *London*, and apprenticed her to a very reputable Chamber-milliner in *Leiceſter-ſquare*, to whom was given an Apprentice fee of ſeventy-two Guineas. Here ſhe might have lived happily and creditably, but unfortunately ſhe had now imbibed a ſtrong Inclination for intriguing. To ſatisfy this Paſſion, ſhe very imprudently and precipitately (without the Inſtigation, as reported, of any Man whatever) eloped from her Miſtreſs, after but a ſhort continuance with her. Where ſhe immediately went I do not learn; but a few Days after, ſhe fell in Company, at the Abode of ſome new-contracted Acquaintance, near *Whitechapel*, with one *Sharpe*, a Watchmaker. Here ſhe was boaſting (if relating a Truth may be termed ſo) of the Goodneſs of her Family; to which ſhe added her fortunate Proſpect of Wealth at the Death of ſome of them. The young Fellow ſeemed to liſten with a more than ordinary attentive Ear; which ſhe obſerving, merrily aſked him if he was ſingle? He replied in the Affirmative. This ſoon brought on a Propoſal, I cannot ſay from which Party, of a Match between them. Her Inducement to a Marriage with the firſt that offered, as ſhe afterwards frequently confeſſed, was to remove that Power which her Friends, or Miſtreſs, might otherwiſe claim over her; and the being compelled to return to either, was what of all Things the moſt dreaded. Intereſt, though it flattered him but in a diſtant View, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, was the all-powerful Spell that charmed the Man to wed her. But be it as it may, it is certain they either that Day, or the following, became Man and Wife. She was with him but one Night: For on the Morrow of their Marriage, Buſineſs requiring his Preſence at *Rumford*, in *Eſſex*, ſhe directly decamped; and to elude any Search after her, aſſumed a fictitious Name. The firſt Place I find her at afterwards, is Madam *Modena*'s in *King-ſtreet, St. Anne*'s, where ſhe lodged ſome Time. Here it was ſhe commenced, or renewed her Acquaintance with the Actor, who has been ſo much mentioned in this Affair, without the leaſt Shadow of Reaſon. The firſt Knowledge ſhe had of him, was the ſeeing him perform at *Norwich*, to which Theatre he once belonged. She wrote him a Letter, directed to him at the Play houſe he is engaged in here at *London*; in which ſhe acquainted him of her Abode, and entreated his Company; with this he complied, and ſeveral Times repeated his Viſits: ——— At Length the Acquaintance between them broke off. After this ſhe lived in ſeveral Places, and by ſeveral Names, which will be needleſs to repeat here."

Our Author likewiſe adds, I ſhall now proceed to the Account given me by Capt. *Thomas Holland*, a Gentleman who is deſervedly eſteemed a Man of Honour and Veracity; one who would not attempt to ſacrifice, upon any Conſideration in Life, the Peace and Reputation of the Innocent, to the Manes of Female Friendſhip; and who cannot be ſuppoſed to have any private Pique or Prejudice againſt the Party accuſed, having never ſeen or ſpoken to him as he informs me, even to this Day.

Our Author likewiſe adds, The Captain being in the City on *September* 26, called upon Mr. *Drake*, a Merchant who formerly lived at *Ayliſham*. In the Courſe of Converſation Mr *Drake* aſked him when he ſaw Miſs *Bell*? He told him not for more than ſixteen Months; I am informed, returned Mr. *Drake*, that ſhe is extremely ill ſomewhere at *Marybone*. The Captain was extremely concerned to hear of her unhappy Situation, and declared his Intentions of enquiring her out, and viſiting her. The next Morning he did ſo, and found her confined to her Bed, in a Fever; her Condition ſo far differing from that he had left her in at *Ayliſham*, affected him greatly! he aſked her if ſhe knew him? She returned no Anſwer for about the Space of a Minute, but looked at him in ſeeming Anguiſh, and then wept exceedingly: She now took him by the Hand, as he ſtood by her Bedſide, and repeated faintly, "yes, yes, I know you" then reſuming more Strength, ſaid with great Earneſtneſs, "I wiſh I had ſeen you a Month ago, for then, perhaps, this might not have happened; but now I am loſt ——— *I am murdered*:" This Expreſſion ſhock'd Capt. *Holland* much, and made him impatient for the melancholy Story, yet as he perceived her very faint and weak, begged her not to fatigue herſelf with recounting it then, but poſtpone it till the Afternoon, when he would come again, and hear it, if her Strength permitted her to relate it: He did ſo, and took with him another Gentleman, one Mr. *Moon*. He found her ſomething better, and ſat down by her; ſhe deſired him to aſſiſt her to ſit up in the Bed, which he

d. J,

did, but it was with the utmoſt Pain to her; ſhe talked ſome little Time on ſeveral paſt Occurrences; when they were together in the Country. At laſt, ſays ſhe, "I have wrote to my Father, and expect him in Town, but I am not anxious now about his coming, for I am confident you will be my Friend; and ſee me righted." He aſked her if any Perſon had uſed her ill? She replied "yes, yes, ——— but ——— but" ——— (here ſhe pauſed and looked at Mr. *Moon*, then turned to the Captain and continued) "if you will call to-morrow Morning, I will relate ſomething to you will ſurprize you." Perceiving her very faint, Captain *Holland* took his Leave, promiſing to return in the Morning. He was punctual, but before he went into her Room, the Nurſe who attended her, deſired to ſpeak with him, and took him aſide for that Purpoſe. She then informed him that her Miſtreſs had got two frightful Wounds, which appeared to her, to be cut with a ſharp Inſtrument, through ſome Villainy. That they were ſo extremely bad ſhe could not adminiſter a glyſter, which had been ordered her by the Apothecary. Mr. *Thomas Bliſs* of Tyburn-road. The Captain replied, he apprehended this to be the Circumſtance Miſs *Bell* wanted to relate to him. He then went into her room, ſat down and enquired after her Health. She requeſted him to lend her his Aſſiſtance, that ſhe might ſit up in her Bed. He told her the Nurſe's Words; and aſked her how ſhe came by the Wounds. Her Anſwer was "It is true; that Villian *S* ——*n* gave them me." Who, ſays he, is this *S*——*n*? She replied "a young Merchant, who uſed to keep Company with Sir *William Fowler*." The Captain then intreated her, if ſhe found her ſtrength would permit it, to relate her Story from the Time of her firſt coming to Town. She acquieſced.

Our Auther likewiſe ſays, I find very little Variation of Circumſtances in her Narration (as the Captain has ſince related it to me) from the Account I have already given of her Proceedings to the Public. Thoſe Circumſtances which ſhe told him that have not yet tranſpired, it may be neceſſary to mention: In the Courſe of her unhappy Profeſſion (ſhe ſaid) ſhe contracted an Injury; when one Mr. *B*——*r*, a Gentleman of Fortune, with whom ſhe had commenced an Acquaintance, took Compaſſion on her, provided her a Lodging, and put her under Cure. At this very Time her Father came to Town, to Mr. *Drake*'s the Merchant; this Gentleman aſſiſted him in finding of her out; in their Enquiries they received Information, that ſhe was kept by Mr. *B*——*r*: They made Application to him, and he very readily promiſed to introduce her to them; a Tavern was appointed, and Mr. *B*——*r* was punctual to his Promiſe: Her Father took her with him that Night to Mr. *Drake*'s in the City; ſhe conſented to return with him Home to her diſconſolate Mother who was moſt affectionately fond of her; and ſhe lay there that Night. In the Morning (unfortunately for her, as it has ſince proved) Mr. *B*——*r* came to Mr. *Drake*'s and deſired her Father to put her again under his Protection, as ſhe was not perfectly well of her Illneſs; promiſing that he would take the utmoſt Care of her, that he would place her at a Friend's Houſe in the Country, and when well, deliver her up to him again. To this her Father moſt unaccountably conſented, and on that very Day he took a Hackney-coach, from Mr. *Drake*'s and went and ſurrendered her to Mr. *B*——*r*. She parted from her father, and Mr. *B*. hired her an Apartment at the King of *Bohemia*'s-head on *Turnham green*. "Here (ſaid ſhe) he placed me as a young Lady, to whom he was Guardian; he viſited me pretty conſtantly in the Day-time, and the greateſt Harmony ſubſiſted between us. But this laſted not long. Sir *W. F.* came to ſee me, and introduced *S*——*n*, with whom I was then utterly unacquainted; this created frequent Words between Mr. *B*——*r* and I, under whoſe Protection, however, I ſtill continued: Sir *W.* and his Companion, coming pretty often, increaſed Mr. *B*——*r*'s and my Differences, which rendering my Situation extremely uneaſy, I determined to leave *Turnham green*, unknown to them all; I did ſo, came to Town, and took Lodgings at Mrs. *Sarah Parker*'s, in *Spring-garden*.

This Publication contains a farther Narrative of the frequent Viſits Capt. *Holland* made her, and Enquires at ſeveral Intervals, and his Care for her; together with a Letter from Mr. *Umfreville* to his Brother Coroner, concerning it; As alſo Captain *Holland*'s Letter to Mr. *S*——*n* and his Anſwer; ——from Mr. *William Bell*, her Father, at *Aylſham*, incloſing one to Mr. *S*——*n*; a ſecond Letter from the ſaid Mr. *S*——*n*, with Obſervations thereon. Our Author further recites the Subſtance of a Letter from the Miniſter of *Aylſham*, with an Anſwer thereto from Mr. *Bell*, with ſome Obſervations thereon. —— Our Author relates many other Particulars which occured in the ſeveral Attempts to ſearch into the Truth of this Fact; and then concludes with the following Letter, dated *December* 17, 1760.

"Laſt

"Last Night, since the printing off the foregoing Sheets, Capt. *Holland* had the Pleasure of receiving a Letter, dated the 10th, from an Attorney at *Aylsham*, informing him, that Mr. *Bell* is now determined to prosecute the Perpetrator of the savage, and brutish Treatment his Daughter received, to the utmost of his Power; and that this Gentleman, the Attorney, will be in Town soon after the Holidays, then to take all proper Steps to carry Mr. *Bell*'s Intentions into Execution.

A List of Ships taken by the English, *continued from Page* 566.

The Eprecue, a large French Snow, 200 Tons, 14 six Pounders, and 136 Men, by the Niger Man of War, Capt. Bentinck, and carried into Plymouth.

The Phœnix, of 12 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, belonging to Morlaix, by his Majesty's Ship Acteon.

A French Snow, Bartholomew Villanovo, from Smyrna to Marseilles, and carried into Leghorn.

A French Privateer of 6 Guns, by the Hero Man of War, who has likewise retaken a Ship laden with Fish.

A Privateer of 16 Guns and 200 Men, three fishing Vessels of 60 Tons each, and 30 smaller Vessels were destroyed by Adm. Rodney, off Dieppe.

The Temeraire, a Packet-boat, of 4 Guns, from Nantz, bound for St. Domingo, is taken by the Torbay Man of War, and sent into Plymouth.

The Digovell, of 14 Guns and 125 Men, from Port L'Orient to Martinico, by the Torbay Man of War.

Two Schooners, laden with Sugar, Coffee, and Provisions, cut out of the Grenades, by his Majesty's Ships Griffin and Temple.

The Valet, Nash, from Jamaica to London, is retaken.

The Dolabela, Parker, from North-Carolina to London, is retaken.

The Amy, Puddicombe, from Newfoundland to Oporto, is retaken.

The Fortune Privateer of Bayonne, of 6 Guns and 50 Men, is sent into Plymouth, by the Hero Man of War.

List of Ships taken by the French, continued from Page 509.

The Anne, Wilson, from Bristol to Virginia, by two French Privateers, and carried into Bayonne.

The Racehorse, of Tinmouth, from Newfoundland, and carried into Bayonne.

The Eugine, Engledue, from Virginia to Bristol, and carried into Belisle.

The Two Brothers, Le Mesurier from Guernsey, and Maderia to Maryland, taken by the Swallow and Emanuel, and ransomed for 6000 Livres. —— The said Ships also took the Mary Gally of Bristol.

A large Ship of 20 Guns, from Newfoundland, is taken by the Victoire, a French Privateer, and carried into Carthagena.

The Atlas, Brayley, from Maryland, taken and ransomed for 2000 Guineas.

The Sarah, Smith, from Boston to London, and carried into Amsterdam.

The Hopewell, Everson, from New-York for London, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

The Johanna, Johnson, from Virginia, by a Bayonne Privateer, and carried into St. Maloes.

The Duke of York, bound to Guernsey, by a French Privateer of Dunkirk, and carried into the Texel.

The Joseph and Mary, Atkinson, from Shields, taken and ransomed for 200 Guineas.

The John and Eliz. Hewlett, of Pool, taken by a French Privateer, Name unknown.

The William and Mary, Brown, from New-York, is taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Spy, Lyford, from South Carolina, is taken and carried into Porto Prince.

The Providence, Dixon, taken off Flamborough head, and ransomed for 400l.

The Schooner, Polly, Capt. Moore, by a French Privateer, Capt. Nicolai.

The Tortugas, Seward, from New-England, is taken at Sea, where carried is unknown.

The Betty and Peggy, Kenney, from London to Cork, is taken and carried into Morlaix.

The Marlborough, from South Carolina, and the Diamond from Virginia, taken and sent into Lisbon.

The Indian Queen, bound from Newfoundland, is taken and carried into Alicant.

The Countess of Berkeley, from Newfoundland, is taken and carried into Carthagena.

The Nancy, Judge, from London to Lisbon, is taken, as is also the Boscawen, Luke, from Boston to Dartmouth, and carried into Morlaix.

The Hannah, Pascot, by the Reconnoitre Privateer, and ransomed for 2000l.

The said Privateer has also taken the Success and Prince George, both of Bristol, —— a Brig loaded with Flax, and bound to Belfast, and ransomed for 200l. Also,

The

The Concord, Broderie, and ranſomed for 160 Guineas.

The Charming Naney, from Virginia, by a Privateer of Bayonne.

The Morning Star, Walſh, from Philadelphia to Antigua, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Peggy and Molly, Braddick, from Newfoundland to Spain, is taken by a Bayonne Privateer.

The Roſebranch, Olive, from Newfoundland, by a French Privateer.

The Peter and Sally, Capt. Cheeſman, from Alicant to Pool, is taken and carried into Carthagena.

The Friendſhip, Seager, of Pool, from Newfoundland to Cadiz, taken by a French Privateer.

The William and Mary, Hume, by a French Privateer off Leoſtaff.

Births.

Nov. 18. The Right Hon. the Counteſs of Weſtmeath, a Son.

19. The Lady of Nich. Gerrard Lyone, Eſq; of great Horſeley in Eſſex, a Son.

22. The Lady of Wm. Wilkinſon, Eſq; at Newcaſtle, a Son.

Dec. 12. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Monſon, a Daughter.

24. The Lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Aſhburnham, a Son and Heir.

Marriages.

Nov. 22. Mr. Hales, an eminent Apothecary in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, to Miſs Hilliard, a Lady of 10,000l. Fortune.

24. The Hon. Mr. Brudenel, to Miſs Legge, Siſter to the Earl of Dartmouth.

25. Mr. Holden, Jun. of White-friars, to Miſs Aylſbury of the ſame Place, an accompliſhed young Lady with a genteel Fortune.

Mr. Ed. Howell, Linnen-draper, in Milk-ſtreet, to Miſs Wood of Foſter-lane.

28. Dr. Dealtry, Phyſician at York, Eſq; to Miſs Langley, of Wycombe abby in that County.

The Rev. Wm. Young, Rector of Necton, near Norwich, to Miſs Rigge, of Little Fransham, in Norfolk.

Dec. 3. Polydore Plumtree, Eſq; of Spring Gardens, to Miſs Eyre, of Chelſea.

7. Mr. Henry Haſe, an eminent Sugar-baker, to Miſs Wheeler, of Berkhamſtead, with a genteel Fortune.

11. Tho. Barlow, Eſq; of Barlow-hall, Lancaſhire, to Miſs Worrall, of Lawrence-lane, a lady with 5000l. Fortune.

Mr. Watſon, an eminent Brewer, of Putney, to Miſs Holland, of the ſame Place.

14. Capt. Wm. Wade, to Miſs Gore, of Greek ſtreet, Soho.

Price Jones, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of Peace, to the Hon. Miſs Devereux, Siſter to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viſc. Hereford.

The Rev. Mr. John Yalwyn, of Blackdown, in the County of Suſſex, to Miſs Francis Whitehead, of Bramſhot.

18. Mr. Frederic Heinzelman, Merchant, to Miſs Baſton, of Millman-ſtreet.

Geo. Hallet, to Miſs Rolph, of Milborne Port, in Somerſetſhire.

19. The Rev. Mr. Stockdale, Curate of St. James, Duke's Place, aged 23, to Mrs. Littlebury, Widow of the late Mr. Samuel Littlebury, of Fenchurch ſtreet, aged 64.

Mr. Fothergill, at Birmingham, to Miſs Vernon, an accompliſhed Lady of 9000l. Fortune.

The Rev. Mr. Robert Burges, to Miſs Perſhore, of Stafford, with a Fortune of 6000l.

23. Mr. Joſeph James, of Bread-ſtreet, to Miſs Nelly Hodgſon, of Thames-ſtreet, at the Quaker's-meeting, in Gracechurch-ſtreet.

26. ——— Campbell, Eſq; to Miſs Elizabeth Johnſon, of Petty-France, Weſtminſter.

27. The Rev. Mr. Hemming, at Twickenham, to Miſs Rider, of the ſame Place.

Deaths.

Nov. 18. The Hon. Mrs. Carryll, one of the Daughters of Viſcount Molyneux, Wife of John Carryll, Eſq;

Philip Anſtruther, Colonel of the 26th Regiment of Foot, and Governor of Kinſale in Ireland.

23. Mrs. Millar, Relict of David Millar, of Hammerſmith, ſhe left 800l. to the Dutch Church in Auſtin-friers, 200l. to their Poor, and 100l. to poor Diſſenting Miniſters, beſides many other charitable Legacies.

Dec. 6. Mr. John Scrivenor, Partner with Mr. Iſaac Akerman, a Perſon regretted by all that knew him.

The Rt. Hon. James Earl of Stair, at Caſtle Donal.

Mr. Joſeph Trevers, a Venetian Merchant, and wealthy Jew.

Mrs. Jane Grey, a Maiden Gentlewoman, at Ayethorpe, near Rooding, Eſſex, aged

aged 109 Years, and retained all her Senſes till within a Week of her Death, ſhe lived chiefly upon Vegetables.

——— Ratcliffe, Eſq; at Wincheſter.

23. Dr. John Middleton, at Briſtol, an eminent Phyſician there, more than 40 Years.

Advice has been received of the Death of Viſcount Downe, of the Kingdom of Ireland, of the Wounds he received at the Battle of Campen.

27. Mr. Halſlip, Maſter of one of his Majeſty's Ships of War, and two Days after the Wife of the ſaid Gentleman died, and both were buried in one Grave.

29. Sir William Fowler, at Paderborn.

Dr. Heringham, M. D. at St. James's.

Civil and Military Preferments.

Whitehall, Nov. 25. Lieut. Col. Harvey, of the Inneſkilling Regiment, and Quarter-maſter General of the Britiſh Forces in Germany, appointed Aid de Camp to his Majeſty.

Lord Viſcount Fitzmaurice, Son of the Earl of Shelburne, is appointed an Aid de Camp to his Majeſty, with the Rank of Col. of Foot.

Lord Viſcount Malpas, to be Col. of the 65 Regiment of Foot.

Robert Armiger, to be Col. of the 40 Reg. of Foot.

Lieut. Col. William Haviland, to be Col. of the 3d Battalion of the 60th.

Lieut. Col. Ralph Burton, to be Col. of a new raiſed Regiment.

The Right Hon. Philip Yorke, Eſq; commonly called Lord Viſcount Royſton, is, by his Majeſty's Command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy-Council, and has taken his Place at the Board accordingly.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Oneſiphorus Paul, Eſq; of Woodcheſter in the County of Glouceſter, High Sheriff of the ſaid County.

Lord Macduff, Lord Carpenter, and Lord Howe, are appointed Lords of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

And Col. Brudenel, and Major St. John, are appointed Grooms of his Bedchamber.

Dr. Hill, well known for his Skill in Botany, is appointed Maſter-gardener at Kenſington.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

Rev. Mr. Hanmer, to the Rectories of Horſted and Colliſhall in Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Redman, to the Archdeaconry of Surry.

Nich. Cholwile, to the Rectory of Stevenage, in the Dioceſe of Lincoln.

James Douglaſs, Clerk, to the Rectory of Staynton, in the Dioceſe of Durham.

The Rev. Geo. Atwood, to the Vicarage of Milverton, in the County of Somerſet, and to the Rectory of Peerot, in the ſaid County.

The Rev. Mr. Kerrick, to the Rectory of St. Clemens, Eaſt Cheap.

The Rev. Henry Bennet, B. L. to the Rectory of Cardinghand, with the Vicarage of St. Knee, in Cornwall.

The Rev. Mr. John Pope, to the Rectory of Hammerſmith.

The Rev. Mr. Bell, Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Amelia.

The Rev. Montague Barton, to the Rectory of Stourton, Wilts, with the Rectory of Candle-marſh, Dorſetſhire.

B——KR——S.

Dec. 20. William Moſdell, of the Borough of Southwark, Brewer.

23. Ralph Vaughan, of St. Michael, Cornhill, London, Haberdaſher of Hats.

Richard Hicks and John Jennings, of New Sarum, Grocers, Tobacconiſts and Partners.

Richard Hicks, of Pennington, in the County of Southampton, Merchant.

John Clement, late of Golden-lane, London, and formerly of Hounſlow, Pork butcher.

27. George Metcalf, late of Shaw Coat, in the Pariſh of Ayſgarth in Yorkſhire, Hoſier.

BILL *of Mortality from Dec.* 23, *to Jan.* 6.

Buried			Chriſtened		
Males	332	659	Males	337	643
Females	327		Females	306	
Under 2 years old		226			
Between 2 and 5		53			
5 and 10		28	Within the walls		55
10 and 20		24	Without		183
20 and 30		40	*Mid.* and *Surry*		227
30 and 40		72	City & Sub. *Weſt.*		146
40 and 50		58			
50 and 60		50			659
60 and 70		57			
70 and 80		35	Weekly *Dec.* 30.		331
80 and 90		8	*Jan.* 6.		328
90 and 100		7			
100 and 110		1			659
		659			

POSTSCRIPT.

WE beg Leave to inform our Readers, that, as the *Plan* of our *Magazine* will be finiſhed next Year, we have deferred giving Title-Pages, and Indexes to the ſeveral Parts, as thinking it quite unneceſſary: We then propoſe to give general and copious Indexes to the ſecond Volumes of each of the four firſt Parts, and the two Volumes of the Miſcellaneous. As to the ſeveral Parts, we may alſo obſerve, that with reſpect to the firſt, we propoſe the two Volumes, when compleated, ſhall comprize all thoſe Articles of practical Philoſophy that are in themſelves worthy the Contemplation of young Ladies and Gentlemen, and which they may be ſuppoſed qualified to underſtand, as Subjects of uſeful Knowledge as well as rational Delight and Amuſement. Theſe Subjects we already have, and ſhall continue to illuſtrate by ſuch Copper-plates as will be moſt expreſſive of the Things themſelves, which are generally of a ſingular and uncommon Nature; and as to the Plates themſelves, particular Care has been taken that they are executed in a very nice and elegant Taſte, not uſual in Publications of this Kind.

As to the ſecond Part, which contains the *Natural Hiſtory of England*, exhibiting the beſt Account of ſuch natural Hiſtory that is extant, for two Reaſons, one is becauſe the Author himſelf has been upon the Spot, and made all poſſible Enquiry, as well as perſonal Search, into Subjects of this Kind, in more than Two thirds of the Counties: And he has inſerted only ſuch Particulars as he knew to be true, or was credibly informed of. Secondly, the natural Hiſtory of other Counties, where he has not been, has been carefully collected from the beſt Authors, particular Hiſtories, and many curious Anecdotes communicated by our Correſpondents, avoiding, with the utmoſt Care, the Mention of any Thing that appeared to us fabulous and incredible. Whatever Miſtakes have, or may be made, the Reader will readily excuſe, if he conſiders, it is impoſſible to be certain of every Punctilio, from the Relation of others.* To the Account of *England*, we propoſe to add, *a general natural Hiſtory of Wales*, to compleate the ſecond Volume of this Part.

With reſpect to the 3d Part, we propoſe to comprize in that, *A New Treatiſe of philoſophical Geography*, which we preſume our Readers will allow is very different from any that has been hitherto publiſhed, and claims the Preference of all others, in regard to Truth, there being no Maps before which were made upon a juſt Theory of the Earth's Figure, or made with ſufficient Exactneſs. Our Readers will therefore have a new Set of Maps, and conſequently, in themſelves, a *compleat* ATLASS, with Novelty and Truth. As to the *Geographical Narration*, we have taken Care to inſert every Thing that the beſt Hiſtorians have furniſhed us with, as Subjects of Geography and natural Hiſtory, having been particularly careful to avoid the Mention of any Thing trifling or common, confining our Deſcription to Subjects of an entertaining or extraordinary Nature; and that, upon the Whole, it will be the moſt proper Treatiſe to be ſtudied by our *Britiſh* Youth at Schools.

In the 4th Place, we ſhall eaſily comprize, in our ſecond Volume, all thoſe Subjects that may be looked upon as the *fundamental Principles* of *Mathematical Literature*, conſidered in the moſt extenſive View. A Set of Principles of this Kind has never yet appeared: What ever has been attempted has been only on particular Subjects; whereas ours is intended to comprize a univerſal Matheſis, and not only this, but a great Number of curious Articles will be here inſerted, that were never before held in the Rank of mathematical Principles. This Syſtem of *Phyſico-Mathematical Inſtitutions* we propoſe, as the ſhorteſt Way to Science; And whatever may have been inſinuated by the Ignorant and Invidious, tho' they have been publiſhed monthly in a Magazine, it muſt ſtill be remembered, it was a *Magazine of Arts and Sciences*: And that the Author has been ſo far from treating theſe Subjects in a ſuperficial Manner, or as Things of

* We have received a Letter ſigned *Leiceſterienſis*, complaining that we have given a wrong Account of ſome Part of the County of *Leiceſterſhire*; our Account was taken from *Magna Britania*, the *Syſtem of Geography*, and other Authors, who all agree in the ſame; nor does *Cambden* ſay any Thing to the Contrary. However, if it be contrary to Truth,

of Courſe in a Magazine, that, on the contrary, he has beſtowed more Time, Care, and Study, to compleat this Work, than he ever expended on any before.

What regards the 5th Part, which we have entitled, *Biographia Philoſophica*, will come under the following Articles: It muſt be allowed to be a Work of Novelty, as nothing of this Kind, in a general Way, has ever before been attempted. *Stanley* has given us the *Lives of the ancient Philoſophers*, but they were promiſcuouſly of all the various Sects of this Denomination, few of them coming under the Characters of what we now call *Natural Philoſophers*, and ſtill much fewer were the Number of *Mathematicians*. ——— *Voſſius* has given us a much larger Liſt of the Lives of Philoſophers and Mathematicians; but the Account of many, even of the Principal of them, is ſo very ſhort, that his Work ſcarcely deſerves the Title of *Biographia*: Beſides, not a few Philoſophers of the firſt Note were entirely omitted. The largeſt, and beſt Work of this Kind, is in the *French* Language, conſiſting of 12 Volumes in 12mo. but ſo far are theſe from anſwering the Deſign we have in View, that they afford us very little Aſſiſtance, as many of thoſe Lives are of too little Conſequence to be commemorated in a Work of this Nature, and many great Perſonages having flouriſhed ſince that Work was finiſhed, and of others we find a much better Account in our own Language. —— After him, we meet with no general Hiſtory of the Lives of Philoſophers: Some we have, which are partial, and reſtained to ſome particular Society, or Country; but none at all brought down to the preſent Time, or to include the latter Part of the laſt Century, and what hath paſſed in this; which have been rendered much more illuſtrious, by far greater Names, in the *philoſophical Sciences*, than all the Ages before. One Thing we muſt not omit; that the large and pompous Dictionaries of Lives, which have been lately publiſhed in many large Folio Volumes, are very deficient in this great Deſign: The Lives of many celebrated Philoſophers and Mathematicians having not ſo much as been mentioned therein. Theſe Deficiencies and Omiſſions we have endeavoured to ſupply, and are now entering on that Part which will be moſt agreeable and entertaining to the Reader, as we have now a Train of illuſtrious Names that were the greateſt Ornaments of the preſent Age, and who moſt of all contributed to the Improvement of the Sciences; and how far they had ſeverally a Share in the Advancement of Philoſophy and the Mathematics, will be our principal Care to point out.

In the laſt Place, as to the *Miſcellany*, we have, and ſhall occaſionally inſert many detached Pieces and Eſſays, in mixt Mathematics, Philoſophy, Hiſtory, Aſtronomy, Antiquities, Natural Hiſtory, *&c.* that, we judge, cannot fail of deſerving the Notice of our judicious and diſcerning Readers. ——— In the next Place, our Queſtions and Anſwers in the mathematical Part are calculated, as well for the Improvement as Exerciſe of the younger Part of our Contributors; and it is to be obſerved, that no ſmall Luſtre has been reflected on this Part from a great Number of the moſt celebrated Names among the Learned, in Mathematics and Philoſophy, who have conſtantly done us the Honour to contribute to ſupport our Undertaking. ——— We acknowledge that the Subjects of our Magazine are not adapted to Readers of the loweſt Claſs, the *Trivia* of the Times we leave to others, for according to Mr. *Pope*,

" Triffles like Straws upon the Surface flow,
" But thoſe that fiſh for Pearls muſt dive below."

Upon the Whole, we conclude, notwithſtanding the many Reflections that have, from Time to Time, been thrown out againſt this Magazine, by thoſe whoſe Intereſt it was to obſtruct its Succeſs as much as poſſible, yet we have the Satisfaction to find, that it has met with a general Approbation from Gentlemen who are the beſt Judges of the Subjects, and has been honoured with the Patronage of a Prince, under whoſe Auſpices, not only the *Civil* and *Religious*, but the *literary World* have the greateſt Expectations.

as the Author of this Letter aſſerts, we promiſe to rectify this Paſſage, and others of a like Nature in other Counties, at the Concluſion of the Work. ——— But the Miſtake that was made in regard to the Courſe of the River *Soar* is, indeed, very Extraordinary, it being juſt contrary to its true Courſe. But Mr. *Martin* being accidentally engaged in other Buſineſs at the Time that Part was wanted, committed the Writing a few Paragraphs to another Hand who made that ſtrange Miſtake. But, as the Courſe of the River is truely ſhewn in the Map, he hopes the Candid Readers will excuſe this Fault, and he aſſures them, for the future, he will take Care that nothing of that Kind ſhall offend them.

A LIST

A List *of the Copper-Plate Prints with which the ſeveral Parts of this Work has been illuſtrated.*

Gentlemen and Ladies Philoſophy.

1. Ptolemaic Syſtem.
2. New Planetarium.
3. Copernican Syſtem.
4. Planetarium adapted to it.
5. Solar Syſtem.
6. Wheel-work of the Planetarium.
7. ——— Appendix thereto.
8. The Stellated Planetarium.
9. Wheel-work of the Panetarium.
10. Sun enlightening the Earth.
11. Phaſes of the Moon, &c.
12. *Saturn*'s Satellites.
13. Annual Motion of the Stars.
14. Eclipſe of the Sun and Moon.
15. Limits of Ditto.
16. Armillary Sphere.
17. The Orrery.
18. Phaſes of *Saturn*'s Ring.
19. The Seaſons of the Year.
20. Summer Seaſon.
21. Different Length of Days and Nights.
22. Winter Seaſon.
23. A new electrical Machine.
24. Triple Weather-glaſs.
25. Standard Thermometers, of *Newton* and *Farenheit*.
26. Lord *Cavendiſh*'s Ditto.
27. Mr. *Hawkſbee*'s Air-pump.
28. *Davenport*'s Portable Air pump.
29. Experiments on it.
30. ——— Another Ditto.
31. Condenſor, Vintilator, &c.
32. Celeſtial Globe.
33. Courſe of the Solar Maculæ over the Sun's Diſk.
34. Celeſtial Globe Rectified.
35. Folio Plate of Perſpective, N° I.
36. New Apparatus of the Terreſtrial Globe.
37. Tranſit of *Venus* over the Sun's Diſk.
38. An Apparatus to the reflecting Teleſcope.
39. Teleſcope for ſhewing the Tranſit of *Venus*.
40. Theory of Perſpective, N° II.
41. Single, Compound and Solar Microſcopes.
42. Sundry Forms of Single Microſcopes.
43. A Folio Plate of Perſpective, N° III.
44. Folio Print of Theatrical Experiments.
45. A Print of Priſmatic Experiments.

In the Natural Hiſtory of England.

1. Map of *Cornwall*.
2. ——— *Devonſhire*.
3. ——— *Dorſetſhire*.
4. ——— *Somerſetſhire*.
5. ——— *Wiltſhire*.
6. ——— *Hampſhire*.
7. ——— *Surrey*.
8. ——— *Suſſex*.
9. ——— *Kent*.
10. ——— *Middleſex*.
11. ——— *Berkſhire*.
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23. ——— *Warwickſhire*.
24. ——— *Herefordſhire*.
25. ——— *Worceſterſhire*.
26. ——— *Shropſhire*.
27. ——— *Staffordſhire*.
28. Sea-poliput.
29. River *Lyd*.
30. *Lidford* Cataract.
31. *Okey-Hole*.
32. Plan of *Bath*.
33. *Stonehenge*.
34. Ichnography of the City of *London*.
35. Front of St. *Paul*'s.
36. Print of old St. *Paul*'s.
37. *Weſtminſter Abbey*.
38. St. *Vincent*'s Rock.

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In the Philoſophical Geography.

1. A Map of the World on a Globular Projection.
2. A Map of *Europe* Ditto.
3. ——— of *Sweden*, *Denmark* and *Norway*.
4. ——— of *Ruſſia* in *Europe*.
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7. A Map of *Germany*.
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4. A View of the White Plumed Moth.
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7. The Sea-hermit Crab.
8. Of Microſcopic Animalculæ.
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20. Of the *Piſcis Bicornis*.
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23. Sage and Sweet Briar Leaf.
24. Path of the Comet.
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